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CHNOUPEK ON WARSAW PACT BUCHAREST SESSION

AU171126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Report on interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to a CTK correspondent at the end of the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact states in Bucharest on 15 October]

[Text] At the end of the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Bucharest, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek gave an interview to a CTK correspondent:

He said: The Bucharest session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of our allied organization is characterized by several notable features. First of all, there is the very period in which it was held, that is, immediately following the very important meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Eduard Shevarnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, informed us very promptly and in detail about the course and conclusions of the meeting. We welcomed and highly valued the fact that the Soviet Union went there again with important and far-reaching proposals, opening up realistic prospects for the elimination of the nuclear threat and halting the feverish arms buildup -- on earth as well as in outer space. At our session and in the adopted communique we fully and unanimously supported them, because they were submitted in the interest of all socialist countries, in the interest of the preservation of peace throughout the world. We agreed that in Reykjavik considerable headway had been made toward agreement, something that in itself constitutes political capital, a huge experience, as well as a hope for the future.

We called on the U.S. Government to assess the seriousness of the international situation, abandon its obstructionist stance on the USSR's constructive proposals, which remain the main theme of the Soviet-American dialogue, and approach them constructively, from positions of realism and responsibility.

Another marked feature of the Bucharest session is the fact that it was held immediately between two important events which outline the Europe-wide process of security and cooperation, the process of the relaxation of tension on our continent. What I mean is the recent successfully concluded first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and the upcoming Vienna follow-up meeting of countries tht signed the Helsinki Final Act.

In Bucharest, we consulted in an atmosphere of a comradely exchange of views as to how to assert as effectively as possible the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, oriented toward strengthening the Europe-wide process further, particularly as regards the appeal for a far-reaching reduction of armed forces and conventional armament in Europe, including nuclear weapons of a operational-tactical designation with a range of up to 1,000 km, under effective, jointly carried out verification. We also assessed further main aspects of a common course at the aforementioned Vienna follow-up meeting. Another subject of our interest was our exchange of views on other problems of current international life, topical issues of international economic cooperation, the possibility of a peaceful and a more just solution of the situation in the hotbeds of tensions and conflicts and other issues.

We also pondered a number of themes which arise from the natural need to perfect further the mechanism and effective, flexible functioning of our allied organization.

We are convinced that the results of the Bucharest session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs will contribute to the further consolidation of the unity and capability of action of the Warsaw Pact countries, and will become an important impetus for the unification of all peace-loving forces of the world with the objective of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in international relations.

CEMA SESSION FOR MATERIAL, TECHNICAL SUPPLIES BEGINS

LD172311 Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 16 -- CMEA committee for cooperation in material and technical supplies opened its two-day plenary debates here today. The meeting is chaired by committee chairman, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin. The meeting is attended by representatives of ten CMEA member states.

Support for all forms of efficient management, especially economical and rational use of material resources, was placed among the most important tasks for the forthcoming years. This is served by the consistent implementation of the programme of cooperation in this field.

The joint programme of activities in this field, reaching the year 2000, embraces a number of economic, scientific, technological and organizational ventures. The programme provides, among others, for the working out and organization of production of new machines, equipment and technological processes in order to more efficiently make use of material resources and production and consumption waste materials.

In order to accelerate this process, the committee recognized as necessary to join the implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress adopted at the 41st CMEA session. Poland participates in the implementation of 99 ventures out of 118 ventures embraced by the programme.

Representatives of member-states of the committee acquaainted themselves with Poland's experience in the organization and improvement of material and technical supply, which were presented by head of the Polish delegation, Minister of Raw Materials Jerzy Wozniak.

Members of the committee discussed the results of the implementation of multilateral agreements on scientific and technological cooperation in the years 1981-86, worked out in the framework of the committee. Poland coordinates cooperation in the field of reclaiming and recycling of materials.

While stressing the need for the continuation of those works, members of the committee also discussed questions linked with the specialization and cooperation in the production of machines and equipment, including new types of machines for the processing of recycled materials, with the production of containers and outfit for warehouses.

The committee reviewed a draft of its timetable for the years 1987-88. The debates were attended by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda.

COMMUNIQUE ON AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 16TH PLENUM

AU181803 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 18 October 86

[Communique on the AWP Central Committee 16th Plenum held in Tirana on 18 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 18 October 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, the AWP Central Committee 16th Plenum met to consider preparations for the Ninth AWP Congress. The plenum unanimously approved the report on the activities of the AWP Central Committee and on its tasks for the future, to be presented at the Ninth AWP Congress by Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, and also the report on the tasks before the Ninth AWP Congress for the eighth 5-year Plan for the economic and cultural development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania during the years 1986-1990, to be presented by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. At the end of the plenum's proceedings, Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, made a speech.

[Signed] AWP Central Committee 6th Plenum

[Dated] Tirana, 18 October 1986.

1987 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED

AU191759 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 19 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland was signed in Tirana on October 18. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Polish side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Helmut Floeth. [name as received]

Present in the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations and the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the PR of Poland in Tirana, Jan Suichninski.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export in the People's Republic of Poland bitumen, chrome ore, copper wires, cigarettes, tobacco, cognac, vegetables, fresh fruits, artistic products, carpets, ready made garments, knit-wear, etc, and will import coke, coal, different semi-finished products, machinery and equipment, synthetic rubber, mass consumer goods, etc.

During its stay in our country the Polish Government trade delegation led by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Helmut Floeth was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. In the meeting they exchanged opinions on the extension of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

SFRY AMBASSADOR ARRIVES, MET BY CIFLIGU

AU191815 Tirana ATA in English 0954 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 19 (ATA) -- The newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FSR of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Novak Pribcevic, arrived in our country on October 18.

At the airport the ambassador was received by the chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu

POLITBURO APPROVES SOVIET REYKJAVIK STANCE

AU162057 Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP discussed the results of the Reykjavik summit between CPSU CC Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which took place on October 11 and 12, 1986. The Politburo gave a high assessment to the Soviet leadership's initiative on the calling of this meeting which turned into an important political event event.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assesses the new wide-scope proposals of the Soviet Union as a demonstration of true willingness to eleminate all nuclear weapons during the next decade, as a model of new political thinking and approach to the problems of the nuclear century. The accepting of these proposals would constitute a large step forward towards the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war and an about-turn in international relations, states the Politburo of the BCP CC.

"Regretfully, this historical opportunity was missed as a result of the U.S. ruling circles' unwillingness to abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative, an initiative that manifests their strive for military superiority. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expressed full support for Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's line at the Reykjavik summit.

Despite the fact that the summit ended without the sealing of an agreement, it was noted during the Politburo meeting, some agreement of great importance was reached in respect to strategic attack weapons and medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia. This has created a qualitatively new situation in the world and opened the way for true progress in the struggle for nuclear disarmament.

In our world there is no reasonable alternative for the survival of the human civilization save for the halting of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its proliferation into space. That is why all statesmen and politicians as well as all peoples of the world must realize and accept their share in the joint responsibility for the future of mankind. Bulgaria will continue to direct her foreign policy in pursuance of this noble idea and expressing the will of the Bulgaran people, states the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC MUFTI ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU150843 Sofia BTA in English 1140 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Sofa, October 11 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the chief Mufti's Office of Bulgaria, Mr Ahmad Zabarah, chief mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic, arrived on a visit to this country.

Discusses Freedom

AU161801 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah: "Bulgarian Moslems Enjoy Complete Freedom" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- "Bulgarian Moslems enjoy complete freedom. I saw this with my own eyes," said Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah, mufti fo the Yemen Arab Republic, who is here at the invitation of Bulgaria's Chief Mufti's Office.

At a press conference, organized by the Chief Mufti's Office, Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah said that he had attended prayers in very well kept mosques in Sofia, Plovdiv, Kurdzhali and Smolyan.

"Before, I came here, I heard a lot of propaganda, a slanderous propaganda, according to which Moslems in Bulgaria have no freedom." "This is not true," stressed he. "I saw that they are free."

Shaykh Zabarah refuted certain circulating rumors about mufties killed and Moslem graveyards and mosques destroyed in Bulgaria. "This is not true. I saw that all muftis are alive and in good health. I can prove this. I spoke with ordinary Moslems and believe that this propaganda is groundless," said the mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic. He expressed his amazement at the fact that some of Bulgaria's neighbors are spreading such fabrications. "Maybe they wish to conquer Bulgaria as they had done 500 years ago," added Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah, noting that no such development is possible now.

Bulgarian Moslems are calm, happy and content, said the Shaykh. He noted that besides the complete freedom to practice their religion they also enjoy all privileges associated with modern life. The children of Bulgarian Moslems visit secular schools but are also trained in religious matters.

Shaykh Zabarah dwelled on the work of the International Islamic Conference "Moslems in the Struggle for Peace", held recently in Baku (the U.S.S.R.). He said that the participants had voiced concern over the militarist policies pursued by the United States.

The mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic spoke in support of the numerous peace proposals of the Soviet Union which he said are directed at the salvation of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear war. These initiatives are in the interest of all peoples, said he.

Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah noted the need to halt the Iran-Iraq war.

TU COOPERATION CONFERENCE HELD WITH BRITISH

AU171706 Sofia BTA in English 1607 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA) -- A conference of the Commission for Bulgaro-British Trade Union Cooperation for the 1985-1986 period was held here today. A delegation of the British-Bulgarian Trade Union Association, led by its national secretary Mr Len Dawson, took part in it.

The report gave a high assessment to the work of the two organizations devoted to the broadening of cooperation among the workers and the trade unions of the two countries for consolidating peace and understanding. The contacts between workers and subordinate trade unionists are developing. The commission is continuing to give prominence to the interest shown by the British tourists, trade union members, in Bulgaria. Visits to factories, discussions and meetings with Bulgarian workers are being organized for them. Annually the "Georgi Dimitrov" Scientific Research Institute for Trade Union Affairs organizes a two-week course for British trade unionists with the cooperation of the commission and the association. Joint work in defence of peace and for restoring the spirit of detente and cooperation in the name of the well-being of all peoples is also being promoted.

The workers united by the two organizations resolutely and without reservation support the series of historic peace initiatives of the USSR which were further developed in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals at the Reykjavik summit. They express the hope that the U.S. will make the necessary constructive steps in order to achieve discernible results eagerly awaited by the entire mankind, the declaration adopted by the conference reads. Support was expressed for the just struggle of the British printers and all British workers. A high assessment was given to the contribution of the Bulgarian workers to the realization of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon free zone.

The commission and the association discussed the groundless and slanderous allegations of some British mass media directed against their members stressing that they are aimed at discrediting the cooperation between the workers of Bulgaria and Great Britain.

"This provocation is not directed only against me. It should be considered in the context of the recent invectives against Bulgaria in some West European countries. [quotation marks as received]

The two organizations signed a programme for their joiont work in the 1987-1990 period.

SYRIAN PEASANTS FEDERATION DELEGATION VISITS

AU092016 Sofia BTA English 1845 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received a delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Peasants, led by Mr (Iesa Zamel,) prominent functionary of the federation and of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party. The delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the Standing committee of the Bulgarian agrarian Party.

An emphasis was laid on the principled stand of Bulgaria and of the B.Z.N.S. in support of the struggle of the Syrian and the other Arab peoples against the imperialist aggression, for durable and just peace in the Middle East. The sides stressed the great importance of the proposal for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices.

It was pointed out that the traditional ties between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the General Federation of Syrian Peasants are being promoted and help expand relations between the two countries.

During the meeting, the two organisations expressed their full support for the Soviet initiatives seeking to avert the nuclear threat and to reduce armaments.

USSR ACADEMICIANS CONFER WITH HEALTH OFFICIALS

AU160858 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- Acad. Nikolay Blokhin, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, and Acad. Yevgeniy Chazov, minister of health of the USSR and co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, departed from Bulgaria today.

During their visit the Soviet physicians were received by Acad. Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health. They also had a meeting with Acad. Atanass Maleev, president of the Medical Academy.

Acad. Yevgeniy Chazov spoke before Bulgarian physicans of the achievements of Soviet cardiology and Nikolay Blokhin told of his impressions of the conference of representatives of the Soviet and American public on some topical issues of the relations between the two countries, held in September in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The guests visited some leading institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of sciences.

TANCHEV RECEIVES, AWARDS ICELAND'S AMBASSADOR

AU141834 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 9 October Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Pall Asgeir Tryggvason, ambassador of the Republic of Iceland to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. After the friendly talk, the first deputy chairman of the State Council awarded the ambassador with the order "Madara Hoseman," second class, which has been bestowed on him for his contribution to strengthening the two countries' friendly relations.

The reception and ceremony were attended by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

GRIGOROV AWARDS SRV AMBASSADOR ON DEPARTURE

AU140855 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 10 October Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Hoang Trong Nhu, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria, with the "Madara Horseman," first class, Order for his merits in strengthening and developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV, and in connection with his final departure from the country.

The ceremony was attended by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BTA'S TRAYKOV ELECTED JOURNALISTS UNION CHAIRMAN

AU161846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] A session of the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Hournalists Union was held today under the chairmanship of Veselin Yosifov. It was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

In his speech, Comrade Yordan Yotov positively assessed the Bulgarian Journalists Unioin's activities. He also made a number of recommendations for the further improvement of the union's work in order to fulfill the tasks set for the Bulgarian journalists by the 13th BCP Congress.

The Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Journalists Union also examined organizational matters. At his own request, Veselin Yosifov was relieved from the post of chairman of the union, and Boyan Traykov, director in chief of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, was elected chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union.

BCP CONTROL COMMISSION REVIEWS PETITIONS

AU160540 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct p 2

[Gencho Boshnakov report: "Strictness and Trust"]

[Text] On 13 October a meeting of the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission took place. It was chaired by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the commission. Petitions and objections from punished party members were reviewed.

The party membership of six persons was restored; the petitions of four persons to revoke their punishment, including expulsion from the party's ranks, were rejected; and the punishment of two persons was reduced, after concluding that the penalty has already played its role. What was characteristic of the work related to reviewing the cases? First of all, this was the striving toward a profound clarification of the circumstances, the principle character, the strictness related to the cases, and also the trust of man. Such was the case of Radka Vacheva, from the "Vazov machine-building plants" metallurgic combine in Sopot.

The following action, a violation of procedure by her as chairman of the plant's trade union related to sending youth, including her son, the workers school department, was quickly and forcefully turned into a gross violation. Subsequently, the combine's party committee decided to increase the punishment inflicted by the primary party organization and to impose the highest penalty -- expulsion from party ranks. In order to enhance the credibility of the accusation, another accusation was added to the original one, namely, insincerity in reporting the political past of her father and uncle, an accusation that proved false. The Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission changed the punishment from "expulsion from party ranks" to "reprimand", because in any event, Radka Vacheva permitted herself to sign the proposal instead of the chairman of the combine's trade union committee.

During the meeting lively debate took place related to the work on reviewing petitions to the 13th BCP Congress, submitted by punished party members, and referring to the criteria and approach in evaluting the essence, role, and example of the violations. It was pointed out that the activity of the Central Control-Auditing Commission has always followed and will always follow the party's April line. This means that in the future as well the possibility of admitting people to party ranks with alien class origin and hostile anti-people manifestations will be blocked and greater strictness will be applied in checking the personal example and contribution of the Communists to constructing the mature socialist society. This principled position presupposes an individual and concrete approach, as well as a striving to adopt decision after a profound clarification of the facts and the causes of the violations, while allowing for the broadest participation of the workers' collectives and the public in the discussions and combining strictness with respect and trust.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES STOICHKOV

AU181649 Sofia BTA in English 1608 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, October 18 (BTA) -- The sixth session of the Bulgaro-Mozambique Joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended yesterday in Maputo. A protocol was signed determining the chief directions of the development of the bilateral cooperation. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was received by Mozambique's President Mr Samora Machel and by Mr Mario da Graca Machungo, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

JAKES DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 19 OCTOBER

LD191811 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 19 (CTK) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia left today for a working visit to Moscow, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

He is accompanied by head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department Zbynek Sojak.

BILAK GREETS FOJTIK ON RETURN FROM USSR

LD181926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague from the Soviet Union today. The delegation was comprised of Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat; Otto Cmolik and Vasil Bejda, departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak Radio; Jan Zelenka, director General of Czechoslovak television; and Bohus Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat. During their working visit, made at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation exchanged experiences on the implementation of the resolutions of the last congresses of both parties in ideological work. They were welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials at Ruzyne Airport.

STROUGAL TO VISIT GREECE 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD200457 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal will pay an official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou in the next few days.

SOVIET-STYLE PRESS CRITICISM URGED

AU061141 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Specifically Naming Names"]

[Excerpts] "Come to attend one of our membership meetings and you will see an example of horrible formalism. [passage omitted] The report is always so sterile that there is nothing to discuss. We adopt a formalistic resolution prepared by the committee and go home," writes a Communist from the HZZ plant in Trnava.

"You have been writing about the application of the principles of the 'Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organization on Deepening the Struggle Against Violations of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline.' [passage omitted] In Humenne district chairmen of united agricultural cooperatives and directors of state farms (but not only they) have their drivers take them to and from work every morning and evening. The distances involved are by no means short. The District Agricultural Administration in Humenne knows about it but it has done nothing," writes a reader from Humenne and mentions the names of people who make illicit use their cooperatives' vehicles.

"We need criticism and self-criticism in our life like a fish needs water. But in the past we repeatedly witnessed that criticism of those slowing down our development, and committing mistakes and errors backfired and hit the heads of those voicing this criticism. It was a mistake that party bodies and organizations did not always and everywhere devote the due attention to criticism and failed to draw principled conclusions from such cases along party lines. At the June session of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev criticized the work of the Kursk Oblast party organization. The question comes to mind: How come that comrades in the Soviet Union are not afraid of criticizing even a leading secretary while in our country everything is in the best order in this respect? Just like in the USSR, in our country, too, there are many things that embitter our lives. I am in favor of specific criticism that is not anonymous but names names," writes our reader from Zilina.

All three letters reached our editorial office in the last couple of days, but their writers -- even though they solicit help and are specific -- have "forgotten" to sign them or to give their address. This does not make their letters more credible. They invoke Soviet experience with applying criticism and self-criticism but fail to use this experience themselves. The criticism in the letters and notifications addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet PRAVDA is supremely specific and specifically targeted, and the letters are signed. "We must be more vigorous in getting rid of those who have by their unworthy behavior stained communist honor. People here still have a bad memory of two 'outstanding officials' -- M. Nishanov, first secretary of the Arnasayskiy Raykom, and N. Uralov, deputy chairman of the oblast Executive Committee. For a number of years they confused the state pocket with their own, placed people from their home town and their relatives in ranking positions, in short, they did not behave as Soviet officials and party members but as some feudal lords of the old regime," writes A. Nizayov from the Dzhizak Oblast of the Uzbek SSR. "The party mercilessly pillories those who have renounced their honor and conscience and violate Leninist principles. This is what I have learned from the brief announcement in PRAVDA about T. Khuramshin, director the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, having been recalled from his post and expelled from the party. [passage omitted] Such officials must be strictly punished, in public trials. They cause tremendous damage, not only material but also moral damage, because people often make their judgments about the party as a whole on the basis of the conduct of its individual representatives," writes O. Zelentsov, a locksmith from Kursk. "A few days before the annual conference a session of the city party committee released from their posts V. Vedernikov and V. Kravtsov, first and second secretaries of the city party committee, respectively. In connection with what? Does it mean their transfer to a different post, a lower one, a higher one? People have not been told and all kinds of conjectures are therefore making the rounds. The session was addressed by D. Gagarov, first secretary of the kray party committee, who could have explained why the leading representatives of the city party committee were released from their posts. He failed to do so," wrote E. Morozov from Ussuriysk in Maritime Kray. The Soviet press was able to publish this criticism after verifying the truthfulness of the working people's letters.

Specificity, clarity, and the naming of names -- such are the features of the letters addressed by Soviet working people to the CPSU Central Committee and the editorial offices of party newspapers.

Criticism and self-criticism have always been an effective instrument for solving and overcoming shortcomings, malpractices, and problems and -- if put forward, understood, and dealt with correctly -- they have always moved our socialist development a step ahead. Lenin's idea that if we are not afraid of openly uttering even bitter and uneasy truths we will surely learn to overcome all difficulties, applies to our conditions as well.

The 17th CPCZ Congress adopted a principled position on criticism and self-criticism. [passage omitted] It stressed that we view communist criticism and self-criticism as a natural constituent feature of internal party life, as an indispensable instrument of building a developed socialist society. However, criticism has nothing in common with demagogy that is out to deprecate conscientious work and to incriminate upright people. Just as it is necessary to boldly brand malractices, it is necessary to take with the same boldness a stand in defense of the right cause, against slanderers, authors of anonymous notifications, and the like. Criticism must be creative and constructive. We must not tolerate pseudocriticism [kritikarstvo] aimed at producing sensations at the expense of the solution of the problem. Such are our principles. [passage omitted]

How often do we experience that precisely those who do not in the least abound in socialist moral features and do not discharge their duties claim the right to criticize everything and everyone and -- to prevent their hypocrisy from coming to light in the course of inquiries into the justification of "their" criticism, denouncements, and notifications -- write anonymous letters because they lack the courage to speak out openly, to express their criticism face to face. [passage omitted]

The new will not prevail over the old, outdated, and ossified automatically. The new must be fought for. Also in asserting the strategy of acceleration it is necessary to strive to create a genuine atmosphere of creativity, adherence to principles, exactingness, criticism, and self-criticism. Practice shows, however, that in real life everything is more complicated. Many ranking employees resent their subordinates' and working people's comments on their work or on malpractices at the workplace they supervise, they do not respect the collective's opinion and sometimes seek to suppress criticism or even to take revenge on those who come out with criticism. [passage omitted]

In such cases, in which people are persecuted for expressing criticism, it is necessary to proceed in the strictest possible manner, always keeping in mind that one must not play hazardous games with people's trust.

PEZLAR URGES 'FULL,' 'TRUTHFUL' INFORMATION

AU171520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee: "The Strategy of Acceleration and the Tasks of Mass Information and Propaganda Media"]

[Excerpts] The most important feature of our society's life today is the effort to realize the program determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. [passage omitted]

The workers of the mass information and propaganda media have made and are continuing to make a considerable contribution to explaining the significance of the congress documents, as well as to the realization of the tasks. [passage omitted]

The program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the concept of acceleration, which is its foundation, is becoming the axis of the activity also of our system of mass information and propaganda media.

Despite the justified positive assessment of their contribution in explaining and implementing the program documents and the results of the 17th CPCZ and the 27th CPSU Congresses, one can -- on the basis of the experience to date -- say that not all possibilities for the better quality and effectiveness of the work of our journalistic front have been fully exhausted in that respect.

One has to realize, in the first place, that the work with the congress program is not a campaign, but a long-term living process, in which the criterion of the effectiveness of all participating components, including the mass information and propaganda media, are the actual results, above all, on the vital battlefield -- in the sphere of the economy. As the assessment of the development of the national economy since the beginning of this year shows, the real turn -- despite certain positive results -- in the direction of all-round intensification, quality, and effectiveness has not occurred yet. [passage omitted]

Some ranking personnel remonstrate that the congress has determined objectives, but that the means by which they are to be achieved are not sufficiently known. One cannot at all agree with such an attitude. He who has carefully read the materials of the 17th CPCZ Congress knows well that they contain not only the determined objectives for the immediate as well as the more distant future, but also the main ways to achieve them. [passage omitted]

Not only ours, but also the experience of the fraternal socialist countries fully affirms that the concept of acceleration substantially enhances and fundamentally increases the role of the mass information and propaganda media in social development. The revolutionary nature of the stage upon which we have entered, the transition to a comprehensive intensification, to a broad application of science and technology in practice require an approach to press, radio, and television that is different from the one that was characteristic of the stage of extensive development. [passage omitted]

In the center of the attention of all workers of the mass information and propaganda media must be the problem of managing and influencing human thinking and doing it from the viewpoint of the strategy of acceleration. [passage omitted]

That this is an immensely complex and demanding task, goes without saying. The process of overcoming the "psychological" barriers in human consciousness in the form of views, notions connected with the extensive development is inevitably connected with conflict situations, and concerns individual, group, and national interests. It suffices to point out the widespread and fairly deep-rooted egalitarian ideas about socialism, and the incorrect notions about social justice, which are a serious obstacle to a substantial enhancement of the role of merit in remuneration. [passage omitted]

One requires of the system of the mass information and propaganda media that it consistently impart in the consciousness of readers, listeners, and viewers the fact that what is involved in our social development are profound qualitative changes, which are objectively inevitable. They are not at variance with, but continue the preceding social development, are historically and socially linked with it, and in the new, domestic and external conditions they further enhance the results of the revolutionary changes of the past. [passage omitted]

The strategy of acceleration, among other things, unconditionally requires that the system of the public being fully and truthfully informed be constantly perfected. After all, any sidestepping of facts will inevitably manifest itself not only in the weakened trust of readers, listeners, and viewers in the mass information and propaganda media, but often leads to the failure to resolve problems which have become ripe and to eliminate shortcomings and abuse. And this, in its consequence, retards, slows down the development of society. The truth, the consistent implementation of the principle of full and truthful information, which is a very important activating factor, was not and will not be a simple matter. [passage omitted]

Any curtailment of criticism in the mass information and propaganda media would necessarily result in stagnation as regards the resolution of serious social problems. [passage omitted]

The objective of the strategy of acceleration is to gradually, with the common strength of the socialist countries, achieve the world standard in the quality of products, in providing services, and in developing and implementing science and technology. Here, the mass information and propaganda media have to play the role of a merciless mirror, which reflects the true state of the standard of a given sphere of production or other social activity. [passage omitted]

Qualitatively new tasks cannot be fulfilled without systematically perfecting the cadre situation in editorial offices. In this connection, the CPSL Congress stressed the necessity of having in this work people who are morally strong, dedicated to the cause of the party and the people, and developing the best traditions of our journalism. The management of the entire system of mass information and propaganda media must acquire a much higher standard. This, in particular, concerns publishers, whose sense of responsibility is frequently not of the desired standard. [passage omitted]

The strategy of acceleration inevitably elicits great creative tension on a national scale. Outmoded notions, views, and attitudes are being overcome within its framework. That, of course, is also reflected in editorial collectives, in which, logically, tensions and conflict situations occur. What is important is that these tensions be of a creative nature and the conflict situations are, on principle, resolved in such a way as to make the new, the progressive in our social life and journalistic work prevail. [passage omitted]

Despite the attention lavished by the state and party agencies on the material-technical base of the mass information and propaganda media, one has not succeeded in achieving a fundamental improvement in that sphere. We have to resolve serious problems in the printing industry, and in technologically ensuring the acitivity of radio and television, as well as in equipping editorial offices with modern computers. Only fundamental modernization can turn this situation around. Its urgency is magnified by the fact that our class and ideological enemies have built up a gigantic propaganda machinery in the world, which is equipped with the most modern technical means. For quite a long time now, the governments of imperialist powers have been giving priority to those means, whose task is ideological subversion of the countries of the world socialist system. This is a reality which all agencies responsible for the successful activity of our system of mass information and propaganda media must consider. In the current conditions of the intensifying psychological warfare as a special form of imperialism's aggression vis-a-vis socialism, any underestimation of the issues connected with ensuring the activity of our journalistic front along material-technical lines would have very grave consequences. However, the objective difficulties of this sphere cannot serve in justification for a considerable portion of the current shortcomings in the quality of journalistic work. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD110414 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pavol Kovacik, deputy head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, has prepared a commentary on the current situation in agriculture.

We know how the harvest went, particularly the results of harvesting densely sown cereals. Planned tasks were not successfully fulfilled, and we recorded a shortfall of roughly 237,000 metric tons, of which 147,000 metric tons is in corn. When we add to this that bulk feed, according to estimates, should reach 80 percent of last year's results, the seriousness of the situation becomes clear. This is why it is now very important during fall work, which is the most demanding in the agricultural year, to be exceptionally conscientious. It must be conscientious because it is necessary to harvest literally everything from our fields, to eliminate losses to the maximum, particularly, of bulk feed, corn, potatotes, sugar beets, vegetables and fruit, simply to give this problem great attention. In view of this, the past year's action should not be repeated in that, despite the stress placed on the need for complete harvesting of some crops such as sugar beet, potatoes, seed corn, vegetables, many officials in enterprises made their own lives easier and fulfilled this task by means of fall plowing. This is a manifestation of great irresponsibility, particularly this year.

Fall work is complicated because it involves laying the foundations of future crops and taking into account the dry weather. It is necessary to concentrate on making use of irrigation both before and after sowing and in all areas where irrigation exists. A pressing question is organizational preparation for the wintering farm animals. This must be solved from the viewpoint of complex securing of nutrition, housing, health, selection and reproduction, organization of labor and so on, so that every worker is completely familiar with the tasks and the ways they should be secured and solved. this task is demanding compared with the past, particularly because of the aforementioned shortfall of densely sown cereals, that is, corn, smaller yields of sugar beets, and feed.

The current complicated situation will call for special measures for wintering farm animals, because we are concerned with supplying the domestic market with basic foodstuffs such as meat, milk and so on. Naturally, the primary party orgnaizations must concentrate their attention on these facts and strive by understanding, planning, organizational, and control activity as well as their ideological educational work, to completely secure tasks. To put it simply, everything must be subordinated to the fulfillment of the set tasks to the required amount and quality. This will not be done by words but by concrete deeds.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LABOR PRESENTED -- Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee, presented the Order of Labor in Brno today to Jan Citicek, chief secretary of the District CPCZ Committee in Prostejov. The high state distinction was conferred on him on the occasion of his birthday and in recognition of his many years of selfless work for the CPCZ and socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Oct 86]

SAVINGS IN 1986 -- Prague -- The savings deposits of citizens of the Czech SR increased from January to mid-September 1986 by Kcs5.3 billion; the average per capital deposit amounted to Kcs14,984, which is Kcs902 more than during the same period in 1985. [Summary] [Prague RUDE RAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK

LD171759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, left Friday for an official visit to the DPRK. He is accepting an invitation by Kim Il-song, the general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Erich Honecker is accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary and deputy State Council chairman; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, head of the SED International Relations Department; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the chancery of the State Council chairman; and other persons.

Erich Honecker was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann; People's Chamber president; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Joachim Hermann; Warner Jarowsinsky; Heinz Kessler; Guenter Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Erick Mielke; Erich Mueckenberger; Guenter Schabowski; Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer; Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Prof Dr Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; deputy chiarmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt and Horst Soelle; and other officials.

Kim Son-sik, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to the GDR; (Xi Futan), PRC charge to the GDR, and (Ragtschaabasaryn Shamz), the Mongolian People's Republic ambassador to the GDR, were present.

Arrives in DPRK

For reportage on General Secretary Honecker's visit to the DPRK, including his arrival, wreath-laying ceremonies at Korean war memorials, a banquet with speeches by both General Secretaries Honecker and Kim Il-song and reportage on their talks, see the North Korean section of the 20 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER, STOPH REPLY TO USSR GREETINGS

LD170914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- "The GDR considers it to be its most urgent task to do everything in its power for the implementation of the joint peace strategy of the socialist community. The determined and purposeful struggle of the USSR for a change for the better in the burning issues of the present time, to which Comrade Gorbachev's stance at his meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik again impressively testified, is wholeheartedly supported by our people."

This is stated in a letter to the Soviet leaders signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in which thanks are expressed for the congratulations on the GDR National Day.

"We share fully and completely the conviction expressed in your congratulations that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR rests and will be further strengthened on the firmly-established and lasting foundation of socialist internationalism. This was against impressively underlined during the cordial meetings and the fruitful exchange of opinions at the highest level a few days ago in Moscow." The USSR is wished new, great successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the perfection of socialism and in the struggle to ensure lasting peace.

CYPRIOTS DEPART AFTER TALKS WITH KRENZ, KESSLER

LD180505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The comprehensive and far-reaching proposals on disarmament that Mikhail Gorbachev submitted in Reykjavik correspond to the vital interests of mankind and are supported fully and completely by the GDR. This was stated by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Friday to the Cypriot military delegation visiting the GDR, led by Defense Minister Ilias Iliadhis. These proposals are a spur for all those want a secure peace to intensify their common activities for it now most of all. The GDR is advocating a change from confrontation to detente with its policy of dialogue and cooperation.

Egon Krenz described the stay in the GDR of the Cypriot military delegation as a furter step toward shaping the traditionally friendly relations and the close cooperation between the two states. They are of benefit to both peoples and also represent a contribution to the amelioration of the international situation. Egon Krenz stressed the necessity of settling the Cyprus problem politically, in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Ilias Iliadhis reported on the exertions undertaken by the government and the population of his country for a just, peaceful and durable solution of the Cyprus question. He thanked the GDR for the solidarity support in this struggle. GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler took part in the meeting in the building of the GDR Council of State.

On the same day he received the Cypriot delegation for a final talk. The GDR defense minister and Ilias Iliadhis assessed the visit as useful and constructive for the furthr expansion of the friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

Afterward, the delegation was seen off in a military ceremony.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS BRITISH PARLIAMENT

AU151406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] London (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, staying in London, met with Tony Banks, member of the House of Commons, and other deputies in the British Parliament on 9 October. The partners in the talk unanimously expressed their determination to do everything to ban the danger of nuclear war.

IRAN'S PRIME MINISTER MUSAVI CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Kadar

LD171019 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- In parliament Thrusday, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council, met with Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the talks, opinions were exchanged on topical issues of international life.

Present at the meeting were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Zsigmond Kazmer, Hungary's ambassador to Iran, as well as 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, Iranian deputy prime minister and 'Ali Akbar Farazi, Iran's ambassador to Hungary.

On Thursday the Iranian Government head, who is in Hungary on an official visit, was also received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, it was concluded that relations between the two countries are advancing well. They agreed that further mutual efforts are necessary to take fuller advantage of opportunities to cooperate. Present at the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Miniter of Finance Istvan Hetenyi, Gabor Nagy and Zsigmond Kazmer, while attending on the Iranian side were 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, "Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture, Ahmad 'Azizi, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and 'Ali Akbar Farazi.

Varkonyi Receives Delegation

LD171051 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- On Thursday the Iranian Government head visited the sights of Budapest. He went to the Museum of Fine Arts where he looked at the material in the Egyptian exhibit and the 19th and 20th century paintings. He also visited the Castle Hill district of Budapest and viewed the architectural monuments of this, the oldest part of the city.

Also on Thursday, the personalities accompanying the Iranian prime minister held talks with their Hungarian counterparts.

Foreign Minister Peter Varknonyi received 'Ali Mohammad Besharati. At the talks they examined the situation of Hungarian-Iranian relations and concluded that both sides are willing to further advance the mutaully advantageous cooperation of their countries. The Hungarian foreign minister and his Iranian guest exchanged views on topical international issues, with particular respect to East-West relations and the situation in the Persian (Arabian) Gulf.

Over recent days a meeting was held in Budapest by the Hungarian-Iranian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, chaired by co-chairman Istvan Hetenyi, Hungary's minister of finance and Abbas Ali Zali.

At the talks they examined the situation of economic relations between the two countries and agreed upon the measures required to boost trade and evolve economic and technological-scientific cooperation. 'Abbas-'Ali Zali was received by Jozef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and the Iranian minister of agriculture met with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food affairs.

Lazar, Musavi Sign Letter

LD171804 Tehran IRNA in English 1528 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct. 17, IRNA -- Political and economic talks between Iran and Hungary ended here Friday morning with the signing of a letter of understanding by the two countries' prime ministers.

In the letter of understanding, the two countries agreed to base their political cooperation on mutually shared viewpoints.

The two prime ministers also agreed to expand bilateral political, economic and agricultural relations.

At the end of the talks, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi invited his Hungarian counterpart, Gyrgy Lazar to visit Iran which was accepted.

Meanwhile, the agriculture ministers of the two countries also signed a letter of understanding during the Friday morning talks regarding agricultural relations.

Musavi Talks to Press

LD172115 Tehran IRNA in English 1801 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct 17, IRNA -- Visiting Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Friday described his talks with Hungarian officials as "constructive." He said trade and cultural commissions formed during the talks had good results. Iran's trade and economic relations with Hungary will expand more regularly, he added.

Speaking in a press conference in the Hungarian capital, Musavi said the two sides had frankly put forth their viewpoints on a host of global issues in a 'sincere atmosphere'.

The premier said ht both Iranian and Hungarian officials believe there exists good ground for expansion of relations. He added that negotiations will continue at various levels.

In response to Budapest's daily news correspondent on relations between Iran and Hungary, the prime minister said that they have expanded considerbly since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Bilateral relations are expected to advance to an even higher and more varied level in the future he added.

Asked about the educational system in Iran, Musavi said the Islamic Republic has diligently worked to eliminate illiteracy nation-wide, in addition to establishing schools in villages.

On export of oil to East Germany and Hungary, Musavi said talks were held with the two countries' officials on the issue. He added that in future additional talks will be held.

On Iran's relations with East European countries, the Iranian premier said that the Islamic Republic has joint anti-imperialist stances with these countries. "There are differences of opinion on the issue of Afghanistan, and we frankly announced Iran's stance," Musavi said.

On the Persian Gulf, the premier stressed that Iran believes there should be no foreign forces in the region, a topic also discussed with Hungarian officials.

The Islamic Republic has repeatedly warned foreign powers, especially the U.S., against their presence in the Persian Gulf and the Iranian delegation made it absolutely clear in the talks that Iran would not tolerate foreign interference in the Iraqi-imposed war.

On Iran's relations with Latin American countries particularly Nicaragua, the premier said Iran is duty-bound to fight against oppression. He added that Iran backs the oppressed people of the region whom he described as being under unwarranted pressure by the U.S.

Musavi said that Iran enjoys good relations with Nicaragua which are expanding daily.

In response to Radio Budapest correspondent [as received] about Iran's economic plans in light of the oil price plot the prime minister said the Islamic Republic is diversifying its economy and hopes to become less reliant on oil. Iran's economic structure has changed since the '79 Islamic revolution. The government has carried out organised and prudent planning, he noted.

The Iranian Govenrment has put forth well-thought out plans, and the nation has sincerely cooperated with it in an effort to uphold the values of the revolution, Musavi said.

Musavi stressed that OPEC's oil ministers should think of the interest of their own countries and ignore those of the U.S. and the West. The slump in oil prices is artificial and temporary, Musavi said, and Iran believes prices will run up to their normal level before long.

On cultural cooperation between Iran and Hungary, the premier said that talks were held on cultural issues, adding that a fruitful letter of understanding will be shortly signed in this field.

On the Iraqi attack on a passenger plane in Shiraz, Musavi added that it was not the first time Iraq had committed such an atrocity. Iraq routinely attacks residential areas and has attacked passenger planes and trains on a number of occasions. The Iranian nation has suffered too long from the barbarity of the Baghdad government, Musavi said, adding that over 150 missiles have been fired at the city of Dezful wreaking untold destruction and death.

The prime minister said Iraq should be punished as the aggressor country and for perpetration of a host of war crimes. The Iranian nation calls for the continuation of war until the final victory and the punishment of the aggressor, in order that peace can return to the region, the premier said.

FRG PRESIDENT LEAVES, SEEN OFF BY LOSONCZI

LD170951 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- On Thursday afternoon Richard von Weizsacker departed from Budapest.

The head of state of the FRG and his wife who were accompanied by Pal Losonczi and his wife, were bid farewell in front of the Houses of Parliament by a military guard of honour. Present were Rezso Trautmann, Janos Peter deputy speaker of parliament, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, other members of the Presidential Council, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and a number of members and leading personalities in political and economic life. Present were several leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Hungary. Richard von Weizsacker greeted the people who appeared to bid him farewell. The high ranking guest and the personalities accompanying him took leave of the Hungarian political figures, leaders in public life, and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Then the guests and their hosts drove to Ferihegy Airport. On the tarmac of the airport Pal Losonczi and his wife, Laszlo Kovacs deputy foreign minister, as well as Istvan Horvath, Hungary's ambassador to the FRG and Ernst Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary took leave of Richard von Weizsacker, his wife and his party, who left Budapest by special plane.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG'S BANGEMANN

LD182036 Budapest MTI in English 1913 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Hannover, October 18 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has opened the "Hungarian Days", a series of events in Hannover, and held talks with Martin Bangemann, minister of economics of the FRG. The parties exchanged views on topical issues of world economy, international trade and financial life, surveyed bilateral economic cooperation and tasks in the development of relations.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Minister-Presidents Bernhard Vogel of Rhineland-Palatine and Ernst Albrecht of Lower Saxony.

Jozsef Marjai, Ernst Albrecht, leaders of Lower Saxony, representatives of the city of Hannover and some company managers discussed the further development of relations between Hungarian and Lower Saxonian companies. At the headquarters of the land Government of Lower Saxony Jozsef Marjai delivered a paper on Hungary's economic situation and plans, in the attendance of Minister-President Albrecht and managers of some large and middle-size managers. [as received] The parties exchanged views on the new practical forms of cooperation and the related experience of West German companies in Hungary.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Saturday.

UK MINISTER MEETS WITH HAVASI, OTHERS

LD181828 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- Alan Clark, minister of state at the British Department of Trade and Industry, visited Hungary from October 16 to 18 at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress.

The British minister met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime ministers, and held talks with Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Peter Veress. The talks were also attended by Leonard Appleyard, ambassador of Britain to Hungary. The parties surveyed the development of bilateral political and economic relations, and shared the view that over the past years the mutual visits of high-ranking politicians had greatly contributed to the development of Hungarian-British ties. It was welcomed that over the past three years bilateral trade turnover had gone up by more than 50 per cent, with Hungarian exports almost increasing by 100 per cent. The parties also stated that there are still many opportunities for expanding economic relations. To attain that goal inter-company cooperation should be developed, for which the parties saw favourable opportunities in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, mining, vehicle production, electronics, computer engineering, and the development of energy-saving equipment and technologies. Expansion of cooperation in third markets and the foundation of joint ventures in Hungary with British capital share may also help develop economic relations.

Alan Clark left Hungary on Saturday.

MTI REPORTS ON POLISH INTERIOR MINISTER'S VISIT

LD181555 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- Colonel General Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the PUWP CC and minister of internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to Hungary from October 16 to 18 at the invitation of Janos Kamara, ministers, and their delegations held talks on issues of mutual interest, and the expansion of cooperation. Czeslaw Kiszczak met Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC. The cordial and friendly talks were attended by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Polish delegation left Hungary on Saturday.

DEFENSE MINISTER DECORATED WITH USSR ORDER

LD180706 Budapest MTI in English 1558 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of the Red Banner to Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, in recognition of his outstanding public activity covering several decades, and dedicated activity in the field of defence, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The decoration was presented Friday in parliament building by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Also present were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Ferenc Karpati was awarded a high Soviet recognition on the occasion of his brithday. On the basis of a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, was awarded the Order of the October Revolution, in recognition of his merits in strengthening the militant friendship of the Soviet and the Hungarian Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

LABOR COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- Invited by the State Office for Wages and Labour, a delegation of the Cuban State Commission for Labour and Social Insurance held talks in Hungary on Labour force cooperation between the two countries, and signed a protocol on next year's aims. The delegation met Under-Secretary of State Albert Racz, president of the State Office for Wages and Labour. The delegation left Hungary Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 11 Oct 86 LD]

YOUTH DELEGATION BACK FROM BULGARIA -- Budapest, October 11 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), headed by First Secretary Csaba Hamori, returned from Sofia on Saturday. On the invitation of the Dimitrov's Komsomol, they discussed tasks facing the two youth organizations and topical issues of the international youth movement. Csaba Hamori and Andrei Bunjulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of Dimitrov's Komsomol, signed a cooperation agreement for the period 1986-1990. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, met Csaba Hamori. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1819 11 Oct 86 LD]

ITALIAN TALKS -- Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- Boris Bianchieri Chiappori, political chief director of the Italian Foreign Ministry, held talks in Budapest October 8-9 with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. The negotiating sides reviewed the state of Hungarian-Italian relations and concrete tasks of cooperation. Discussions about international issues focused on the theme of East-West relations, including issues of the Helsinki process and the Vienna follow-up meeting scheduled to begin in November. Boris Bianchieri Chiappori met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA -- Bogota, October 9 (MTI) -- Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, headed a People's Front delegation on a vist to Colombia from October 5 to 8. The delegation held talks in Bogota with leaders of the Colombian Patriotic Union about further developing cooperation. The delegation held talks in Bogota with leaders of the Colombian Patriotic Union about further developing cooperation. The delegation met Fernando Cepeda Ulloa, minister of the interior, and Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Communist Party of Colombia. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2114 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL -- Brasilia, October 9 (MTI) -- Gabor Suto, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil, Thursday presented his credentials to Jose Sarney, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2115 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

PAP REPORTS TALKS WITH PRC JUSTICE MINISTER

LD181041 Warsaw PAP in English 0647 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 17 -- The visiting Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of China Zou Yu has been received by Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Gertych.

The sides discussed cooperation of justice ministries of the two countries in the field of legislation and organization of judiciary, penitentiary service and the legal profession.

The Chinese guest also met with the first chairman of the Supreme Court and Poland's General Prosecutor.

The meetings in the Council of State and the office of the Council of Ministers were attended by Poland's Justice Minister Lech Domeracki. Present was also Chinese Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing.

PAP COMMENTATOR VIEWS GORBACHEV'S TV SPEECH

LD151802 Warsaw PAP in English 1504 GMT 15 Oct 86

["Listening to Gorbachev" -- PAP headline, by PAP commentator Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15 -- Mikhail Gorbachev's televised speech was undoubtedly a significant political event. Millions of Poles sat in front of their tv sets to seek an answer to their doubts, fears and questions concerning the top level meeting in Reykjavik. And the overwhelming majority of them got such an answer. The practiced ears of experienced political observers who make up the majority of Polish tv viewers easily caught such a sentence: "Preparations for Reykjavik helped to set up a new platform, a new bold platform, which boosts chances for a final success." Or another one: "We are deeply convinced that there is a necessity of new efforts aiming to build normal international relations in the nuclear era. There is simply no other road."

These sentences taken out of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech are in full concordance with the way of thinking and views of a great majority of Polish society. There is a general conviction in Poland that there is truly no other road than the one of calm and business-like -- and persistent in this case -- negotiations, talks and exchange of views.

It has been widely known that for some years both the prestige of the U.S. President and his popularity have been declining in Poland. Such a phenomenon is a reaction to the anti-Polish policy of restrictions which hit at the personal interest and the way of living of nearly every Pole. One can expect that this trend will grow stronger after Reykjavik.

Reagan, who shoulders unquestionable responsibility for such a conclusion of the Icelandic meeting, made a move hitting at the interest of all nations, including the Polish nation, of course. Even a casual listening to Gorbachev's speech makes one understand that if the agreement had been achieved in Reykjavik which the Soviet Union strived for, life in Europe would become easier nearly at once.

Relations between states would be rapidly improving. Tendencies to policy of restrictions would surely begin to wane. Normal trade would start in full. The question of credits, repayments of debts and international financial policy in general would be seen in a different light. It would be easier to travel and to maintain contacts. It is no use listing elements of changes which would begin to take place. It was these new things which the Soviet delegation fought for striving for disarmament agreements as the disarmament itself does not hang in mid-air and has an immediate influence on all other fields of life.

Gorbachev simply calmed down the moods, gave answers to questions which we could not but ask and strengthened a conviction that everything is still ahead of us, but that it is necessary to fight for it and to support everything favouring peace, detente and dialogue. That is the way Gorbachev thinks, that is the way millions of Soviet people think and the same is also the way Poles think. And this is what underlies this unusual significance, this special value and force of all we heard sitting in front of our tv sets and listening to a transmission from Moscow.

DAILY EXAMINES FAILURE OF REYKJAVIK TALKS

AU171311 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Thwarted Hopes"]

[Text] The Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan aroused the world's hopes that during direct business talks, the leaders of two great powers would succeed in breaking at least some of the barriers to progress in reducing armaments and thus give the green light for the summit proper.

The road to Reykjavik was opened by the USSR leader not only because he initiated the idea, but most of all because the Soviet Union has made to the United States a series of concrete compromise proposals concerning armaments reductions. Therefore it was known that Mikhail Gorbachev would be bringing to the Icelandic capital not only an authentic desire for disarmament, but also a concrete package of proposals.

On the other hand, the American side's intentions were a subject of much speculation because the Washington administration held a negative stance toward a ban on nuclear tests and an end to the "star wars" program, and its approach toward other spheres of disarmament was dominated by a bargaining strategy. Nevertheless, Ronald Reagan decided to hold the working meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, aware that Washington was on the defensive in the face of Moscow's peaceful initiatives.

Thus it seemed that in Reykjavik, halfway between Moscow and Washington, the USSR and U.S. leaders would succeed in presenting the kind of offers from which they might work out a compromise. As we already know from Mikhail Gorbachev's statement after the meeting, the Soviet Union presented draft agreements concerning a profound reduction in strategic weapons, the elimination of European missiles, and freeing the world of the danger posed by the militarization of space. However, President Reagan did not accept them, maintaining his previous position concerning "star wars." Thus it turned out that President Reagan had come to Reykjavik, as Mikhail Gorbachev put it, empty handed.

The fact that both leaders had decided to hold a fourth meeting on Sunday afternoon shows without a doubt that they realized its importance for the further development of Soviet-American relations, which have reached a turning point. But politics is based on reality, so dialogue at such a level establishes the need to recognize mutual arguments. As we can see, there was a lack of this recognition on the American side.

The Reykjavik meeting therefore has not brought any results and this is fully confirmed by the fact that no date for a proper summit was established either.

At his press conference, Mikhail Gorbachev said outright that the meeting had failed. Secretary of State Shultz expressed a similar view.

International public opinion must receive this news with profound concern. At the same time, it must draw conclusions from the facts. These facts show that compromise would have been possible had Reagan displayed a more flexible approach.

However, one should hope, and the announcement of the continuation of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva confirms this, that Reykjavik will not stop the seeking of roads leading to an end to armaments. After all, dialogue between great powers on the subject of the most important issue for the world, freeing it from the danger of nuclear extermination, is essential. No dialogue at such a high level is completely empty. It had to be accompanied by a feeling of responsibility for the fate of mankind and peace. It is with this very feeling in mind that Mikhail Gorbachev warned that in the present situation, the world is approaching a point from which there may be no return if the Geneva talks between the two powers remain in total deadlock. Reyjkjavik has not become a positive impulse for a turn for the better. Although it has thwarted the hopes placed in a summit, it cannot be the last stage of dialogue. This must be so for the sake of the security of all mankind.

ORZECHOWSKI BEGINS TRIP TO AUSTRALIA, PHILIPPINES

LD192059 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct, 19 -- Before departure for Australia and the Philippines, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has made a statement for PAP in which he declared:

I am going on an official visit to Australia at the invitation from foreign minister of that country William Hayden. We attach great importance to this visit also because five years have passed since the latest contact at this level.

The visit will provide an opportunity to review the state of bilateral relations which, after a period of some weakening, are again entering the state of active development, and to discuss prospects and directions for their further broadening. The developoment of economic cooperation is, for us, of the basic importance in our relations with Australia.

The visit will be also an opportunity to continue political dialogue, exchange assessments and views on global issues and brief each other on regional problems -- in Europe and in Asia and the Pacific, respectively.

During my talks with Australian politicians, I would like to present the process of changes taking place in Poland whose understanding is a significant factor in development of Polish-Australian relations.

We expect the Australian visit to be an important impulse to the further developoment of relations of the two countries, particularly in economy, and to contribute to better mutual understandings and broadening cooperation in the international arena in the matters of peace and security, in the interest of the two states and nations, Minister Orzechowski went on.

Directly from Australia I will go to the Philippines at the invitation from that country's Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel. This will be the first official visit of Poland's foreign minister there in the history of Polish-Philippine relations.

Our striving to develop contacts with Philippines stems from one of the basic principles of Poland's foreign policy: to develop all-round cooperation with developing countries. Another reason to upgrade Polish-Philippine relations is the fact that we have achieved considerable progress in cooperation, especially in economy, with other states-parties to ASEAN.

Apart from assessing the present state of bilateral relations and possibilities for their development, the visit will also make it possible to exchange views on international and regional issues being the subject of the two countries' interest.

I think that briefing each other on internal situation of the two countries, particularly in the context of changes taking place in Poland, and also in Philippines, will serve to better know each other.

I am convinced that my visit to Philippines will significantly influence the development of bilateral relations, especially in economic sphere, and will serve to establish contacts and cooperation in all other planes of mutual interest, Orzechowski concluded.

SD DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG AFTER VISIT

LD181030 Warsaw PAP in English 0654 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, Oct. 17 -- A delegation of the Democratic Party SD Sejm caucus, led by head of the caucus and Sejm Deputy Speaker Marek Wieczorek, ended its five-day visit to the FRG today. It was hosted by the FDP.

Polish guests had talks with Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of the Chancellor's Office Wolfgang Schaeuble, FDP Chairman and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and the FDP's remaining leading politicians.

Besides, the SD delegation met leaders of the CDU/CSU and SPD Bundestag floors [as received] Alfred Dregger and Hans Jochen Vogel respectively. Also, the Greens' Bundestag floor received Polish guests.

The concordant will of both sides to further tighten contacts, to deepen dialogue and to support all initiatives serving mutual rapprochement between both states and societies was evident in all these talks.

GDR'S KURT HAGER VISITS, MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI

LD180906 Warsaw PAP in English 1852 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 17 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Political Bureau member, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party Kurt Hager, now in Warsaw at the invitation of the PUWP CC in connection with the "Days of GDR Culture" now underway in Poland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed satisfaction over the consistent and stable development of cultural cooperation in agreement with the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party and with arrangements of both parties' leaderships. Jaruzelski also stressed the role and importance of culture in the process of rapprochement of both nations.

Addresses Cultural Figures

LD181013 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The independent contribution of culture policy in the formation of the advanced socialist society has been underlined by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Council, who spoke in Warsaw to Polish cultural officials, artists and other renowned personages. At the same time he pointed out the necessity of developing a rich, multifarious and stimulating intellectual and cultural life imbued with the values and ideals of socialism. The GDR Days of Culture which opened on Friday were described by him as a good occasion to bestow new impetus upon the friendship, rich in tradition, between the intellectual exponents of the two countries.

LEADERS ATTEND REPORT-BACK ELECTION CONFERENCES

LD112242 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 11 — PUWP voivodship report-and election conferences were held in Czestochowa, Olsztyn, Opole, Piotrkow, Trybunalski, Przemysl, Rzeszow, Tarnobrzeg, and Warsaw today. Their aim was to specify the tasks of provincial party organizations in the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress decisions.

The conferences were attended by members of the top authorities, among them:

In Warsaw: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, and PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Secretary of the PUWP CC Marian Wozniak.

Czestochowa: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Baryla.

Olsztyn: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Chairman of the Central Audit-Control Commission Woldzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Opole: Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

Piotrkow Trybunalski: Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

Przemysl: PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak.

Rzeszow: Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

Tarnobrzeg: PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek.

Speaking at the Warsaw PUAP Conference, Premier Zbigniew Messner said, among other things, that the current report-election campaign was of a qualitatively new character.

It is an integral and at the same time a final stage of the work undertaken in the period of the pre-congress campaign and during the congress itself, he stated. The supreme issue is to secure maximum concreteness in the formulation of tasks and the high efficiency of implementation. The conferences reaffirm that the party's key obligation is to struggle with that which hampers the full utilization of the possibilities of socialism, which discredits the principles of the political system and delays progress, which hampers the quest for the best roads leading to the realization of the social and economic strategy. Strengthening the Marxist-Leninist character of the party demands that each member be will acquainted with the provisions of our ideology, stand out with a class understanding of modern processes and political, social and economic issues, stated the premier.

First Secretaries Elected

LD282301 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18 -- Voivodship PUWP report and election conferences were today in Gdansk, Katowice, Krakow, Lomza, Ostroleka, Siedlce and Walbrzych. They have brought to an end the first stage of the post-congress report and election campaign, inaugurated in mid-September with the conference in Zielona Gora, which will continue until the end of the present year, embracing all levels of the party, its basic cells included.

The debates of today's conference were attended by members of the party leadership.

The discussion had a buisinesslike, frequently critical and self-crticial character. The starting point for the discussion were reported analyzing the attainments and experience of the passing tenure as well as these signalled in draft programmatic documents submitted to the delegates and comprising the synthesis of the pre-congress discussions and consultations in various social and professional milieus. The strongest emphasis was laid on the ways of transforming the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress into concrete ventures and tasks which should be urgently and effectively realized in order to bring benefits to the economy and entire society, and in this way deepen the prestige and the leading role of the party.

Senior party officials addressed the conference, raising the issues discussed in the debates and characterizing main duties facing party members in implementing the objectives laid down by the tenth congress of the party.

After debates, the conferences passed their work programmes for the new tenure of the voivodship organizations. New voivodship committees and control-and-aduit commissions were elected.

The first secretaries of the voivodship party committees for the next term are:

Gdansk: Stanislaw Bejger
Katowice: Bogumil Ferensztajn
Krakow: Jozef Gajewicz
Lomza: Mieczyslaw Czerniawski
Ostroleka: Jerzy Glowacki
Siedlce: Andrzej Ornat
Walbrzch: Jozef Nowak.

VOIVODSHIPS NAME NEW PARTY AUTHORITIES

AU141425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "PZPR Voivodship Conferences -- Newly Elected Authorities"]

[Text] Bydgoszcz: Zenon Zmudzinski, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Ignacy Iwancz, Andrzej Matuszczak, Jan Strycharski, Ryszard Zawiszewski, secretaries; Zbigniew Dombek, chairman of the Control Commission.

Bialystok: Wlodzimierz Kolodziejczuk, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Jozef Grajewski, Mikolaj Kozak, Stanislaw Sekowski, Stanislaw Suchodolski, Tadeusz Trzaskowski, secretaries; Jan Kuzman, chairman of the Control Commission.

Chelm: Alojzy Zielinski, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Stanislaw Adamiak, Stefan Lyczak, Jozef Solak, Witoslaw Szczasny, secretaries; Benedykt Struzik, chairman of the Control Commission.

Kalisz: Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Czeslaw Lebski, Jerzy Mazurek, Henryk Kostrzewa, Henryk Magaj, secretaries; Andrzej Stachowiak, member of the secretariat; Tadeusz Krawczykowski, chairman of the Control Commission.

Kielce: Jaroslaw Motyka, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Zbigniew Dulewicz, Jan Maciejewski, Henryk Ozieblowski, Jozef Winiarski, secretaries; Eugeniusz Niebudek, chairman of the Control Commission.

Konin: Lech Ciupa, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Miroslaw Bachera, Wladyslaw Janicki, Andrzek Krutki, Slawomir Pyra, secretaries; Wladyslaw Kedziora, chairman of the Control Commission.

Krosno: Jozef Tofilski, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Jan Luczynski, Stanislaw Roczniak, Ryszard Staczek, Marian Walczak, secretaries; Dominik Arendarczyk, chairman of the Control Commission.

Wloclawek: Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Wladyslaw Dolecki, Jerzy Lewandowski, Stanislaw Strzelecki, Stanislaw Wawrzonkoski, secretaries, Wieslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Control Commission.

Elblag: Boleslaw Smagala, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Klemens Borhardt, Zdzislaw Kremski, Tadeusz Osko, Jerzy Szuliniewicz, secretaries; Wlodzimierz Lewkowicz, chairman of the Control Commission.

Plock: Adam Bartosiak, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Jerzy Gaszewski, Zdzislaw Osiewicz, Wieslzw paszkiewicz, Stanislaw Przedlacki, secretaries; Antoni Wrobel, chairman of the Control Commission.

MALINOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON SEJM SHORTCOMINGS

AU151345 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11-12 Oct 86 pp 3, 7

[Interview given by Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski to Krzysztof Mikolajczyk: "More Control" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mikolajczyk] How does the implementation of everything declared and planned by the Sejm, its deputies, and its marshal appear today after 1 year of the Sejm's new term of office?

[Malinowski] It is not yet time for detailed assessments. But I can say today that our basic plans are being implemented. This applies in particular to transferring the burden of Sejm work from legislation to broadly conceived control. Let me recall that this is one of the Sejm's chief goals. It stems from the needs of our economic and social development and from the need to consolidate the constitutional functions of the Sejm. [passage omitted]

[Mikolajczyk] Apart from clear successes, there are also shortcomings which are received in a none too positive way by society as well. I have in mind incompetent and at the same time long speeches, and empty deputies' benches, especially toward the end of debates. On the other hand, one may also observe undue haste and an extension of Sejm sessions because of the burden of affairs.

[Malinowski] I know these problems. We discussed them at length at the meeting between the Sejm Presidium and committee presidia. In any case, this applies not only to deputies but also to those who present certain problems to the Sejm. We wish to prevent this by imposing a definite time limit for speeches. We also recognize it as essential to improve the oratory of speeches, and in this regard Sejm committees and deputies' clubs should play a special role. Shorter speeches by both ministers and deputies should make sessions short enough to be followed with interest by all deputies from beginning to end. The Sejm Presidium wants to "curtail" plenary sessions somewhat and not allow them to last from early morning until late at night. We will try to split sessions into 2 days because of the personal health of deputies and because of the need to acquaint oneself with problems in detail.

This does not mean of course that we intend to "seal the lips" of some deputy. [passage omitted] All it means is that we wish to break the barriers of consciousness within society and make it understand everything that is necessary for the country's further development, even though decisions under discussion are often difficult and unpopular.

[Mikolajczyk] I would also include the quality of questions, one of the chief instruments of control by deputies, as one of the Sejm's shortcomings. Questions are sometimes appeals for help, for financial aid, for solutions to a problem which may be important on a local scale but less so on a national scale.

[Malinowski] Indeed some of the questions presented are not quite in the nature of a question. Indeed some of them are petitions for money and investments. In my view this is something left over from the system of directives, and on the other hand, something that is more dangerous, they display a tendency to circumvent economic reform. One must, however, bear in mind that many deputies are subjected to the daily pressure of social needs. They are trying to help solve them; after all, they are representatives of the people.

However, most questions are correct. They concern problems and negative phenomena that are important for the state and society. That is why both society and the Sejm are entitled to expect from addresses of a question answers to such questions as "why is this?" or "why are things as they are?" or what should be done in order to change an improper state of affairs. [passage ommitted]

[MIkolajczyk] We are speaking at a time when the Ninth Sejm has completed its first year of tenure. Its work so far shows that this is a parliament different from previous ones -- bolder in its decisions and more militant. Can we expect any new spectacular initiatives?

[Malinowski] Spectacular decisions are typical when programs are being formed or when great social discussions on the development of state institutions or the economy are under way. To a certain extent this process was completed in previous years. After all, the Eighth Sejm adopted 208 laws, including "spectacular" ones which caused much emotion. Now is the time to implement this process and move forward step by step. And this is not just for show.

The Sejm, just like the entire state and society, has entered a period of development, a period of heavy and sometimes unnoticed work which does not always bring immediate results. However, only such determined and solid work and a consistent implementation of adopted solutions may overcome existing difficulties, overcome development the Ninth Sejm will certainly aim to bring these goals as close as possible.

PAP COMMENTS ON 30TH 'POLISH OCTOBER' ANNIVERSARY

LD181756 Warsaw PAP in English 1604 GMT 18 Oct 86

["30th Anniversary of 'Polish October'" -- by PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18 -- Three decades back Poland saw events which went down in the country's modern history as the "Polish October" and were preceded by nearly three years of intellectual and political ferment known as "the thaw". It was caused not only by hard living conditions, but also by a want of democracy as well as of social self-government, civil freedoms, justice, and open dialogue between authorities and society. However, the most significant fractor behind the crisis was lack of clear perspectives for the future, whose roots had dated back to 1948 when the party made a major shift in its political line, into a dogmatic and sectarian orientation.

The subsequent rejection of earlier concepts of socialism in Poland brought about an arbitrary assumption that the country could speed up transformation of its social and economic structures, and that a considerable role in it could be played by what is termed as the means of non-economic coercion.

However, as the economy had failed to meet the basic targets of the six-year economic plan and arbitrary policies pushed the agriculture into a collapse, general living standard slumped, even though at the same time Poland had soared to a degree of industrialization which made it an industrial-and-agricultural country ever since -- a vast achievement of the time.

These development bred a crisis of confidence in the authorities. Also, anti-socialist hopes and options began to take shape, and the crisis was further aggravated by a personnel policy based on mistrust, suspicion, and mechanical application of political and class criteria.

An ideological and moral shock within the PUWP was hastened by finding out from 20th CPSU Congress materials in March 1956 that the Soviet Union had opened a process of major political changes. The first sign of social turmoil in Poland came with street riots in Poznan in June that same year, and its culmination and turning point -- with the 8th Plenary Meeting of the PUWP CC four months later, on Oct. 19.

A great value then turned out to be the person of Wladyslaw Gomulka, whose earlier ideological and moral profile during a campaign of false charges against him and subsequent imprisonment made him a widely respected figure. His election as first secretary of the party became a major political event, alongside his programmatic address proposing a realistic concept of halting the crisis and bringing the country onto the road of compliance with the rules of socialist democracy.

Eventually, the crisis was overcome thanks to the attitudes of the working class and working people, who chose to seek positive solutions only within a socialist framework and with a decisive role played by the party.

ARTICLE ANALYZES AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION DEMISE

AU101336 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No. 40, 5 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Leon Bojko article: "The Interpretation of the Foundation"]

[Excerpts] Zidslaw Morawski, chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, on 9 September expressed in this daily his regrets that the Polish primate had given up his efforts to set up the Agricultural Foundation. "There is no doubt that a compromise could have been reached on this score, but things have taken a different turn, which is a pity," he wrote. [passage omitted]

Further on in his article Z. Morawski wrote that there ware no formal and legal obstacles to setting up the foundation. Well, obstacles would have disappeared only after the registration of the foundation statute, by this registration continued to be postponed indefinitely by various proposals made by the government side.

"A paradoxical situation developed," Z. Morawski writes. "The funds for the foundation became a myth, but the foundation itself, which relied on these funds and was considered as reality, was exploited to create tensions in state-church relations and to conjure up the impression that for noneconomic reasons and simply out of spite the government refused to accept the enormous assistance that the Catholic Church was able to give to Polish farming. Fortunately all these attempts failed."

In view of these allegations it is necessary to state for the sake of caarity that the many attempts made by the miniter of agriculture to interfere in the foundation's internal affairs, to delete from the statute the provision for the training of farmers, and to have a say about the composition of the organizing committee were all attempts that had nothing to do with economics.

One should also class "noneconomic" the interpretation of the primate's decision made by Minister Jerzy Urban, who said: "It is our view that te Catholic Church has been used as a means to an end by the Western political forces." This thesis is in open and glaring conflict with assurances about the respect that the PPR authorities feel toward the Catholic Church, the Episcopate, and the primate. It would be beneath the dignity of the Polish bishop to discuss J. Urgan's thesis, but in order to enable all the people concerned to form their own views on the subject it is necessary to disclose a few facts.

Even before negotiations on setting up the foundation began the PPR authorities had been assured that the assistance offered by the West was not hedged by any political conditions. There were only two conditions, namely, that assistance should be given to private farmers exclusively and that the foundation should be a fully autonomous institution, one idependent in its actions from the state authorities. The church presented these two conditions and the government accepted them. Those who offered this assistance and volunteered funds did not stipulate any political conditions. What is more, the government was assured by an authorized envoy of the Polish Episcopate that if only a suspicion (just suspicion and not certainty!) arose that the foundation program was politically inspired, the church would give up its efforts to set up the foundation. It is base to assume that the bishops let themselves to be approached by some vague "forces."

But what is the real reason why the 4 years of efforts, negotiations, and hopes have been wasted? Many people in rural and urban areas continue to ask this question. the main reason for our hopes was the fact that the foundation was outside the area of politics. The assistance offered us promised to be substantial and was not hedged by any political conditions. Very many people said and still say that removing our economy from the area of politics as completely as possible and making the economy a plane on which agreement could be accomplished in practice are the most effective ways of heaving the country out of its crisis. The Agricultural Foundation seemed an ideal undertaking for realizing this idea. And that is why the foundation failed to materialize.

All public and unofficial statements originating from the church or lay people who were recognized as credible by the church stressed the exclusively social nature of the projected foundation. The political interpretation and political treatment of this project originated exlusively with the government side. And if the foundation turned out to be a political problem, what then is not politics?

TV SHOW DISCUSSES REEMERGENT SOLIDARITY

LD180253 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Special program entitled "No Way Back," presented by Marek Szelewicki; with Wieslaw Wicel, chairman of the Urban Transportation Workers Federation; Jan Tyrka, deputy chairman of the trade union organization at the Lenin Steel Works; Zbigniew Kamerski, deputy chairman of the Light Industry Workers Federation: and Wlodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the Metalworkers Federation -- recorded]

[Text] [Szelewicki] Have you heard, Mr. Chairman, that some activists of the former Solidarity are attempting to create some illegal structure?

[Wicel] First of all, I haven't yet heard any precise description of those people. What is their aim? If their aim is supposed to be to do what they were doing at the beginning of the eighties, my opinion is that they have no chance. They will find absolutely no public support. Our new, reborn trade union movement, even if one takes the number of members at individual workplaces and in individual industries, already has its authentic place in the life of enterprises and in public life. It is therefore difficult to say. I believe that by means of fine sounding slogans those people are attempting to score something in their own personal affairs, or in matters which have nothing to do with the trade union movement, the workers' movement.

[Tyrka] We are a powerful trade union organization in the country. We already have 6.5 million trade unionists. We all remember the difficulties and troubles that set in after 1980, but the time that has elapsed has not been wasted. Many of the demands have been met, and many are now in the process of being met.

We [Lenin Steel Works] are one of the biggest industrial enterprises in Poland. The trade union has strengthened its position in those enterprises, having almost 17,000 members. It would be noted that we have received credit -- the trust placed in us to represent the interests of the workers. The hotbeds of extremism have disappeared, as have the parodies and the underground structure. I am therefore surprised that despite a series of efforts making possible a real return to normal life and work, the former Solidarity activists still wish to retain the separate character of their union, and to create illegal political structures which have nothing in common with the affairs of the working people but aim to sow social unrest. For this reason it is my view that the next incitement to trouble will not meet with support among the forces of our workplaces.

[Kamerski] We should return to the history of the foundation of the new, reborn trade unions that exist at our workplaces. It became, as it were, the (?basis) for an accord between all trade union currents. We don't look at anyone's records, to see which trade union stream they come from to the reborn trade union movement. In this situation the reborn trade union movement represents, as it were, all trade union streams. If the majority of working people are members of these trade unions, that means that they place in these unions their hope for the solution of the difficult problems of the working people in that industry.

[Szelewicki] So what do these people want?

[Kamerski] I believe they want the right to return to the period of trade union pluralism which brought our country no good, only empty shelves. With difficulty, thanks to the efforts of the working people and a sense of responsibility for the fate of the country, a situation in which conditions in our country have gradually been stabilizing and are still stabilizing has emerged. It is only thanks to work that we are able to rebuild our country's strength, and not thanks to any destructive acts, to which certain activists of the former Solidarity would like to return.

[Szelewicki] Have you heard, Mr Chairman, that some activists of the former Solidarity are trying to set up some illegal structure?

[Lubanski] In our country, in various state administration bodies, social representations, in party organizations and so forth, there is room for everyone and there is room for discussion on various subjects. However, as far as I know about some informal groups being established to form future unions, I shall always be from the outset against pluralism in this country. Why? I myself have come from a large enterprise where there were three unions: an autonomous union, a branch union, and solidarity, and I know what the result of that was. The result was that they competed with their demands, provoked each other, family life disintegrated, not to speak about national disintegration; this sooner or later leads to the same result.

However, we as trade unionists always have our door open to everyone -- everyone who only wants to improve our structures and our work, and to work, primarily for the good of the working people. And we have still a lot of work to do. I must express my (?condemnation) here. I would not like our map again to be divided into red and green: those who are carried out on a wheelbarrow, those who build gallows, those who beat up people with truncheons, and those who give each other a punch in the jaw, and so forth. This will not lead to anything.

A consultative council has now been founded. We have a socioeconomic council. We have Sejm deputies, we have representatives in various labor courts. This is a place for everyone, but a place that should be filled with people who want to defend the working people, nothing else.

[Szelewicki] These gentlemen also say that they want to defend the working people.

[Lubanski] Sir, I do not know these gentlemen personally. If these gentlemen represent a constructive position or have some program, there of course is a place for them in our unions. And if someone says to me or to my trade unionists, who are associated not only in the OPZZ, but above all, in the union of metal workers, that we are afraid and not on the offensive, it insults not only me but first of all my teams. In fact, metal workers have always been courageous, they have always had a constructive attitude and on the offensive, but always within the law that is in force.

[Szelewicki] How much work have you put into reconstructing the union you now have?

[Lubanski] Sir, I started to build this movement at the factory of small capacity cars in Tychy, where there were colleagues who had the highest posts in Solidarity. For example, there was our colleague Waliszewski, who was the head of the Katowice Region and is now in the United States. He did not stay here, he did not want to build these unions and abide by the law. I have undertaken this. Hard work resulted in the fact that we started the union of metal workers with 100,000 union members and 377 organizations associated in the federation. I can say that we do exist, credible or not. For example, today we have a council of representatives, and there are 652 organizations of over 300,000 union members in our federation. This means that we are credible, and these union members believe that we shall achieve something in this country. Maybe not today and not tomorrow, but with hard work we shall solve some issues taking into account the situation existing in our country. We are slowly moving forward, complying with the law, demanding only what the country can afford to give.

We are the state, after all, and we should improve it. We want to build up the national income and divide it justly afterward -- not the same amount for everybody, but justly. On the other hand, here's something I will always be against and I'll tell you why: it is very easy to brandish great slogans and buy things in Pewex [foreign currency] shops. But we have to take into account that our workers earn and get money from the National Bank of Poland and that they can't afford to go to Pewex shops.

The great slogans were launched: build castles on the ice, build a second Japan. But if the working class had known at the time what conditions the workers in Japan had: this year the Japanese turned to us for our help in solidarity with them to get 10 days' vacation [words indistinct], because they had 6. If we'd built that kind of Japan; if the working class had known then -- not to speak of others [changes thought]. A month ago we supported the metalworkers of the United States, because the employers wanted to fire 3,000 workers or else implement a 15 percent cut in wages.

[Szelewicki] In this entire situation, the same people are appearing who had their demands and their program 6 years ago. We know where it led. How do your trade unionists feel now?

[Lubanski] Well, they feel like they do, for they know that they have their representation which will always defend them. On the other hand, I have a sort of hangover. How can such people -- and we know what sort of people they were -- who had as much in common with the workers as I have with last year's snow; for I slid on last year's snow and those people wanted to come to power on the backs of the workers. The programs were beautiful, weren't they? Step by tiny step, to change the people's authority;' change, tear down, or [word indistinct]. For me it is unacceptable that that same citizen, of the same country, who wants to live here was in favor of the restrictions, which, say what you will, the West imposed on us. Those restrictions (?hit) directly at the earnings of the workers. That is unacceptable to me.

[Szelewicki] That destruction is what the heads of the former Solidarity were always after, when they were operating openly and when they organized underground, hostile activity. They appealed without embarrassment to the United States and to the states of Western Europe not only to maintain sanctions but to intensify them. Let's recall the facts. In August 1983, in the vicarage of St Brygyda's Church in Gdansk, Lech Walesa and Father Jankowski, the parish priest, met U.S. Senator Dodd. That was when Walesa said he felt himself to be an American. At the press conference before he left Poland, the senator said that Walesa said again tht he was keeping the sanctions. Walesa said that they had no effect on Poles' living conditions. Jerzy Milewski, the head of the Solidarity underground office in Brussels, also appealed for retaining sanctions in 1983. Milewski, on Radio Free Europe, criticized those Western politicians who though that the situation in Poland was changing for the better and, in view of that, opted for alleviating the economic sanctions against Poland. In Milewski's opinion, the great majority of the nation would consider the lifting of sanctions to be a hostile act directly against Polish society. The Public Opinion Research Center carried out a poll on this subject. Asked what losses Poland had incurred as a result of the sanctions, 24 percent called them enormous; 46 percent considerable; only 3 percent said they were practically zero. So, 70 percent thought the U.S. sanctions had caused Poland enormous or considerable losses. Also, asked who had been primarily affected by the restrictions, 31 percent of those polled said chiefly society; 51 percent said both the government and society; 6 percent said mainly the government. So, 82 percent of those polled were of the opinion that the restrictions had affected everyone. Despite this, Zbigniew Bujak, in an interview for the French press on the sanctions, said, and I quote: they remain one of the few means of pressure the Western states have. Let them use them. I have no hesitation in saying, he added, that it is their moral duty. (?Well, there you are), ladies and gentlemen, facts are not open to debate -- the facts are that the stance presented by Walesa, mikewski and Bujak was a Polish alibi for U.S. anti-Polish policy.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS ACCOMPLISHING CONGRESS TASKS

AU151143 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Oct 86 p 4

[Excerpts] PAP -- The 15th Plenum of the Association of Polish Journalists was held in Warsaw on 9 October and heard the plenum report entitled: "The Association of Polish Journalists After the 10th PZPR Congress and Before the Second Congress of the Association's Delegates." The plenum discussed the tasks facing the mass media in accomplishing the 10th congress resolutions and reviewed the action lines of the association. Below are some of the plenum's findings:

-- The association has scored real results in consolidating the journalistic community and has ceased to be an area of political conflicts. However, it will continue for a long time to be an area of sharp disputes about improving journalistic work. United opinion on key issues will no doubt help to make proper preparations for the association's second congress in 1987.

-- The basic issue is to exert effective influence on Polish public opinion since not all citizens do support party and state policies, although people's moods and views continue to change in the right direction.

-- Speaking of the association's tasks, it is necessary to keep in mind that one such task is to convince journalists of the need to employ a new style of information and propaganda because such a style is a logical outcome of the political decisions made in the past few months. Journalism, which most people regard as an arm of power, must become even more credible, interesting, and stimulating and must encourage dialogue. [passage omitted]

The plenum adopted a programmatic resolution, which states among other things: "We think that the recent important political decisions can initiate a new stage in the process of achieving extensive national agreement, without which it is difficult to visualize the development of the country's favorable future. The mass media, including our community, have an important role to play in this process. Consistently blazing the trail of agreement, we must not be different to the actions and programs of the forces that care nothing about the country's good. We do not intend to renounce our ideological identity. Agreement also denotes the need for discussions, polemics, and struggle against views that are alien to socialism. This kind of dialogue is a crucial task for the press, radio, and television."

The plenum resolved to convene the association's second congress in Warsaw on 1 October 1987.

BRIEFS

PRC TEXTILES IN LODZ -- Warsaw, Oct. 19 -- The Chinese exporting firm "Chintex" has organized an exhibition in Lodz to present some 400 items of clothing both for children and adults. The Lodz-based "Textilimpex" has established trade contacts with Chinese department stores 20 years ago, with those stores becoming every year Poland's more and more important trade partner. Over that time, the trade turnover grew tenfold. Poland has already bought majority of the displayed textiles and plans to export to China some knitwear and fabrics. The "Chintex" has organized its show in return for Poland's exhibition shown last December in Beijing. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1545 GMT 19 Oct 86 LD]

ENVIRONMENT TALKS WITH SWEDEN -- Warsaw, Oct. 15 -- Polish Minister for Environment Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski and Swedish Minister for Natural Environment and Energy Birgitta Dahl signed here today a document on cooperation in protection of the environment dealing, among other things, with Baltic Sea, surface and underground waters, pollution caused by agriculture, industry and urban industrial facilities. The cooperation is also to embrace waste recycling, methods of analysis and evaluation of the state of environment and changes taking place in it as well as land reclamation and methods of combatting emergency and dangerous environment contamination. The ministers also committed themselves to stimulate and promote economic cooperation between enterprises from both countries in production of equipment and apparatus for environment protection. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1510 GMT 15 Oct 86 LD]

VOIVODSHIP APPOINTMENT -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation, and has recalled from the post of voivoda of Lomza Voivodship, Jerzy Zientara, in connection with his wish to retire, and expressed thanks and appreciation for long honest activity, and his contribution toward the achievements of state administration. On consulting the voivodship peoples council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Marek Trzalinski to the vacated post. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 86 LD]

NEW JELENA GORA SECRETARY -- The 6th voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR is being held in Jelenia Gora today. Jerzy Golaczynski has been reelected first secretary of the voivodship PZPR Committee in Jelenia Gora. The conference was attended by Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMt 15 Oct 86 LD]

ROMANIAN COAL AGREEMENT -- During a 4-day meeting of the Polish-Romanian working group for cooperation in the extraction industries, several documents were signed on the start of direct cooperation by Polish enterprises in the development of coal extraction in Romania. The main point here is the automation and modernization of mines; doing mining work and supplying machinery and equipment produced in Polish factories. The agreements also contain joint solutions on work safety in mines and on their ventilation. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Oct 86 LD]

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT ENDS STAY, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU191638 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1144 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Communique on the Visit to Romania by the President of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1986 -- At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Samuel Kanyon Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia, paid an official goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 15 to 18 October 1986.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe held official talks in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. They identified ways and means of intensifying the friendly and cooperative relations between their states, and exchanged views on current international problems.

Examining the relations between Romania and Liberia, the two presidents expressed their resolve to work for closer bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational, technical and scientific fields as well as for international peace, understanding and cooperation.

They agreed to work for the growth of commercial exchanges and the development of economic cooperation in the agricultural, industrial, petroleum, mining, fishing, construction and transportation areas as well as in other spheres of mutual interest, for the development of countertrade and the conclusion of long-term agreements.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe signed a long-term agreement on the development of economic and technical cooperation, and of commercial exchanges between Romania and Liberia.

Examining the issues and developments affecting the peace and socioeconomic prosperity of today's world, the president of Romania and the president of Liberia noted with concern that the international situation continues to be very grave as a result of the continuation of the arms race, especially nuclear, the existence of areas of conflict, the use and threat of force in international relations, interference in the internal affairs of states and the worsening global economic crisis which has affected particularly the developing countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe call upon all nations to act firmly and prevent a world war.

The two presidents agreed that the ensurance of peace by adopting concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear first of all, is the fundamental issue of our time, which requires concerted international action. In this connection, the two heads of state expressed their conviction that a comprehensive disarmament programme should start being implemented, with the liquidation of nuclear weapons as its centrepiece and including the reduction of conventional armaments, troops and military expenditure.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe agreed that the reduction of the armed forces, armaments and military expenditure of countries would greatly contribute to the achievement of disarmament. In this connection, the president of the Republic of Liberia expressed his support to the appeal of the president of Romania to all the states of Europe, North America, Canada and elsewhere to reduce their arms by at least 5 per cent. The Liberian leader also commended Romania's decision on a 5-per-cent cut in its arms, troops and military expenditure by the end of 1986 as setting an example to other states.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia stressed the need for the creation of nuclear-and chemical-free zones in the Balkans and in other regions of the world.

The two presidents said they supported the early conclusion of an agreement on halting the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, destroying the ones in place and eliminating all chemical weapons.

The two heads of state assessed the decisions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe to lay the basis for negotiating mutually acceptable agreements in the field of disarmament.

Expressing their concern for the critical economic situation of the developing countries, the two heads of state renewed the call for an international conference to be held under the aegis of the United Nations, to facilitate agreements which would ensure the harmonious and equitable development of all the states as well as global negotiations to build the new international economic order.

On the developing countries' foreign debt problem, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe stressed the need for its global political and economic solution.

The two heads of state reaffirmed the important role the U.N. should play in finding a global solution to the foreign debt problem. In this respect, they favoured adequate measures by the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The two presidents underscored the particular importance of the development and deepening of economic cooperation among the developing countries, the strengthening of their solidarity and unity of action.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia called for the cessation of military conflicts and disputes between states and for their solution by peaceful means, by negotiations between the parties concerned or under the auspices of the United Nations.

In context, the two presidents expressed the need for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. The two heads of state noted that a just and lasting peace in this region can be achieved only through Israel's complete withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, the recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to independent statehood included, the right of all states in the area to live in peace and security within internationally recognized and guaranteed borders.

The two presidents expressed their support to the calling of an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at finding a political solution to the Middle East conflict.

On the war between Iran and Iraq, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe underscored that it was a real threat to the peace and security in that region as well as the world over. The two heads of state called for an early end to the war, for the renunciation of further military action and the resolution of this problem by negotiation, in a spirit of full equality and mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty.

On analysing the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe expressed their concern over the persistence of the hotbeds of tension on that continent, especially over the acts of aggression and destabilization undertaken by the imperialist and neocolonialist forces against the African peoples.

The two presidents firmly condemned the racist policy of apartheid and the repressive measures instituted by the South African authorities against the black majority population of that country. They urged a halt to the aggressive destabilizing acts perpetrated by the racist Pretoria administration against neighbouring independent African states.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia resolutely reaffirmed the solidarity and support of their countries to the just struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership for Namibia's immediate access to independence on the basis of the U.N. Security Council resolution 435 of 1978.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe also underlined the important role of the Organization of African Unity in rallying the efforts of the African countries for a peaceful resolution of the conflicts, the intensification of economic cooperation among its member states and their rejection of the manoeuvres and acts of aggression of the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and racist forces against African peoples.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia reaffirmed the importance of the non-aligned movement.

The two presidents agreed that the resolutions of the recent summit in Harare are of particular importance for the growing role of these states in the settlement of the international political and economic issues.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe called for an improvement of the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations and for a growing role in their pursuance of international peace and cooperation.

The two heads of state agreed to intensify cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Liberia at the United Nations and in other international organizations as well as within the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement toward the promotion of international peace, security and cooperation.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia expressed their full satisfaction at the talks and understandings reached during the visit.

The president of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Kanyon Doe, invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu to pay an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Liberia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU CALLS FOR REFERENDUM ON ARMS, TROOP CUT

LD181752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, Oct 18 (TANJUG) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has announced that a referendum on a five-percent cut in troops and armament in Romania will be held next month.

Ceausescu made the announcement at a regular meeting of the Warsaw Treaty countries' foreign ministers here three days ago.

Diplomatic sources say that the proposal has been "misunderstood" and criticized by the Warsaw Treaty members. A joint communique issued after the foreign ministers' meeting said only that Romania's Foreign Minister Ioan Totu had informed the participants of Romania's proposal. The terse formulation indicates the group's attitude toward the Romanian initiative.

The proposal for an immediate five-percent cut in troops and armament in Romania by the end of the year, which was set out by Ceausescu at the Congress of Working People early last month, came as a surprise to observers in Bucharest.

It is known that Romania has been reducing its military budget for several years running in keeping with its declared disarmament policy. Though the proposal for the cut was addressed to all states, including the Warsaw Treaty allies, no country has responded to Ceausescu's call so far.

CEAUSESCU AWARDED HIGH AGRARIAN DISTINCTION

AU171703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- A ceremony was held at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest on October 17 when the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution was presented to RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The ceremony was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, and by members of the State Council, the government and the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution under a resolution and decree of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and the State Council in token of high valuation for his decisive contribution to the intensive development and steady modernization of Romania's agriculture, to the substantiation and attainment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution.

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, read the resolution and decree.

President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address on the occasion.

PRC STATE SECURITY MINISTER RECEIVED BY RENOVICA

LD171114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Jia Chunwang, member of the CPC Central Committee and PRC minister of state security, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the federal secretary for internal affairs.

In the course of the meeting, which was attended by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Xie Li, ambassador of the PRC, both sides discussed the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, as well as between Yugoslavia and China.

Confers With Mikulic

LD180425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today in Belgrade received Jia Chunwang, PRC minister of state security and member of the CPC Central Committee, who is heading a delegation of the PRC Ministry of State Security on an official visit to our country.

In a cordial and friendly talk, in which Dobroslav Culafic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for internal affairs, also took part, it was established that cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC was developing with increasing success and that there were realistic possibilities for the steady promotion of relations between the two countries in all areas and in the interest of both sides. They also exchanged views on topical problems of international relations.

Delegation Leaves

LD180906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and China have good relations and cooperation in many fields, including security, assessed Yugoslav Internal Affairs secretary Dodbroslav Culafic and Chinese Minister of State Security Jia Chunwang during the closing round of their talks in Belgrade today.

Jia headed a delegation of the Chinese ministry of State Security on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation left Belgrade today.

The two sides agreed on concrete forms of cooperation between the Chinese Ministry of State Security and the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Yugoslav-Chinese relations were also positively assessed during talks held today by Jia and Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic. They stressed that realistic prospects exist for the further promotion of the two countries' relations in all fields, in their mutual interest.

During their discussions on problems in international relations, ranking Yugoslav officials and the Chinese minister pointed out that human lives, property, security and peace in the world are being increasingly jeopardized.

DEMICHEV-LED USSR DELEGATION TO VISIT 20-24 OCT

LD171731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will pay an official and friendly visit to our country 20 - 24 October. The delegation will be led by Petr Nilovich Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the CPUS Politburo.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH TURKISH STATE MINISTER

TA161905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] State Minister Mesut Yilmaz has said that Turkey desires to increase its bilateral trade with the SFRY. In a statement he made during the meeting of the Turkish-Yugoslav Joint Economic Committee meetings being held in Belgrade, Yilmaz recalled that Turkey had a deficit in the bilateral trade balance, adding that a balance in the situation can be achieved by increasing the volume of trade and not by decreasing it. He pointed out that joint ventures by Turkish and Yugoslav firms in third countries were welcome.

The committee meetings are expected to end tomorrow. A protocol on results reached during the talks will be signed in the wake of the meetings.

Mikulic Receives Yilmaz

LD180530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today in Belgrade received Mesut Yilmaz, minister of state in the government of the Republic of Turkey, who is leading the Turkish delegation at the session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries.

Sava Vujkov, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee, took part in the talks.

Consideration was given to the scope for improving economic relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey, especially through industrial cooperation, joint ventures and technical and technological cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Initialed

TA181343 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Culture and Tourism Minister Mesut Yilmaz and Sava Vujkov, chairman of the federal committee for agriculture, today initialed the economic cooperation protocol prepared during the sixth round of talks held by the Turkish-Yugolsav Joint Economic Committee in Belgrade.

According to information from the Foreign Ministry, the protocol will be signed during President Kenan Evren's official 3-day visit to the SFRY that begins Monday, 20 October.

During the committee's talks, it was decided to raise the volume of trade between the two countries to $200 million. It was also agreed to provide more transit documents to Turkish vehicles, crossing Yugoslavia, and to activate the Mersin-Koper roll-on/roll-off line as soon as possible. The committee also decided on a reorganization in banking between the two countries, as well as the swift processing of foreign exchange formalities by the two central banks and the promotion of cooperation in the fields of industry, tourism, agriculture, and others.

COMMENTATOR ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN

AU172000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Dragan Colovic commentary on the forthcoming visit by Turkish President Kenan Evren]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of his first visit to our country in 1982, President Evren stressed that the circumstance that Yugoslavia and Turkey had decided for different alternatives within the overall efforts to ensure stability and peace in the world and in the Balkans and that they have been following different roads in their socioeconomic development does not present an obstacle to development of successful mutual cooperation. There is no doubt that this formula still applies. Therefore, one should expect that the talks to be held in Belgrade as of Monday will be exhaustive, substantial, and -- what is even more important -- specific as well and that they will pertain to all aspects of Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation and the most important international questions, particularly the situation in the Balkans and the prospects for Balkan cooperation. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that during the talks both sides will express satisfaction again because of the equality of the Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia and the existence of emigrants of Yugoslav origin in Turkey, something that represents a living and firm link in the development of friendly relations between the two countries and has a broader significance for relations in the Balkans too. While we mention relations in the Balkans, something to which significant attention will be devoted in Yugoslav-Turkish talks at the highest level, one may as well say that in connection with President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia, suspicion is raised in some neighboring countries and elsewhere about the alleged creation of a Belgrade-Ankara axis as a counterbalance to the rapprochement of Athens and Sofia, which is a malicious fabrication and political nonsense.

When the position of their national minorities in other countries is involved, Yugoslavia and certainly Turkey, too, have been carrying out and will carry out a principled policy. And the fact that individual neighboring countries do not recognize the Macedonian, that is, Turkish nationality has so far been the main obstacle to the strengthening of the spirit of cooperation and confidence in the Balkans, something in which both Yugoslavia and Turkey sincerely believe. It goes without saying that relations in the Balkans would be considerably better if the above-mentioned obstacle was removed, for which both good will and time is needed, of course. [passage omitted]

SETINC ADDRESSES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD102051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0526 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance as a whole is not acting sufficiently successfully, though in some areas there are significant instances of positive experience.

The main reason lies in the fact that many LC organs and state executive organs assume for themselves immediate tasks and responsibilities that, within the framework of the role they have in society, do not belong to them, thereby decreasing the responsibility and role of other factors in the front of subjective forces. Because of this, a direct link between the LC and state organs is brought about and responsibility becomes unclear. This is therefore primarily a discussion about ourselves, France Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in his introductory speech at a session of the LCY Central Committee today.

The LC does not need the SAWP, neither as an avenue for ideas nor as an alternative. Working people and citizens need the widest basis for their sociopolitical activities in a socialist self-managing system, because it is their constitutional right, and therefore also their responsibility to play a role in their own present and future. This kind of Socialist Alliance is also a prerequisite, Setinc stressed, for the LCY to realize its leading ideopolitical position in society. No organization, no matter how democratic and revolutionary, can or should replace the independent and responsible role of the working people as self-managers and delegates in our society.

The second reason for starting this discussion is the need for more successful and efficient activity in the political system of socialist self-management. An underdeveloped, forum-type, and bureaucratic SAWP delivers a political blow to the system in its most sensitive area. This also could be fatal for the LC, because it can realize its responsibility for the development of the delegate system only in the SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations, in particular in the Trade Union Federation.

We need this discussion also because, Setinc stressed, through the further development of socialist alliance we must create necessary conditions for the manifestation of all the energy and creativity of people in the most varied and dynamic forms. From our experience, we know that even in the most difficult times, it was easier to overcome difficulties when the party -- that is the LC -- enjoyed the highest trust of the working people. In the present difficult time, the greatest danger is not that we have found ourselves in an economic crisis; it is far more dangerous if we miss the time and opportunities for mobilizing society's creative forces to curb negative, primarily disintegrational processes, and direct the overall development toward socialist prospects.

In a discussion, and certainly in the action for changing the situation, we must first of all start from the question of what we should change in the content of our work, in our internal relations; how to get rid of sectarian isolationism, derogatory attitudes toward mass political activity, in brief, of the danger of the bureaucratization of the LC. Without a developed front the LC would be on the way to becoming bureaucratically ossified and remain below the level of the problem of socialism in the modern world. In this, the significant experience from the past is of special importance. The party has always been strong when the front as a movement was strong.

Setinc stressed that we must develop the Socialist Alliance in such a way so that in its organization and movement, mass spontaneous revolutionary initiative -- coming from the democratization or production and overall social relations -- constantly pervade it. It should be a channel for the expression of the political dimension of pluralism of self-managing interests more than it has been so far. Only on real questions can people and their interests be mobilized en masse. In this lies the basic sense of the struggle of Communists in the SAWP and in this direction lies the development of a Socialist Alliance. [passage omitted]

We shall make efforts, Setinc said, so that the SAWP does not become a pyramid, and in particular not one turned upside-down but rather is directed toward concrete, live problems and interests of working people and citizens, whom it should move into action. There is no greater danger than when certain organizations or forms of activity of the SAWP deceive by imitating the LC and the authorities and become more party like than the party itself. This kind of SAWP becomes a caricature, the opposite of itself. In this way it also loses all the elements of a front and threatens the efficiency of the activity of the political system of socialist self-management. There is the most natural opportunity to establish links between workers and peasants and intellectuals, with culture and science, with craftsmen and self-employed, with pensioners. In many joint actions there is cooperation between communists and non-communists, religious and non-religious, between generations, between people of different attitudes to the world. The SAWP therefore should not be only some kind of top organization, but a form of a democratic way of organizing initiatives, reaching agreements, and instituting wide social action. The problem lies in the fact that now in some parts of the front, often the same things are being thought about and discussed and what is even worse, in the same way, using the same type of language, the same logic, and without differentiated interest, as if all these organizations exist only to assist the state in its "care for the people" [passage omitted].

In a discussion on the thesis, he remarked, greater attention should be devoted to various informal movements, particularly those of young people, which in themselves carry sufficient progressive and humane elements. Nor should individual attempts to misuse such spontaneous movements for antisocialist and anticommunist aims be overlooked. The ability of communists in the socialist alliance to a great extent depends on active attitude toward the spontaneous activities of people and the establishment of a real attitude toward these manifestations in a democratic struggle of opinions; that is, the transformation of everything that is progressive and humane in these movements into an organized subjective force of society. Many people, particularly youth, increasingly feel the need to articulate their political attitudes to social problems, even about the questions and controversies of the present time. If they do not find an opportunity for this in the system -- and often they do not -- primarily in the Socialist Alliance, then the ways and forms of realizing their ambitions they seek outside the system and sometimes even in opposition to the system.

It is useful to reiterate the already repeatedly stressed thought of Kardelj [Edvard Kardelj, one of the closest associates of Tito and a theoretician of the Yugoslav system] that the delegate system should not be left to empirical manifestation of interests, without linking it to wider ideas and interests in society. [passage omitted]

We must, he continued, further develop the principle of the openness of all organs and proponents of public functions, because without this it is not possible consistently to realize the democratic control of working people and citizens through the Socialist Alliance. It is necessary to carry out certain changes in the electoral system and the role of the Socialist Alliance so that it will be possible for working people and citizens to realize a decisive role in putting forward candidates and in electing people to the appropriate social functions. The worrying proportions of the failure to implement laws and regulations -- even duties taken on in a self-managing way, bad management of social assets, their bureaucratic-technocratic nature, and cases of taking possession by privatization, crime, corruption, bribery -- demand that this be dealt with seriously. Primarily the ones who are asking for the most assistance from the state are often among the violators.

At the same time, they complain that the state is falling apart. We must stimulate people so that together with establishing mistakes and shortcomings, in an argumented manner they also found dismissal and recall. [passage omitted]

Apart from the national awareness, we are also developing a kind of Yugoslav awareness whereby a Slovene is proud of the achievements of the Serbian nation and a Macedonian looks forward to the progress of Slovenia, and so forth; let me not enumerate all the others. All our languages and cultures in Yugoslavia must be dear to each Yugoslav, regardless of his national affiliation. This is the real Yugoslavia; ethnic, humane, united -- the principle of cooperation between nations, their linking, and getting closer. In this kind of Yugoslav there will always be a motivating force of a joint progress.

We shall resolutely oppose attempts to introduce a lack of trust between nations and nationalities, undermine relations in Yugoslavia, create the atmosphere of insecurity and faintheartedness. In writings and in public statements, there should be no expression of cheering for one side or speculation, because it only stirs up nationalism. Exaggerations, wrong interpretations, and a lack of understanding of certain phenomena -- and there are instances of intolerance and new cases of misunderstanding.

The President proposes, Setinc said, that after this session, on the basis of proposals and comments from today's discussion, draft stands on the activity of the members and organizations of the LC in the Socialist Alliance should be drawn up and presented for a party and general debate. In the debate, the emphasis should be on the question how in practice, rather than only verbally, to change the attitude of communists toward the realization of the Socialist Alliance's role and toward the creative work of the Communists in the Socialist Alliance. The discussion should last until mid-December. Then the Central Committee will adopt stands on the activity of the LC members and organizations in SWAPY. Expressing self-criticism in this way, we are not negating either the role or ability of Communists, as some often wish to present it; rather, we are stressing and stimulating their role and ability, Franc Setinc said among other things.

Session Closes

LD110345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The third session of the LCY Central Committee, at which there was discussion of the action of Communists in the Socialist Alliance, ended this afternoon in Belgrade. It was concluded that a 2-month party debate be initiated on this, following which the central committee will place this topic on the agenda again. At today's session the LCY Central Committee work orientation program up to July next year was also adopted.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD150529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Milanko Renovica, has discussed the LCY tasks in the area of international activity in the next period, in the struggle for peace, equitable international relations, social progress and socialism in the world.

Stress was laid on the need for more involvement of all LCY organs and organizations in the realization of the decisions and stands on international questions reached by the 13th LCY Congress.

The Presidium also established a program of international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee for the period until July 1987. Within this framework, the Presidium also discussed some current questions as well as the forthcoming duties of the Presidium in the international area.

FEC DISCUSSES SUPPLY MEASURES FOR DOMESTIC MARKET

LD092315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- This year, supply on the domestic market was satisfactory, considerably better than in previous years. Occasional interruptions in the continuity of supply only happened with an insignificant number of products -- flour and similar ones -- particularly during the period preceding price increases. The supply of certain types of energy, primarily with oil and its derivatives, has improved. The supply of thermoelectric power plants and industry with coal was also satisfactory. But, this was not the case with the supply of coal to private consumers, it was said today at an FEC session presided over by Branko Mikulic.

The stocks of raw material and semimanufactured goods from the beginning of the year have not been maintained in later months because of the decline in imports. Demand for goods on the domestic market, particularly in the first half of the year, was at a high level, but in the second half of the year it is obviously declining. This year, consumer goods imports were higher than last year, but it was still insufficient. This had a negative impact on the supply of the domestic market, increased the monopoly of some producers in the country, delayed technological progress of domestic production, and contributed to price rises.

In order to overcome problems of supplying the domestic market, it was assessed at the FEC session that it was necessary to maintain positive trends in industrial production and ensure procurement, together with further growth in agricultural production.

Measures are being undertaken that would make it possible to continue in the coming years, intervention into imports of consumer goods, which was applied this year, according to the country's foreign exchange opportunities. Apart from improving the supply on the domestic market, this would also contribute to slowing down price rises.

The supply of the market with basic agricultural and food products also will be improved with the adoption of an agreement on strengthening market reserves of wheat, corn, oil, sugar, and meat. The agreement is going through a harmonization stage.

The FEC established a proposal for changes in the decision on the aims and tasks of the policy of issuing money, the monetary policy, and the joint bases of credit policy in 1986. With the changes, credit and monetary trends should be coordinated with the envisaged economic trends in the last quarter of the year.

With the documents on the economic policy for the next year, it is envisaged that these changes, depending on need, should be carried out for each quarter of a year.

The FEC adopted a regulation establishing prices for those goods the Federal Directorate imports as part of intervention measures on the domestic market. Prices were established for certain kinds of technical goods, cars, and textiles, for which offers have already been received; and they are 15 percent lower than the retail prices of the same or similar domestic products. For other goods, prices will be established after offers have been received. The measure also regulates the level of trade expenditures incurred in importing, as well as in wholesale and retail trade.

The council also endoresed a decision on banning the trade of meat from young cattle. The regulation bans the trade of veal and pork for all work organizations of associated labor and citizens. Slaughter is allowed only in justifiable cases, such as injuries and certain illnesses, which will be justified by special certificates. This kind of protection of young cattle, with the aim of achieving a higher production of meat, has been in force thus far.

The FEC also ratified several international documents.

MIKULIC MEETS REGIONAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

LD140446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 13 Oct 96

[Text] Belgrad, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today had a working meeting with representatives of the executive councils of the republics and provinces. At the meeting, they discussed the current economic trends, particularly in the area of prices, as well as some key questions in connection with establishing economic policy for the next year. Apart from the representatives of the FEC, Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; Dr Zarko Papic, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; and Mile Stojanoviski, vice president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy attended the meeting.

ARMY LC ORGANIZATION SUPPORTS FEC MEASURES

AU161156 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2464 2 Oct 86 p 1

[S. Jovanovic report: "Real and Not Verbal Support]

[Excerpts] There are objective reasons why Communists in the Army should not only support the already passed and announced measures of the FEC, but why they should, through constructive moves at the front of their battle, fight for their implementation. This is simply because the measures are in the spirit of the tenets and conclusions of the highest body of Yugoslav Communists and because they are opening up fairly wide space for the gradual but consistent implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program.

These few sentences contain the zealous view of the members of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army that was expressed last week in the session discussing the FEC measures in the field of economic and development policy and the tasks of the Communists in the Army. [passage omitted]

The Communists in the Army will welcome all measure intended to cure our economy and measures intended for a more harmonized development of Yugoslavia as a whole and thus of its every individual part. [paragraph continues]

Of course, the most is expected from the federal government regarding its moves to halt rising inflation, build a unified system of the technical-technological development of the country and a joint energy development policy, increase investments in agriculture and tourism, develop a unified Yugoslav market....This leads to strengthening the power of our country and thus its defense. [passage omitted]

MAMULA DISCUSSES MILITARY SCHOOLS SYSTEM

AU101334 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2463 25 Sep 86 pp 2, 3

["Basic points" from speech by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at Belgrade "Brotherhood-Unity" General Secondary Military School on 10 September]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The tendencies that our development has expressed lately show that social changes will be great and very sharp, and that they will encompass all spheres of human life. One must point that out to the people who deal with educating and training young people, not only in the Armed Forces, but in our country in general. [passage omitted]

If one is to speak about where Yugoslavia is in current trends, the world trends, that is, I think that it does not occupy an enviable position. The Yugoslav young generation is affected by some influences that burden the modern young generation in the world in general, but is at the same time burdened by some specific Yugoslav processes of the transfer from an almost feudal society to a modern one. That certainly only makes it difficult for this generation to find its way and enter the new era. Our entire policy of education and training must therefore consider the demands of the coming time, the demands and needs of new generations that are expecting this era. [passage omitted]

It seems, however, that the organized forces of our society still have not found model and solution how to include the young generation and its natural, creative, and working potentials in the process of overcoming the difficulties and the economic crisis we are in. Some solutions have even led to a situation in which a part of the young generation has been pushed into the periphery of events, as if to an open space where they are subject to negative influences of various ideas and orientations. At the same time, it is obvious that our country's school system, which is in the process of permament changes and reforms, fails to completely fulfill its important social role of educating the young generation. [passage omitted]

I would also like to say something about bringing high quality cadres into military academies. That problem is still very topical. Students come to military academies both from general military secondary schools and from civilian schools. Students coming from this school will certainly continue to be the mainstay of education and bearers of whatever is most positive in the military academies. [passage omitted]

The general secondary military schools, apart from providing a high level of general education, must also serve to bring an equal national representation among cadres who come to the military academies. The model of the base that will provide our future officers is not complex. Some national structures that represent a large and significant part of Yugoslavia are insufficiently present in it. If the composition of Yugoslav officers is not nationally balanced, it will not be able to maintain other positive characteristics either. It is impossible to have a balanced composition in the Yugoslav People's Army and Armed Forces of the Yugoslav multinational community only in some parameters and not in the national one, for instance. [paragraph continues]

We must therefore do everything to ensure that there are among the officers enough Slovenes, Croatians, Albanians, Hungarians, and all the others who do not apply for military schools in a sufficient number. [passage omitted]

There is no reason to be afraid of recruiting officers mostly from our military schools, provided, of course that those schools bring up and develop versatile personalities able to adapt to society and its social, technological, and economic aspects. If we bring up such people, then we should not be afraid of having one-sided professional cadres. We do not create one-sided personalities in these schools, because we do not need one-sided people. A one-sided person is a dangerous person, because he will lose his way when confronted with the challenges of the new time. [passage omitted]

Finally, I would like to say something about the management of general secondary military schools. We have to carry out the management of those schools in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, and Mostar in a unified manner, although they can belong to different school centers and be attached to different commands. They have to be managed in a standardized way from the point of view of general aims, curricula, the methodology of education and edification, and particularly from the point of view of creating a broad profile cadre. We must make the schools in Ljubljana and Zagreb more attractive for young men from Slovenia and Croatia, because that is one of the ways to solve the problem of balanced national composition of officers in the Armed Forces. The Belgrade "Brotherhood-Unity" General Secondary School must have priority not only as regards the number of students, but it also must perform a central function in relation to other general secondary military schools. I do not mean here a formational subordination [prepotcinjavanje], but, starting from experiences achieved in it, it must be the central school in leading other schools in the professional, methodological, and research sense, as well as in developing the technology of teaching, training cadres, exchanging experience, organizing serminars, conferences, etc. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the credentials of Mekonen Gezawa, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of socialist Ethiopia to Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 1 Oct 86 LD]

MONGOLIAN COOPERATION PACT -- Ulaanbaatar, October 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member and chairman of the Federal Transport and Communications Committee Mustafa Pljakic and Mongolian Light and Food Industries Minister Gombojavyn Naydan signed a protocol on cooperation in the area at a just ended meeting of the Yugoslav-Mongolian committee in Ulaanbaatar. As pointed out at the session, there is scope for an expansion and promotion of Yugoslav-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Concrete measures in this context were examined. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2331 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]

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CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS

AU200801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and RCP secretary general, at a meeting with foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact countries in Bucharest on 15 October.]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of our party and state leadership and on my own behalf, I would like to warmly welcome all the ministers participating in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

We highly value the activity carried out within this meeting and the understandings reached on the activity of our countries toward disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, peace, and international cooperation.

We welcome the fact that a full agreement was reached and that decisions were taken in complete unanimity. One can say that this will doubtlessly contribute to developing cooperation, solidarity, and unity among our countries and to increasing their participation in finding solutions to the complex international problems.

Indeed, the international situation continues to be very serious. Many problems have accumulated and, unfortunately, this year new elements were further added which, in a certain way, complicated the international situation. Particularly, there is the fact that the arms race and the development of new nuclear weapons in Europe continued and the United States continued its nuclear tests. As is well known, we have witnessed a number of acts of force against some independent countries.

It happened that the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries took place just after the Iceland meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The results of that meeting are already well known, both from information we -- and you -- received directly as well as from public statements made by the CPSU general secretary and the President of the United States.

Romania -- and I believe your countries, as well as almost all the countries in the world -- expected that meeting to end with results which could lead to the beginning of a process of improving the international situation. I must tell you frankly that we never had the illusion that during this meeting the complex international problems, including the issue of nuclear weapons, would be definitely solved. Nevertheless, we expected some real results and concrete steps in this direction.

As it has been annnounced and as is known, the meeting concluded without results. Many describe it as a failure. In any case, we believe that the results of the meeting were not up to the expectations of the people and of international public opinion. Certainly, we will have to reflect further, and we will have the opportunity to discuss this matter again.

We positively value the proposals presented by Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet Union at this meeting and we consider them as very immportant ones; we also regret that real understandings on these questions were not reached. Some people say that they learned of these results "with disappointment." [paragraph continues]

I think this is probably not the most suitable expression, because disappointment may lead to the conclusion that nothing can be done.

We believe that the necessary conclusions must be drawn from the fact that the meeting concluded without results in order to establish the future actions for reaching appropriate agreements on the issues in question. In our opinion, this calls for an intensification of efforts on the part of the Warsaw Pact member socialist countries and an intensification of European and all people's struggle, because the first conclusion that can be drawn is that, without an active participation of all peoples and countries, the problems of disarmament and peace cannot be solved. As a matter of fact, the conclusion of the meeting without tangible results must be given a firm answer in the sense of increasing the activity of the people's masses, of the nations, and of our countries in the direction of disarmament and peace.

As was pointed out in the statements made, particularly in Comrade Gorbachev's statements on the issues in question, a number of common points of view has been reached. This proves that a way to understanding on fundamental issues may be found. We believe that everything possible must be done to begin finding solutions to some of the questions on which agreement or the same viewpoints have been reached. We believe that priority should be given to questions concerning Europe, on which, it seems, closer viewpoints can be noted regarding the complete elimination of medium-range missiles -- which would be a great success -- and on starting negotiations for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

We believe that during the next period we should concentrate our forces, particularly on increasing contacts with the other European countries, primarily the NATO countries, to bring about the attainment of an appropriate agreement in this direction. The attainment of such an agreement would have great political importance and would open up the road to solving the other issues as well, in the spirit of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union.

We believe that the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe can be solved without linking them to the whole package of problems, and they are in no way connected to the question of the 1972 treaty and virtually can be approached and solved independently. There are other questions which indeed are closely connected -- and we must understand this fact well -- but, in our opinion, we must work to solve all issues, not necessarily in a global manner but rather in stages, and one of the stages would be to find solutions to the issue of eliminating missiles from Europe.

Related to this and in accordance with what we agreed upon in Budapest in the appeal program, we must increase our activity to reduce conventional weapons in Europe by 25 percent by 1990, something that would create better conditions for increasing confidence and for removing certain resevations some West European countries still have in connection with a reduction of nuclear weapons without movement toward a reduction of conventional weapons as well. Thus, the proposal we unanimously endorsed in Budapest -- and which has great significance -- must be most resolutely promoted by us, and we must resolutely work for its implementation.

We fully support all proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, and we believe that we must do all we can to solve all problems, but not necessarily conditioned by the overall settlement of all issues at the same time. During the past decades, so many problems and so much distrust have accumulated that it is impossible to solve all of them in a very short time.

We believe that we must increase our struggle to completely eliminate nuclear tests and we must increase our work to bring about the renunciation of the so-called "star wars" program of the United States, of President Reagan, the more so since there are powerful forces in the United States itself which are against it and which understand that this program is not in the interest of the United States and does not serve peace. On the contrary, it is an obstacle on the road of progress toward disarmament and peace.

These are our first thoughts in connection with the conclusions drawn after the Iceland meeting between the Soviet and American leaders. We also believe that we must not overreact and should work more actively on all the issues because it is possible to settle them, to reach disarmament and peace.

I am pleased that in the communique you jointly adopted our countries' determination in this respect is expressed. Romania is determined to do everything possible in this direction!

We believe that we should pass from words to deeds. In this respect we have already made the decision, which we will submit to the next session of the Grand National Assembly that will take place next week, to reduce weapons and military expenditures by 5 percent and to organize a referendum in November to get all our people's support. We believe that it would be greatly significant if each of our countries -- as I also mentioned it in Budapest -- moved, even unilaterally, to a certain reduction. Such a reduction affects in no way the security and defense force, but it will have a strong influence on all the countries in Europe and the world over.

I know that no understanding has been reached during your discussions. Nevertheless, I hope that the party and state leadership of each country will reexamine the issues and will reach appropriate decisions, the more so since they are in accordance with what we unanimously agreed upon in the appeal program on reducing weapons and military expenditures by 25 percent by 1990.

We believe that we should ourselves propose to do all we can so that the Vienna conference on reducing troops, by 5,000 or 10,000 people, should conclude this year. A reduction by 10,000 by some countries, and less by others, has no military implications for anyone. Nevertheless, it has a great political implication. Therefore, we call on our states to work to reach a compromise, as happened in Stockholm, where it was proved that, if each side travels to meet the other half way, an agreement can be reached. Therefore, if there is a political will, an agreement can be reached at the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting. This would have a great political significance, especially in the circumstances created after the conclusion of the Iceland meeting without concrete results, since this would prove that we can -- and we must -- work further to reach disarmament and peace

We address this appeal to the party-state leadership and, on behalf of our party-state leadership, I beg you to extend to the party-state leaderships of Warsaw Pact countries the call to jointly examine and decide to conclude the Vienna meeting this year, a meeting which has lasted for many years. We also call on other states participating in the Vienna negotiations to do their best to reach an agreement and conclude the talks successfully.

A new conference on security and cooperation in Europe will start in Vienna shortly. We have already gained the experience of Stockholm. I am glad that an agreement has been reached on measures to ensure that this conference will yield ever better results and will contribute to making new steps toward disarmament and economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other cooperation in Europe.

In our opinion, we must proceed from the fact that in current international circumstances, Europe must play a very important role in solving the complex problems of world life. Just the fact that the two military blocs are here is enough to give Europe an outstanding role in the resolution of the quite complex problems of international life. But I would like to openly state that we have reached the conclusion that except for Europe, there is no other force in the world which can decisively contribute to reaching an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. No other continent or force can play the role that Europe could play in bringing about and contributing to appropriate understandings between the Soviet Union and the United States and solving the complex problems of international life. Therefore, we must ensure that Europe can fulfill its role and assume responsibilities in solving the serious international problems. The very fact that the largest quantities of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons are accumulated on our continent confers this important role on Europe, namely, of contributing to the resolution of these international problems.

That is why our countries should indeed play a more active part and why we should do all we can to ensure close cooperation with all European states, beginning with the NATO countries, in view of the fact that the two groups of states still have an important role to play, as they are also military powers, and can contribute to solving problems.

At the same time, we must obviously strengthen cooperation with the nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe. Great significance would devolve on close cooperation and the convening of a meeting between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. Particularly now, in the wake of the Iceland meeting, it is necessary to intensify efforts along the road of disarmament and peace!

We should appropriately take steps to solve other international problems as well. But our pact's main concern is Europe; hence, it goes without saying that we give and will further give priority to European problems. Of course, as socialist countries, we will have to concern ourselves with all problems and will participate in solving all conflicts, like the Middle East and other conflicts in the world. But we believe that we should concentrate our efforts on Europe. These are the duties and obligations of our pact and this is in accordance with the requirements of the current international situation.

Although our pact does not concern itself with economic problems -- we have a special body for this -- the foreign ministers cannot avoid concerning themselves with world economic problems of the world economy, the situation of developing countries, underdevelopment, and the new world economic order.

I am glad that we have shown greater concern with these problems, and I would really like that our countries should play a more active role in solving all these most complex and serious problems, which are an integral part of the struggle to improve international relations and promote disarmament and peace.

As the prime ministers are scheduled to meet in 10 or 15 days at the CEMA session, I do not wish to dwell now on CEMA economic problems, although they are of interest to all of us. As far as we are concerned, we wish that all agreements reached should be commendably fulfilled, proceeding from the fact that the fulfillment of our parties' programs adopted at each party's congress, the implementation of agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of agreements between various states play an important role for developing socialism in our countries and strenghening the material force and the defense and combat capability of our armies and peoples. [paragraph continues]

The more we obtain ever better results in the socialist development of our countries, the greater will be the influence of socialism and its strength; hence, we will make our adversaries pay greater heed to the socialist countries and cooperate with them.

From various communiques, we took note with great satisfaction of the achievements of socialist countries in implementing the tasks of the first year of the 5-year plans. I would like to congratulate all fraternal parties and peoples and wish them to commendably fulfill the decisions adopted by their congresses and the programs and plans for their socioeconomic development.

As far as we are concerned, we have scored positive results in general. We will probably conclude this year with an industrial development rate of about 7 percent and an 8-9 percent increase in national income; labor productivity and other indicators will increase accordingly.

We have adopted a number of measures and we are taking further steps to improve economic management and increase the role of self-management and self-financing. However, since the November meeting of general secretaries will discuss these problems, I do not wish to refer to them now. These problems will also probably be discussed at the CEMA session.

In agriculture, in spite of the fact that the weather has not been too good this year -- as you can see, we have drought even now -- it seems that we will have a relatively good crop. On the basis of results thus far, we think that it will be the best crop ever in Romania's history. We will exceed 28 million metric tons of grain.

We have obtained a number of good results in implementing the 13th party congress decisions on agriculture, what we call the "New Agrarian Revolution." Of course, we have set very high targets for ourselves, but we already have a large number of units which have attained these targets. We have an entire county, an agricultural county, which has obtained almost 22,000 kg of corncobs per hectare on an area of almost 100,000 hectares. We have scores of units in all counties which have obtained similar yields, both cooperative and state units. Some of them even attained around 27-28 metric tons of corncobs per hectare.

On this basis we also decided to institute the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" and to award it to the county which first attained the targets established by the 13th party congress in this field.

That is why we can say that, in general and in spite of certain shortcomings, we have started the first year of the 5-year plan with positive and good results and, given normal conditions, we can fulfill our party congress decisions.

That is why we dwell so much on and do everything for disarmament and peace. We are firmly convinced that only in conditions of peace and by reducing military and armaments expenditures can we attain our goals.

I am convinced that each nation as well as your countries need peace. Each country -- not our countries alone -- and each nation can only fulfill its socioeconomic development programs under conditions of peace. Military expenditures and the continuation of the arms race can hamper the implementation of the socioeconomic development targets of our countries.

Therefore, I repeat that we must do all we can to comply with the decisions of our parties and the will and desire of our people who want disarmament, peace, the successful construction of socialism and communism, and even better material and cultural living standards.

I would like to thank you for the greetings and wishes extended to our leadership and the Romanian people and I beg you to convey to the party-state leadership, general secretaries and first secretaries, and presidents of your states as well as to the fraternal peoples and parties, on behalf of our leadership and myself personally, warm greetings and best wishes for success in the entire activity.

With this, I thank you all and I wish you success in your entire activity! (lively applause)

INTERSPUTNIK COUNCIL MEETS, APPROVES PLAN

LD182133 Budapest MTI in English 1945 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The 15th session of the Intersputnik international satellite telecommunication organization council was held in Budapest from October 14 to 18.

The council has established with satisfaction that Intersputnik had fulfilled its major tasks in the past year. Since the previous session earth stations have been installed in the PDR of Yemen and Nicaragua.

The session approved the development programme of the Intersputnik system for the years to come, and surveyed issues related to the construction and commissioning of new earth stations in Syria, Kampuchea, the PDR of Korea, Libya and Czechoslovakia. The council approved the 1987 fees of Intersputnik channels, and agreed upon major allowances in the transmission of information, for instance in the exchange of TV news. The participants stated that the development of satellite telecommunication is of great importance in the peaceful use of outerspace, and promote understanding better relations between peoples.

The members of the Council met Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister.

ALIA, LEADERS COMMEMORATE HOXHA BIRTHDAY

AU171250 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- Today, on the day of the 78th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, homage was paid and wreaths were laid on his grave at the martyrs' graves of the nation.

The entire party and people honoured with profound respect and veneration the brilliant deed and inextinguishable memory of our glorious leader, the heroic leader of the masses, the beloved teacher and educator of the Albanian people.

Thousands of working people of work and production centers, of departments and institutions, veterans of war and labour, heroes of the people and socialist labour, members and relatives of martyrs' families, militarymen, youngsters and Pioneers of Enver paid homage and laid bouquets of flowers on the grave of the respected leader of the party and people.

At 10.00 the party and state leaders, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government came here and paid homage to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes with the fist up the people who have come to pay homage.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Lenka Cuko laid a wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the party with the inscription "Glory to the Great Leader of Our Party and People, Comrade Enver Hoxha." On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the wreath was placed by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu and of the Council of Ministers, by Comrades Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu. A wreath was also placed by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and his [as received] family.

Wreaths were of Albania, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, the People's Army, the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, the Central Committee of the (?LYUA) [?Albanian Union of Working Youth], the Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Tirana District.

The party and state leaders stood in silence and honoured with the fist up before the grave of our glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Ramiz Alia again approaches the grave, bows and lays a bouquet of flowers and again honours the inextinguishable memory and the brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

During the ceremony, the wind orchestra played marches and the national anthem. Militarymen and Pioneers of Enver stood guards of honour.

VLADIMIR ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES WPC IN COPENHAGEN

AU171339 Sofia BTA in English 1136 GMT 17 OCt 86

[Text] Copenhagen, October 17 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian delegation has representatives in almost all thematic centres, seminars and forums at the World Peace Congress. They take active participation in the discussions, set our the experience of the Bulgarian peace movement and the tasks that will be carried out.

The participants in the discussion "Life for Peace" listened with interest to the speech delivered by Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, director general of the "Banner of Peace" state-public centre and chairman of the international "Lyudmila Zhivkova" foundation.

In our world, endangered by nuclear catastrophe, the preservation of peace will determine the fate of mankind, pointed out Mr Vladimir Zhivkov. the world progressive public and the sober-thinking politicians cherish the hope that the peace intiatives and proposals championed by the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and a number of other countries and peoples, will become reality. The peace movements from all parts of the world have an important share in this noble effort, said he.

Further, Mr Vladimir Zhivkov set forth the aims of the "Banner of Peace" movement, which educates children in the spirit of peaceloving, which encourages their creative desires and abilities.

The proclaimed by the U.N. International Year of Peace gives yet another impulse to the movement, pointed out Mr Vladimir Zhivkov. It has organized a number of national competitions and exhibitions of children's art in Bulgaria and aborad. Representatives of the movement take part in important international events. The speaker acquainted the particpants with the preparatory work for the international meeting "Children and Peace" to be held in Sofia.

In the foyer of the congress halls, along with the other exhibitions, an exhibition of children's paintings is arranged as an illustration of the unique movement for friendship among children, founded by Bulgaria with the well-known name of the international "Banner of Peace" children's assembly.

Peace must be safeguarded because it preserves life, while war must be abolished from the earth because it brings death, said in his speech Bulgarian patriarch Maksim. He quoted the appeal of Bulgarian religious figures from September 26, 1986, which expressed support to the intitiatives and the future steps of the Bulgarian Government directed toward the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

DIMITROV-GOSHKIN ON WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

AU172108 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Report by RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Boyko Vutov: "United in Defense of the Future -- The World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace Has Opened"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 15 October -- From the early morning a crowd was present in front of the Bella Center in the Danish capital.

Buses and cars arrived carrying the participants in the congress. According to still incomplete information, there are 2,300 delegates from about 130 countries. Representatives from 60 international organizations are also attending.

Flags, banners, placards, and slogans -- the whole atmosphere, so unusual for this kind of event, creates a festive mood. One makes one's way up to the main entrance of the center through a double line of young girls holding small flags with the symbol of peace in their hands. This living tunnel welcomes the participants in the congress with smiles and wishes them success in their noble mission.

In summing up his expectations for the work of the world congress, Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation and chairman of the National Committee for Defense of Peace, stated: "In the light of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, which has just ended and of the Soviet leader's press conference in Reykjavik, I consider that the responsibility of the world peace movement is substantially growing. The forces of public opinion and the governments to whom peace is dear must unite in still more active efforts.

"The goal for which we are living is clear: for mankind to meet the next century free from the nightmares of nuclear death."

The first session at the center, at which the theme "Life and Peace" was discussed, was chaired by Bulgarian scientist Professor Nansen Bekhar. Maksim, the Bulgarian patriarch, also made a speech at the center. He stressed the vital role to be played by religious figures in the peacemaking efforts of all people of good will especially now, in the International Year of Peace and in the face of the great danger hanging over the world. We support by our conscience, emphasized patriarch Maksim, the numerous Soviet initiatives for halting the arms race and for disarmament, as well as the consistent step of the Bulgarian Government for turning the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical weapons free zone.

PAVLOV CONFERS WITH SYRIA'S QABALAN ON TIES

JN181040 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, 18 Oct (SANA) -- Comrade Ahmad Qabalan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, has met with Comrade Pavlov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society. Ahmad Qabalan is heading a delegation of the socity's executive bureau on a visit to Bulgaria.

Comrade Qabalan held talks with Comrade Pavlov yesterday to enhance and develop the distinguished ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, Syria and Bulgaria.

Dr Sabir Falhut, secretary of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, and Dr Yahya Bakkur, member of the society's executive bureau, took part in the talks for Syria.

Ahmad Qabalan and his delegation arrived in Sofia yesterday on a visit to Bulgaria of several days.

DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST, CEMA TALKS

AU201615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] On 20 October Comrade Ognyan Doynov departed for Budapest. He will take part in the session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine Building, which opens on 21 October.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS CONGRESS OPENS

AU201851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] An hour ago the 10th Anniversary Congress of the International Organization of Journalists opened at the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture of Sofia.

The opening session was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

In opening the congress, Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng, the chairman of the International Organization of Journalists, expressed gratitude to our country for having organized this event, which is attended by representatives of journalists from over 100 countries.

On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Comrade Yordan Yotov read a greetings message to the delegates of the congress.

The first plenary session of the 10th Anniversary Congress of the International Organization of Journalists continues.

Tasks Examined

AU201957 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- The Tenth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, which has been established 40 years ago in Copenhagen, started here today. From October 20 to October 23, about 400 delegates from more than 100 countries will convene in the National Palace of Culture in Sofia, and this will be the most representative forum of journalists up till now.

The attention will be directed to three main themes: the role of mass media and journalism in the struggle for peace, the establishing of new international information order, other professional questions.

The Congress of the International Organization of Journalists was opened by its president, Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng.

A greeting from Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, was read before the participants. It was announced that greetings have been received from a number of heads of states and parties whose countries are members of the I.O.J.

The congress approved 17 new organizations as members of the I.O.J.

A report was read by Mr Kiri Kubka, secretary general of I.O.J. which centered on the organization's activities during the last five years and the tasks set for the world democratic journalists in the struggle against war, for peace and cooperation between the peoples of the world.

"According to the Soviet proposal all nuclear weapons must disappear from the face of earth by the year 2000. We have 4,820 days to go before that date," said Mr Kubka and called on all journalists to continue working on problems of peace and detente.

Dwelling on the Iceland summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan, Mr Kubka noted that mankind's hopes for a brighter future have been foiled by the position of the U.S. "Our aim is to help makind learn the truth: The realistic proposals on the limiting and elimination of the nuclear weapons can hardly be implemented as long as the Pentagon is continuing to try to carry the nuclear arms race into space and is unwilling to halt all nuclear tests," said the secretary general of the I.O.J.

Paying special attention to journalists' responsibility in our world, Mr Kubka recalled the numerous journalist actions in support of peace and the number of journalists' organizations which have appeared in Europe under the "Journalists for Peace" slogan.

While dealing with the development of the mass media Mr Kubka called the attention of his audience to the fact that the information for the developing countries is controlled by information giants and that the American monopoly over the information leads to violations of the sovereignty, economic stability and cultural uniqueness of the developing states. The International Organization of Journalists, he said, fully supports the activities of the developing countries' media.

The I.O.J. is working on the disproportions existing in the national media and is supporting U.N.E.S.C.O. in its attempts to aid the development of the information power of the developing countries. The withdrawal of certain countries from U.N.E.S.C.O Demonstrates their displeasure with the organization's policy aimed at the balancing the information, said Mr Kubka.

Mankind is suffering from the fact that the universal centralization of information in the hands of the military-industrial establishment leads to journalists' losing their ability to write about the most important issues in an unbiased way, I.O.J.'s secretary general. He dwelled on matters related to journalists' freedoms and their professional state.

Linking the problems surrounding the establishment of a just international information order with the rapid development of the technical communication systems, Mr Kubka announced the establishment of a mass media institute with the I.O.J. This institute is currently developing a technical means' center. He examined the cooperation between the I.O.J. and the national member organizations and raised the issue of the establishment of regional secretaries specialized for regional problems. The general secretariat must decentralize its work and thus improve the efficiency of the whole organization.

The views taken in the report were backed in the delegates' statements. An opinion was expressed that it is no longer sifficient for journalists just to disseminate the truth, that they should urge actions in defence of peace both from ordinary people and statesmen.

Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA and chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, pointed out that the foremost priority facing journalists is to do everything within their powers, abilities and talents for the maintenance of peace, for the revival of detente, for guaranteeing the security of all peoples. This is precisely the guiding principle of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, he said.

The delegates discussed the I.O.J. work over the last few years and spoke in support of its principal orientation, the struggle for peace.

By united efforts we must break the barriers of the lie, so that mankind could be saved, so that there could be peace, said Mr Gordon Shaffer of Britain, the only participant in the I.O.J. Constituent Congress to attend the present meeting. In his view, the questions raised by the 10th congress are no less important than those at the first congress in Copenhagen.

A number of speakers considered the conditions under which journalists do their duty. Mr Melhem Karam, president of the Lebanese Journalists' Organisation and vice-president of the Federation of Arab Journalists, spoke about the complicated situation in Lebanon. He suggested that the I.O.J. send a commission to study the conditions of jounalists' work in his country and to help towards the release of the French journalist hostages.

Mrs J. Kaufmann, wife of the French journalist Mr Jean-Paul Kaufmann, who has been held hostage in Lebanon for 18 months now, appealed for assistance to the participants in the congress.

The congress will go on tomorrow in plenary sessions and working groups.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 12-18 OCTOBER

AU182049 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 12 through 18 October reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses).

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BPC Central Committee and chairman of the Social Policy Commission, chaired a session of the Social Policy Commission in the National Assembly in Sofia at which the preparations for the 1987 plan and budget were reviewed. (1000 GMT 13 October)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the above session of the Social Policy Commission in Sofia. (1000 GMT 13 October)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a festive meeting in the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on the theme of science and peace at which foreign academicians were also elected. (1000 GMT 13 October) Mikhaylov also attended the festive opening in Sofia of the "Days of Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship in Bulgaria." (1830 GMT 13 October)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of an international TV theater festival in Plovdiv. (1000 GMT 13 October)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Economic Council, attended a ceremony marking the graduation of specialists from a new school for technology transfer and introduction in the city of Burgas. (2030 GMT 16 October)

ALEKSANDROV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL PLENUM

AU171206 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] A plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee opened in Sofia today. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, is participating in its work.

A report on basic tasks of the Komsomol emanating from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and in connection with the preparations for the 15th Komsomol Congress was read by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The report stressed the necessity of reorganizing the contents and the structure of Komsomol activities in accordance with the qualitatively new stage of our socialist development.

Special attention was devoted to the role of the young individual within the workers collective, as well as to the development of young people in community life.

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHMENTS FOR BULGARPLOD

AU171214 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The State and People's Control Committee examined documents published as a result of an investigation into shortcomings that have been allowed to occur in the Ruse Okrug branch of the BULGARPLOD state economic trust.

It was established that the management of this enterprise violated a number of normative acts, that it made illegal use of the "Brigade Labor" financial fund, and allowed violations to occur in connection with payments of unjustified premiums. Thus approximately 150,000 Leva were spent within a period of nearly a year and a half, an amount that corresponds to the damage caused to the enterprise and its collective, in addition to the moral damage.

The committee found Kostadin Stoyanov, chairman of the BULGARPLOD state economic trust, Georgi [name indistinct] (?director) of the BULGARPLOD economic trust, as well as the managers of the okrug economic enterprise of BULGARPLOD guilty and imposed punishments on them and on the other guilty officials of the enterprise.

The State and People's Control Committee instructed the central management of the BULGARPLOD state economic enterprise and the okrug leadership of the enterprise to recover the premiums awarded without justification, according to the established order. The Control Committee also instructed the local okrug committees for people's and state control investigations in the BULGARPLOD okrug enterprises in connection with the calculation and distribution of premiums.

The documents of the aforementioned investigation will be handed over to the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

RESULTS OF BUCHAREST FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

AU201202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 86 p 7

[Ivan Broz commentary: "Realism and Responsibility"]

[Text] There are many reasons why the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member-States, which ended in Bucharest on Wednesday [15 October], attracted attention. First of all, it was held immediately after the meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Furthermore, the session fell between the recently concluded successful first phase of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security and the upcoming review conference in Vienna of countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act.

The first and undoubtedly very important item on the agenda of the Bucharest session was the prompt information on the talks in Reykjavik, provided by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs. The participants in the session voiced appreciation for the exceptionally important and bold proposals put forward by the USSR, proposals for agreements on a radical reduction of the number of strategic arms, on liquidating intermediate-range missiles, on enhancing the provisions of the ABM treaty, and on a general nuclear test ban. However, owing to the intransigence of the American side, the consent that was nearly reached on those matters has not been translated into binding agreements. Nevertheless, the very fact that a qualitatively new situation is now emerging gives tremendous hope for the future: The struggle for disarmament has reached a higher level, a new bold platform increasing the chances of final success has been formulated, and new approaches in this most important sphere have been tested in practice.

The participants in the Bucharest session also called on the United States and other NATO countries, as is stated in the communique, "to acknowledge the gravity of the present situation in the world and to approach constructively and from positions of realism and responsibility the proposals of the Soviet Union, which remain the main topic of the Soviet-American dialogue."

The Bucharest session stressed the essential need for the attainment of specific agreements at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, agreements that would consider the interests of the two negotiating great powers as well as the interests of all other countries. In this connection it also referred to the exceptionally important need to preserve all existing treaties and agreements in the sphere of disarmament. The United States was called upon to strictly respect the agreements on the limitation of offensive strategic arms and the ABM treaty.

It is surely quite logical that in connection with the discussion on the meeting in Reykjavik, the unanimous demand was expressed at the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member-States that the preparation for militarizing outer space -- on which the Pentagon has already spent several billions of dollars, under the name of so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative; with additional billions appropriated within the framework of the 1987 fiscal budget -- be halted without delay. The ministers also quite legitimately referred to such negative activity as the involvement of additional states in the U.S. "star wars" program or the development of its West European variant in the form of the so-called European defense initiative.

European problems were another very important item on the agenda of the Bucharest session. The committee of ministers quite unequivocally stressed that now, more than ever, it is necessary to give a fresh boost to the Helsinki process of security and cooperation in Europe in the form of practical steps lowering the threat of a military confrontation, especially by removing nuclear and chemical weapons from the continent. In an atmosphere of a comradely and informal exchange of opinions, the ministers assessed in a businesslike way how to most effectively assert the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee, notably its call for a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, including nuclear missiles of a tactical-operational designation with a range of up to 1,000 km, under effective joint verification.

The main aspects of a joint course of action at the Vienna follow-up meeting that will start on 4 November were also discussed and agreed upon. The socialist countries intend to avail themselves at this meeting of all the experiences from the successful first phase of the Stockholm conference. Other problems of contemporary international life were also fully considered at the ministers of foreign affairs' session -- from current problems of international economic cooperation down to the possibilities of peaceful and just solutions to hotbeds of tension and conflicts.

In conclusion, it is possible to note quite unequivocally that the exceptional importance of the Warsaw Pact as an effective instrument to ensure the security of its member-states and to jointly assert the peace program of socialism was reaffirmed in Bucharest. This fact, epitomized in the coordinated action of the fraternal socialist countries in the international arena, is to day an absolutely irreplaceable factor of the historic struggle for averting the nuclear catastrophe and maintaining and strengthening peace in Europe and in the world.

DEPUTY PREMIER ON COOPERATION WITH CUBA

AU182104 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 7

[CTK Havana dispatch: "In Untraditional Spheres; L. Gerle on the Results of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee's Deliberations"]

[Text] Havana (CTK correspondent) -- The past 5 years of Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation were successful and have established good foundations for the coming period.

This was said by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, to correspondents of the CTK and Czechoslovak Radio in Cuba at the conclusion of the 10th session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Havana.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation continued by saying that, in the coming period, cooperation will develop not only in such traditional sectors as the power industry and engineering, but also in new spheres, such as biotechnology and electronics. Cuba is rich in highly pure minerals, such as nickle, cooper, zinc, and other minerals that are prerequisites for developing a spared parts base for electronics. It is also necessary to take advantage of Cuba's unique achievements in biotechnical research.

In view of the growing capabilities of the Cuban economy, L. Gerle noted that the term "assistance to the Cuban economy," which has so far been frequently used, is gradully, but steadily, receding to the background. It is not longer issue of unilateral assistance, but a matter of fulfilling mutual commitments.

In the coming period Czechoslovak-Cuban economic and scientific-technical cooperation will place increased emphasis on quality. In the last 2 to 3 years Cuba has been greatly improving the quality of its products, L. Gerle stressed in conclusion.

KORCAK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 20 OCT

LD200954 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A government delegation headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, federal vice premier and Czech premier, left Prague for the Soviet Union today to attend the inauguration of the "Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology" in Frunze.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK 18 OCT

LD181559 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 18 (CTK) -- A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1987 was signed between the governments of Czechsolovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today.

The signatories were the two countries' deputy foreign trade ministers, Jan Stracar and Han Su-kil.

Under the document, providing for the development of trade contacts, Czechoslovakia will export to People's Korea next year mainly chemicals, dyes, tyres, busses, bearings and some other, mainly engineering, products, and import magnesite, non-ferrous metals, tobacco and other goods.

Also questions of economic cooperation, expecially Czechoslovak participation in the modernization of Korean plants were discussed.

Present at the signing ceremony were Czechslovak Foreign Minister Bohumil Urban and Ambassador of the DPRK to Czechslovakia Kim Kwang-sop.

22 CSSR DISSIDENTS JOIN BLOC DEMOCRACY APPEAL

AU201833 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Leading members of Charter '77, the Czechslovak human rights group, have signed an unprecedented four-nation appeal for democracy and pluralism in the Eastern Bloc, in a declaration coinciding with the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising.

The declaration was drawn up by Hungarian dissidents and signed by their counterparts in Eastern Germany, Poland and Czechslovakia, for release by October 23, the anniversary of the Soviet suppression of the uprising.

A copy of the appeal, acquired by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Monday, bore 22 Czechoslovak signatures, including those of the country's best-known dissidents: dramatists Vlaclev Havel and Jiri Hajek, foreign minister under the ill-fated "Prague Spring" of 1968.

Also prominent are Anna Sabatova and Martin Palous, former spokespersons for Charter '77, a dissident group that aimed to monitor the Prague government's record on the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The group has suffered government action ranging from daily harassment to imprisonment of its members.

It is the first time that dissidents from the four Eastern bloc countries have issued a joint appeal. The dissidents pledged to work for "political democracy" in their countries and for a "a pluralism based on principles of self-determination." The statement also called for the division of Europe to be "peacefully overcome," and for a "democratic integration" of the continent to "respect the rights of all minorities."

Several former members of the dissolved Polish KOR Social Self-Defense Committee for workers' rights, including Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, also signed the statement.

ABORTION OPPONENTS PETITION CSSR AUTHORITIES

AU201404 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Opponents of government plans to relax restrictions on abortion have collected 14,598 signatures, a Roman Catholic spokesman announcement here Monday.

The spokesman said the petitions, presented to the Czech and Slovak national councils in March and September, represented a remarkable success for a body independent of the machinery of state. He said not just Roman Catholics but also Protestants and non-churchgoers had signed the petition in Prague and Bratislava.

Three of the signatories, including a woman with 10 children, had asked Fathers Frantisek Vymetal and Jan Zabak, of the pro-government Roman Catholic organisation Pacem in Terris (Peace on Earth), to take up their case. The three wrote to the priests saying abortion was "against the teachings of the church and against the fundamental principles of human morality."

The government is considering the abolition of the social inquiry reports that at present must be drawn up before an abortion is permitted. The move aims to speed up the abortion procedure and reduce health risks for the women involved. Official figures reveal that 30 per cent of pregnancies in Czechoslovakia end in abortion.

MANAGERS INVESTIGATED FOR ABUSING POWER

AU171054 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 October on page 3 carries a 3,000-word article by Lubos Kriz entitled "Gross Mistakes Always Exact Retribution." On 13 October, on page 2, the same paper carries a 400-word editorial article entitled "What Is New in the S. Babinsky Case." Both articles deal with malpractices of high-ranking managers in Slovak industry that are now the subject of party and court proceedings. An abbreviated 2,400-word version of the Kriz article is also published by Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 October on page 3.

The Kriz article, which is based on investigations carried out by a commission of the CPSL Central Committee, discusses the wrongdoings of Ladislav Bambuch, director of the Steel Construction enterprise in Zilina, Central Slovakia, a company with some 3,000 employees. The article consists of an annotated list of Bambuch's "gross mistakes" and a closing paragraph containing the "lesson from the case."

The first mistake, according to Kriz, was Bambuch's "megalomania." Although the administrative building of the enterprise and its furnishing were barely 4 years old when Bambuch assumed office more than a year ago, Kriz says, one of the new director's first decisions was to refurnish his office, his secretariat, and the conference room, all at a cost of Kcs257,329. In another bout of "megalomania," Kriz goes on to say, Bambuch sent an enterprise car to Bratislava only to fetch some original paintings to decorate his office for his birthday party. Kriz contrasts the "luxurious" furnishing of the director's office with the "neglected" cloakrooms and sanitary facilities for the workers of the Zilina enterprise and warns that "the greatness of a manager's personality cannot be gauged by the grandioseness of his office."

The second mistake, Kriz continues, concerned Bambuch's "conceptual plans." Although Bambuch took up office in what was a "consolidated" enterprise, he "assumed the posture of a savior" and "acted as if nothing in the enterprise had been good and everything would have to be changed." Kriz admits that Bambuch's plan to introduce robots and computers in the enterprise was good, but he criticizes the director for publicly presenting these plans as facts, even prior to their approval, and for his failure to build on the enterprise's previous positive results. Moreover, Kriz also suspects that Bamauch's concept was copied from the "concept of a large enterprise of a different economic production unit in the region," with which it shows "striking similarities."

The third area of Bambuch's wrongful conduct, according to Kriz, was cadre work. In a single year, Kriz says, he replaced all plant directors and gave notice to all of his deputies. Kriz says: "Some of the changes were necessary and useful. What was wrong, however, was the method of their implementation. After a while people stopped talking about cadre changes and began to talk about a 'genocide.' The changes were accompanied by bad names, threats, and vulgar expressions." In carrying out cadre changes, Bambuch reportedly did not respect the cadre lists of the enterprise and the general directorate and in the case of Igor Schmidt, one of the recalled plant directors, he even "failed to discuss the change with the CPSL district Committee, even though Igor Schmidt was in its nomenklatura." These "serious mistakes in cadre work certainly did not contribute to a good atmosphere in the enterprise but accounted for the spreading of an atmosphere of suspicion and anxiety," Kriz says.

Next, Kriz charges the director of the Zilina enterprise with "curtailment of internal party democracy." Not only did Bambuch violate the principle that any replacement of an official who is on the list of the enterprise party organization requires the consent of the members' meeting, he even denied the officials concerned the right to present their case. Without being a member of the enterprise party committee, Bambuch also had the final word at members' meetings and even determined who would be able to speak there. Kriz cites the case of Engineer Zora Klimasovska, head of the planning department, whose critical contribution was canceled by the enterprise party committee "only because Comrade Z. Klimasovska criticized the director and his right hand, Engineer Milan Kurnocik," one of the newly appointed deputy directors. According to Kriz, the commission of the CPSL Central Committee, which was installed following a complaint about director Bambuch, found out that the dismissal of Franaisek Janec, one of the recalled deputy directors, was also motivated by Janec's critical remarks at a meeting of the enterprise party organization.

Finally, Ladislav Bambuch's "fifth mistake" as director was his moral conduct as reflected in his handling of financial matters.

Less than 3 months after assuming office, Kriz says, Bambuch sent an official car to Prague with a "Babeta" moped as a name day present for the general director of the Construction Engineering and Light Prefabricated Parts economic production unit, of which the Zilina enterprise is part. Although the general director turned down this gift, the cost of transport alone was more than Kcs2,000. To this very day, according to Kriz, the director has also failed to explain which funds he used to purchase the moped. Furthermore, Kriz goes on to say, the director made illicit use of his two official cars (using them, for example, to drive him to and from work, without possessing the necessary permit from the Slovak Ministry of Finance) and "acted generously, yet unlawfully, in distributing special remunerations." For example, he awarded his deputy Milan Kurnocik an extra salary of Kcs2,325 a month, on top of his basic pay of Kcs5,100 and charged Kurnocik a lower price for a greenhouse which the Zilina enterprise built in his garden, thereby causing damage of over Kcs12,000 to the enterprise.

In the concluding section of the article, Kriz draws lessons from the case. He says: "In only 1 year of Director Ladislav Bambuch's activity, many malpractices have accumulated in the enterprise. There occurred deformations in managerial work that must not remain unnoticed. Even though the director made a certain effort to bring about some changes in the organization of the enterprise, he degraded this effort by incorrect managerial methods and by transgressions that distinctly lower the authority of his management. Such a price for positive changes is not socially desirable. On the contrary, it is harmful because it has a destructive influence on the formation of the socialist awareness of the working people.

"Thanks to investigations by a commission of a CPSL Central Committee department, the grave mistakes in the managerial work of the enterprise director were revealed before it was too late.

"The facts have been gathered. What matters now is that the relevant authorities (which in this case include, above all, the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee) draw the necessary conclusions from them and that they do so in due course. We will inform our readers about them."

In the editorial article on 13 October, on page 2, the Bratislava PRAVDA editorial office responds to "many letters from our readers inquiring about the course of proceedings against Stanislav Babinsky." Babinsky, the Bratislava PRAVDA article explains, is a former director of the District Industrial enterprise in Dolny Kubin and chairman of the "Jednota" [Unity] consumer cooperative in Trstena, Dolny Kubin district, who "in an effort to gain more financial resources for his own organization, and other organizations in Dolny Kubin district, made unlawful use of the property entrusted to him." In doing so, Babinsky reportedly took advantage of "loopholes existing in economic relations, especially with regard to planning and distribution of investment capital." In an attempt to enrich himself and others and to gain other personal benefits, Babinsky is also said to have organized "disporportionate" receptions and to have unlawfully extended to his business friends gifts, mostly paintings and products of his own enterprise.

The investigations of the case began on the basis of "notifications from the working people," the editorial article goes on to say. They turned out to be "exceptionally demanding" to follow up, in view of the extent of criminal activity involved, "chaotic bookkeeping," and the resulting difficulty of furnishing evidence.

Nevertheless, the PRAVDA article says in conclusion, the investigations have been almost completed now and the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Socialist Republic expects to have the indictment of Stanislav Babinsky and his fellow defendants ready by the end of November. The Slovak party paper announces that "the public will be informed in detail after the termination of the court proceedings."

HONECKER WRITES IN PRAVDA ON ACHIEVEMENTS

For the text of Erich Honecker's article in the 6 October issue of PRAVDA, see the 20 October issue of the Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TISCH RECEIVES TALKS WITH FRG TU DELEGATION

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- The chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, Harry Tisch, received a delegation of the Main Executive of the FRG Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry Trade Union, which is a member of the West German Trade Union Federation, headed by Union Chairman Willi Lojewski, for a talk in Berlin today. The main topic of conversation was the trade unions' contribution in various social systems to the safeguarding of peace.

Both sides agreed that following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik it is more necessary than ever to promote and support all initiatives that are directed toward eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Harry Tisch stressed that the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union pointed the way for effective measures for disarmament and detente. Their implementation could introduce a change of historic scope in international relations and liberate mankind from the fear of world destruction. It is therefore expected of the United States that it give up its plans for the militarization of space and respond to the USSR's constructive initiatives with measures which really serve peace.

In the further course of the talk, Harry Tisch explained the diverse tasks of the trade unions in the GDR and their extensive rights in the futher shaping of the developed socialist society. The trade union elections taking place at present make it clear how working people in all sectors of the economy are underpinning the slogan "My Workplace Is My Battleground for Peace" with outstanding performances for the all-round strengthening of socialism.

Willi Lojewski said he fears that through Ronald Reagan's adherence to the SDI project an historic chance to halt the arms race has been missed. SDI would consume billions [currency not specified] of financial and material means that are urgently needed to safeguard and improve people's living standards and for environmental policy measures throughout the world. He therefore reaffirmed the continuing commitment of the members of his trade union to disarmament, detente and East-West dialogue.

BONN 'INTERFERES' IN GDR PRC RELATIONS

LD201034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0356 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Bonn has acquitted itself of unashamed interference in the affairs of other states in the run-up to the official friendship visit to the People's Republic of China by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. As DPA reported per Fischer, the FRG ambassador to Beijing, "reminded" the Chinese Government "of Bonn's standpoint on policy on Germany."

It did not suit Bonn that Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, spoke several times of the people of the GDR in his interview for NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and ADB.

The gentlemen have obviously not pondered how this is consistent with the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG, based on the joint statement of 12 March 1985.

KROLIKOWSKI TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD202158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- In view of the continued complicated international situation it is urgently necessary to unite all forces of reason and realism in order for peace to triumph over war. This was the assessment reached by GDR Deputy Premier Werner Krolikowski and Hungarian Deputy Premier Dr Judit Czehak during a talk in Berlin today.

They stressed the constructive role of the far-reaching proposals for disarmament on earth and for preventing the arms race in space submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev during the Reykjavik meeting. It is now more important than ever to use the opportunity to bring about a change from confrontation to detente.

They agreed in noting that the friendly relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the agreements reached at top level. Of particular importance here is the "long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation to the year 2000."

HONECKER GREETS JOURNALISTS ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

LD201112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0322 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Journalists on all continents bear a great responsibility for ensuring that peace, disarmament, and security become the determining factors in international life on the threshold of the next millennium. This is stressed in greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State Chairman, to the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists in Sofia. The message pays tribute to the active work of the organization during the 40 years of its existence for peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples, and its solidarity with all countries and social forces who are fighting for national independence and social progress.

After the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, we must more than ever before use every chance to support the decision of the question of war or peace in favour of peace. Journalists can contribute greatly to determining the development of a world conscience, the greetings stressed. Far beyond the borders of the country, the GDR mass media has supported a worldwide policy of the coalition of reason and realism, the message reads.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD200922 Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- A Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister of foreign cooperation and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, arrived in Budapest on Sunday. The delegation is to attend the founding session of the Hungarian-Nicaraguan Cooperation Committee. At the Feribegy Airport the delegation met Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister.

GROSZ RETURNS WITH DELEGATION FROM USSR

LD171115 Budapest MTI in English 1344 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Budapest Party Committee, led by Karoly Grosz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and First Secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, returned to Budapest from Moscow Thursday. The delegation paid a three-day visit to the Soviet capital on the invitation of the CPSU Moscow City Committee.

The delegation held talks with Boirs Yeltsin, Alternate Member of the Political Committee fo the CPSU CC and First Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, on cooperation between the party committees of the two capitals. Karoly Grosz met Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and secretary of the Central Committee. At discussions they gave briefs on the implementation of resolutions passed by the CPSU 27th and HSWP 13 congresses, on certain issues of party work, and further development possibilities of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation.

PEACE CONGRESS DELEGATES HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

LD182136 Budapest MTI in English 1937 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, October 18 (MTI) -- Leaders of the Hungarian delegation to the World Peace Congress in Copenhagen held a press conference on Saturday.

"We have also followed the Reykjavik meeting with keen attention. The meeting has reconfirmed our conviction that the peace movement and the public can play a major role in securing peaceful future. Hungary, as a small country in Europe, is aware that there is no alternative to talks. They are not a privilege of politicians, we must also have a say in the shaping of our future. This is why we are here," General Secretary Miklos Barabas of the Hungarian Peace Council said. He empahsized that peace work would not end after the congress, and further efforts should be made.

Miklos Barabas underlined that the consultations should focus attention on the most crucial problems of humankind and issues of secondary importance should not be allowed to prevent agreement. "There is much at stake. It is almost the last chance for solving issues such as the establishment of a nuclear-free Europe of the prevention of the militarization of outer space." Miklos Barabas expressed satisfaction with the work of the congress and stressed "there are issues to which we are making a different approach but we must continue the dialogue."

Then Canon Imre Biro, general secretary of the Catholic Committee of the Hungarian Peace Council, spoke about the responsibility and role of churches in the peace movement.

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON SZUROS' TALKS IN SWEDEN

LD171743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Hungarian and Swedish governments agree that efforts must be made to maintain East-West dialogue. This was discussed during Matyas Szuros' talks in Sweden. The Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly was received by Premier Ingvar Carlsson, the chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party.

Matyas Szuros also had talks with the Swedish foreign minister and the speaker of the parliament. They agreed that the small and medium-sized countries must increase their cooperation in order to strengthen security, and that after the Reykjavik meeting everything must be done in the interests of mutually acceptable Soviet-American arms reduction agreements. Matyas Szuros has returned to Budapest.

AUTHORITIES SHOW 'SOME ANXIETY' BEFORE 23 OCT

AU210810 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct 20 (AFP) -- The authorities in Hungary are showing some anxiety at the approach of the 30th anniversary of the abortive Hungarian uprising, although the media here are giving the revolt coverage unprecedented by Hungarian standards.

The party daily NEPSZABADSAG commented that the authorities want to show that "contrary to the false allegations of the Western media, the Government is not remaining silent" on the topic.

But the authorities appear to Western observers to be trying to keep the debate under control. If it goes too far, it would put into question the basis of the Janos Kadar government that came to power on November 4, 1956, with the aid of the Soviet Army.

For several weeks now, according to an informed source, the surveillance of Hungarian intellectuals has been stepped up, and known opponents of the regime have been "tailed."

The authorities showed their vigilance as early as last August, when the literary review TISZATAJ was suspended after publishing an article that made an illusion to the 1956 events: "The Judas tree is thirty years old," wrote poet Gaspar Nagy.

The authorities fear there may be an incident on the anniversary of October 23, this Thursday. A demonstration is generally considered unlikely and the commemoration, observers believe, will more probably take the form of private meetings organised by oppositionists.

Officially, the uprising was a "counter-revolution," even though some officials prefer to speak of "tragic events."

What the prty defined in December 1956 as the "four causes" of the uprising are still considered officially valid. These are: the misdeeds of the hardline Stalinist leader Rakosi, the "revisionist line" of Prime Minister Imre Nagy, subsequently hanged, "the internal reactionary forces," and "imperialist machinations outside the country."

Television and radio meanwhile have been featuring unaccustomed participants, such as former Prime Minister Andras Hegedus, who issued the first appeal to Soviet troops on the night of October 3. Mr. Hegedus, expelled from the party in 1973 and regarded as a critic of the regime, has been interviewed for the first time on television. But the extract shown did not contain any revelations.

There have also been minor changes in the official version. Historians Ervin Hollos and Vera Lajtai, in a book on the uprising, say it was a "bad decision" to appeal to Soviet troops on the night of October 23.

"The party and the government had enough police and troops to overcome the armed insurrection," the book says. "To appeal to Soviet troops was to put the Hungarian reactionary forces in an advantageous position and the Soviet Government in a difficult political situation." But there has been no questioning of the more important appeal to Soviet troops made by Janos Kadar on November 4.

PLANNING OFFICE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TASKS.

AU151527 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Janos Hoos, state secretary of the National Planning Office, under the title: "Our Urgent Tasks"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the economic policy guidelines, the people's economic plan for 1986 placed the improvement in efficiency, a halt in the deterioration of the foreign economic and financial balance that started in 1985, a slight improvement in living conditions, and the safeguarding of the level of investments in the forefront of the economic construction work. When formulating the plan's guidelines, we took several factors into account. For example, we counted on the fact that the objective, world economic and natural factors would not considerably worsen the situation of the people's economy again, and that, in the economic sphere, primarily as a result of the further development of the economic management system and of other measures in the plan aimed at improving economic management, there would be an acceleration of incomes, an acceleration desirable also from the viewpoint of the people's economy, and that the structural changes would also be more intensive.

However, in the part of the current year that has passed so far, economic conditions have developed in a much more disadvantageous way than expected. Our economy has been affected by very unfavorable factors that have caused a considerable loss of resources and have clearly worsened the possibilities of fulfilling the people's economic plan for 1986. Not even a greater improvement of internal efficiency than planned could have counterbalanced these negative factors. [passage omitted]

The economic management recognized the unfavorable tendencies in the development of the economy as early as the beginning of the year and the government took immediate measures, the main characteristic of which is their simultaneous tightening and encouraging aspects and, as a result of these, a selective regrouping of resources. [passage omitted]

In spite of the basically positive effect of these measures, however, we have been unsuccessful in starting the necessary change in this year's economic development. The resources created in the entire year will be smaller than planned while population consumption and enterprise investments will exceed the planned figure. [passage omitted]

The most important economic management task for the coming months is to try to approach as closely as possible the goals of the plan and to make sure that the measures taken in this respect are efficient. It is also important for us to prepare well and lay the foundations of the people's economic plan for 1987, to supply the economic organizations with adequate information and thus increase the safety of economic activity and its predictability, and by all these things to facilitate the steady transition to the next year. We must assert the selectively encouraging and simultaneously tightening measures more consistently in the remaining months of the year, all the more so because this path of economic management is of vital importance for the future of the Hungarian economy. [passage omitted]

The economic units must manage even more economically than hitherto in order to bring about a development of imports that better fulfills the requirements of economic development and balance. The fact that we have recently devalued the forint compared to the convertible currencies can also successfully contribute to the implementation of these goals. An important task in the remaining months of the year continues to be the activity of discovery of new possibiities of economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, particularly as regards the balanced and advantageously developed exchange of goods. [passage omitted]

In the coming months we must implement with determination the government measures aimed at safeguarding the work time and improving work discipline. It is necessary to progress this year toward creating social and workplace conditions that can genuinely contribute to the improvement of manpower management and the use of the available work time as well as of work discipline. It is particularly important to discover which are the sectors and economic units that have large manpower reserves and where it is possible to eliminate inefficient partial activities and where it is possible to regroup manpower and reduce unnecessary staff. This information can be ascertained by looking at decreasing productivity or a halt in activity. [passage omitted]

In the 9 months that have passed in the current year, the enterprises' financial situation and the population's standard of living have not developed in harmony with the actual economic performance. Therefore, in the remaining period, we must try particularly hard to make sure that there is an increase in greater income-producing activity based on performance in enterprise management in accordance with the possibilities. [passage omitted]

An important ask in the remaining months of the year is to make the budget deficit as small as possible. This demands a consistency in the announced and adopted rational savings in budget expenses. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC RESULTS ANNOUNCED FOR JANUARY-AUGUST

AU091233 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Oct 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Index -- January - August 1986"]

[Text] Economic indexes -- January-August 1986 (As a percentage of figures for the same period last year)

State and cooperative industrial enterprises (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Volume of gross production value	101.5
Industry total	103.8
Within This: Metallurgy	105.1
Chemical industry	99.1
Building materials sector	103.5
Light industry	99.7
Food industry	100.3
Industry, excluding food industry	101.7
Number of employees	99.3
Gross product per employee	102.2
Average monthly wages per employee	107.5
Construction sector of building industry (including small companies, small cooperatives)	
Production of building industry	101.3
Number of employees	96.5
Average monthly wages of employees	109.2
Foreign trade turnover (at current prices)	
Import	111.8
Export	104.7
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	108.1
Within this: food, beverages, and tobacco	106.7
articles of apparel	106.3
miscellaneous manufactures	109.9
Procurement	94.4
Within this: plant products	92.7
live animals	94.3
animal products	98.7
Performance of transport enterprises goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage (kilometers)	101.4
Long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.7
Population's revenue from central sources	109.0
Consumer price index	105.1
Including: The 1986 price changes	101.9

The production of state and cooperative industrial enterprises increased by 1.5 percent; excluding the food sector, the increase was 1.7 percent. Production in engineering increased by 5.1 percent, while that of metallurgy and the building sectors increased by more than 3 percent. Production in the mining, light industrial, and food industrial sectors approached or reached the previous year's level. The chemical industry's output decreased somewhat. Domestic industrial sales went up by 1.8 percent and exports by 0.9 percent. The exports of manufactures increased both in ruble and in non-ruble trades. This year, however, less food was sold, especially in the non-ruble trade, than in the period between January-August last year. The number of employees dropped by 10,300 persons, 0.7 percent, as against last year. Output per employee increased by 2.2 percent and the output hour by 3.3 percent.

The 8-month production of the construction sector of the building industry increased by 1.3 percent. Within this, the output of above- and underground constructions remained similar to last year's level, while the output of skilled building works and of scaffolding increased by 10 percent. The number of employees decreased by 9,600 persons, 3.5 percent, as against last year. Output per employee exceeded last year's low level by 5.0 percent.

As against the period between January and August last year, agricultural sales dropped by 5.6 percent. The procurement of plant products, due to fewer purchases of cereals, fruit, and wine, dropped by more than 7 percent. Producers sold 25 percent more vegetables this year than in the previous one. In August a further decrease was registered in the procurement of live animals. Over the 8 months, the purchase of slaughter cattle dropped by 5 percent and of slaughter pigs by 10 percent. The procurement of sheep was also below last year's level. Parallel to this, the purchase of poultry increased by more than 10 percent. The effect of fewer goods was above all registered in exports, while there were more meat products available for domestic consumption.

Retail trade turnover increased by 8.1 percent at current prices by 3.5 percent at comparable prices, and this was mainly due to an increase in the store sales of food and the increased purchase of miscellaneous manufactures. The volume of clothing sales and of catering dropped. Retail trade prices were 4.4 percent above those of last year. The store prices of seasonal goods went up by 5 percent, while on markets the prices remained the same as last year. The market prices of vegetables were lower, while that of potatoes, fruits, and eggs were higher than last year.

The investments of socialist bodies went up by 1.5 percent, and this was mainly due to the 7.6 percent increase in investments by enterprises and the 2.2 percent increase by councils. The disbursements for central investments were less than in the previous year.

LAZAR, OTHERS ATTEND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ASSEMBLY

LD182017 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The 14th delegates' Assembly of the Federation of Hungarian Technical and Scientific Associations (MTESZ) was held in Budapest on Saturday with 500 delegates representing 170,000 engineers, agriculturalists, scientists and economists. The assembly was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, members of the HSWP political Committee, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the assembly were several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government, and senior representatives of social and mass organizations.

Contributors to the debate over the report of the MTESZ national board and over the oral comments of General Secretary Janos Toth included Lenard Pal, who stated: The well-known constructive and critical activity and initiating attitude of the federation aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress have gained wide-ranging appreciation. Lenard Pal recalled that the 13th HSWP congress termed it as an important condition of social and economic development to raise the efficiency and improve the political, social and economic conditions of technical developments and research.

Lenard Pal emphasized that technical development which had become a decisive factor in the invigoration of economy and the raising of its efficiency, should mainly take place in the company sphere. An economic environment promoting the establishment of long-term interest is indispensable for the acceleration of technical development at companies. The elaboration of measures aimed at the creation of such an environment has started, Lenard Pal said. At the same time the present state of economy makes it impossible to accelerate technical development at the same pace in all fields. Consequently, it is of decisive importance to promote, with appropriate selection, the technical development of economic organizations which are efficient and competitive in the long run.

Lenard Pal urged to enhance the readiness and ability of society and economy to absorb new technical achievements, and called for strengthening the interest of economic organizations in and the motivation of individuals for continuous innovation, which requires appropriate interest relations, a better system of education and further training, and highly qualified managers with entrepreneurial spirit.

Lenard Pal emphasized the role of companies in the financial and moral appreciation of techncial experts. The financial appreciation of technical experts outside the company sphere is on the agenda of the competent governmental organizations, which are expected to pass favourable decisions.

Lenard Pal stressed that MTESZ, disseminating professional information and organizing further training courses and other events, should help the implementation of tasks in technical development as stipulated in the 7th five-year Plan, with special regard to electronics, automatization, machine engineering technology and biotechnology. The federation should hold it a task to explore, mediate and represent the interest of its members.

Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, spoke of the close cooperation between MTESZ and the academy, which had also contributed to Budapest getting known all over the world as a city of scientific congresses. These events are of great importance for Hungarian technical experts, too, as they can get acquainted with the latest scientific and technical achievements.

Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi stressed that in the future it should mainly be examined which branches are the most close to the world standard. This is the way of finding the fields in which Hungarian industry is capable of world-standard performance. Laszlo Kapolyi stressed that industry should more flexibly adapt itself to consumer demands which is indispensable for being competitive in Hungary as well as on the socialist and capitalist markets.

The debate was summed up by Janos Toth. Then the delegates' assembly approved resolution in the tasks of the coming five years which stated that MTESZ should play a greater part in the shaping of the policies of science and technical development. The assembly ended with elections. Jeno Fock has been reelected president and Janos Toth general secretary of MTESZ.

BRIEFS

BENYI RECEIVES SWEDISH OFFICIAL -- Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Benyi held talks in Budapest between 7 and 9 October with Mats Bergqvist, deputy political director general of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, on current issues of European security and cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 86 p 21 AU]

BALLAI VISITS UNITED STATES -- Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, who participated as an observer in the 12th plenary session of the Hungarian-U.S. Trade Council held in Los Angeles, held talks on 10 October with Michael Mussava, member of the Council of Economic Advisers of the U.S. President. Also present at the talks was Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungary's ambassador in Washington. Laszlo Ballai and Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, paid a visit to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington. They held talks with Richard Lesher, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Oct 86 p 1 AU]

PRC MINISTER OF JUSTICE SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD210851 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2115 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the PRC Ministry of Justice has been staying in Poland. An agreement has been signed in the Ministry of Justice on cooperation between ministries of justice of Poland and China. The documents were signed by Ministers Lech Domeradzki and Zou Yu. The agreement provides for a further exchange of experiences and consultative visits by Chinese lawyers to Poland and by Polish lawyers to China. As Ministers Lech Domeradzki and Zou Yu emphasized, the signing of the documents was the first product of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Beijing and his talks with the Chinese leader.

VICE PREMIER GWIAZDA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD202004 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 20: Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, chairman of the Government Committee for Economic Relations With Abroad, has spoken to PAP about Polish-Soviet relations. Excerpts:

"The Soviet Union has been Poland's biggest economic partner for several decades,. but this does not mean that we have already achieved everything in economic relations with the USSR. This very often recurred in recent talks between Polish and Soviet premiers as Poland and the Soviet Union tend to have bigger and bigger profits from bilateral cooperation and create conditions necessary for this.

"I think that reports from the past dozen or so months concerning fresh decisions of Polish-Soviet economic relations confirm a thesis that at present we are passing from the stage of programming lines and principles of cooperation to the stage of concrete ventures and their implementation. The long-term programme of economic and scientific-technological cooperaton between Poland and the USSR till the year 2000, adopted two years ago, comprises 219 themes out of which 160 have already assumed the form of bilateral contracts and agreements. The documents signed here on Oct. 15 by Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov provide another example of this.

"Joint scientific-technological teams have been carrying on work on a model of modern delivery van. It is estimated that these common efforts will make it possible to decrease outlays for the start of its production by 30 percent. Another such example of is a colour TV set constructed according to the latest achievements of electronics."

"The long-term programme of scientific and technological progress covers 85 research problems. Cooperation has been started by 93 Polish and 180 Soviet institutes and organizations. 33 Agreements out of 44 envisaged ones have been signed.

"The number of cooperating industrial plants has been growing very fast. Now, there are some 150 such plants in Poland and the USSR, respectively. [sentence as received]

"Preparations for setting up first joint Polish-Soviet enterprises are underway. Three of them will make use of the existing production bases of the Pallena-Miraculum factory in Krakow, the Warsaw-based Avia works manufacturing helicoidal-rolling gears and the Ostrzeszow factory of electromagnetic clutches. Another two enterprises will be constructed anew -- one of them processing 300 thousand tonnes [as received] of potatoes a year and a textile factory to produce 10 thousand tonnes of thread a year.

"A protocol on the Soviet participation in the modernization of Polish repair shipyards has been signed. A Soviet credit for purchasing machines and equipment will reach 180 million rubles and 20 million dollars."

"During Premier Ryzhkov's visit a document was signed specifying the principles of participation of the Soviet Union in finishing the construction of the Zory-based Krywald-Erg works to produce veneer for the furniture industry. It was decided the the Soviet Union would provide the Zory factory with machines and materials worth 6.6 million rubles and 3 million dollars in the years 1987-88. The factory is to repay this credit in seven years, supplying 4 thousand tonnes of veneer a year to furniture factories in the Soviet Union. We will undertake 11 similar ventures together with the USSR in this quinquennium. On the other hand, gas pipelines built by Polish enterprises provide an example of Polish investments in the Soviet Union.

"We agree with our Soviet partners that to perfect the existing and to introduce new forms of economic cooperation is a necessary condition for expanding the exchange of goods, services and high-tech and for increasing its efficiency.

"In accordance with the settlements adopted during the coordination of plans between the CMEA member states, the trade exchange between Poland and the USSR will amount to some 74 billion rubles in the years 1986-90. The figures of the turnover planned for particular years are growing in such a way that we expect to come back to the second position towards the end of this quinquennium. It is worth mentioning that the annual increases in trade exchange between Poland and the USSR are big already now, and, in the first half of this year, this exchange increased by over 450 million rubles.

PAPERS COMMENT ON GORBACHEV TV ADDRESS

LD151320 Warsaw PAP in English 1049 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15: All Warsaw papers today comment on yesterday's TV address by Mikhail Gorbachev and continue to reflect upon the Reykjavik meeting. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"If one were to confront the great work which was conducted in the Soviet Union during preparations for the meeting, that Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about, the solid logic of the complex of proposals prepared as a result of this work, the dramatism of the hours-long talks and the night discussions of experts, the flexibility of the Soviet approach with the U.S. President's actual unpreparedness to hold serious talks, the stubbornness and lack of realism to name but a few American mistakes - one gets a convincing picture of the efforts of both political systems, of their supreme goals.

"Mikhail Gorbachev's address contained a principled evaluation of the American stand and a regret that a historic turning point in international relations has not occurred and the opportunity which was so close once again is far away.

"The Soviet proposals still lie on the table. The door has not been closed. There is no other way out in the era of nuclear missiles then dialogue and searching for practical possibilities of peaceful co-existence and the policy of socialism can only be a policy of peace and disarmament."

RZECZPOSPOLITA presented a similar opinion, writing that it would not be an oversimplification to state that Reykjavik, with all the openness and clarity, brought to light the differences between the two systems. Elaborating, the paper said:

"The fact that Gorbachev represents the biggest socialist state in the world creates the premises for (this state) to formulate revolutionary steps for solving the most important issues of modern times and allows for an innovative approach to shaping international relations, to seeking out new solutions in the interest of his country and all of mankind.

"The American side has been bogged down in an atmosphere of inability to pull free from the influence of business and a short-term perspective of profits derived by the industrial-military complex of the U.S. without taking into account the expectations of its citizens who, as all people in the world, would like to live above all.

"Reykjavik has caused that the world public opinion could once again make sure as to the real intentions of the meeting's participants."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI had this to say: "The analysis of the Soviet proposals presented to the United States in Reykjavik relects understanding of the interests of the negotiating partner. These are compromise proposals developed in a brilliantly flexible process of negotiation. Although they have not been adopted, their value remains intact.

"Even in its approach to the SDI -- the issue which prevented the Reykjavik meeting from ending in full success -- the Soviet partner showed a far-going understanding and readiness for consent. It was actually the U.S. Government itself that complicated its way out of the SDI problem.

"Mikhail Gorbachev has noted that there is no need to despair and the Soviet Union does not slam the door to further negotiations for he is fully convinced that there is no other way. And this is where the world's progressive opinion perceives a chance to continue dialogue which is the only constructive means of policy-making in the nuclear era."

DELEGATION ATTENDS PEACE CONGRESS IN COPENHAGEN

LD162327 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[By PAP Correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 15 -- Polish delegation headed by Professor Jerzy Szczerban is taking part in the world congress marking the International Year of Peace, which opened here today. The Polish delegation represents trade unions, youth and women organizations, Christian movements, Catholic Church, political parties, scientific and artistic milieus.

In the inaugural part of the congress, the floor was taken by Secretary General of the World Federation of Friends of the United Nations Marek Hagmajer of Poland.

In the afternoon, seven "peace workshops" started their work. Professor Hieronim Kubiak, head of the Polish Peace Committee co-presides the debates of the groups discussing the issues of living in peace.

PAP Cites Speakers

LD181026 Warsaw PAP in English 0653 GMT 18 Oct

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 18: The debates of the World Peace Congress here centered on Friday on the discussion on the chief threats to the world peace and methods of averting them. It was stressed that increased activity of peace movements was at present particularly important in connection with the danger of development of nuclear arsenals and creation of new nuclear weapons in effect of the American SDI programme. This programme has frustrated, at least for some time, the chances of attaining for the first time essential progress in nuclear disarmament in keeping with the Soviet proposals presented at Reykjavik.

During a debate of the forum dealing with methods of preventing militarization of outer space, Father Zdzislaw Pawlik of the Polish Ecumenical Council appealed to world religions to make their followers aware of the danger of annihilation, through introducing these issues into the catechization and liturgy.

Another Polish participant in that forum, Wielsaw Goranicki, pointed to the dangers posed by the American idea of star wars also in the time of peace. Even the countries which do not intend to create satellite defence systems would certainly be compelled to introduce new costly electronic systems constituting future elements of the battle fields. Research and production in this area will consume huge me[illegible]. This development serves the interests of the armaments concerns which have an even greater influence on the American policy, he stressed.

On Friday, the Polish delegation met with the American delegation, at the latter's inititative. The American side listened with interest to the Polish representatives' account of the situation in Poland, and especially in the Polish trade union movement.

During a meeting with the Portuguese delegation the Polish delegates conveyed a gift in the form of objects of fold art for the peace house constructed in Lisbon.

Poles also had meetings with the delegations of France, Japan, Britian, Austria and New Zealand.

Congress Ends

LD201007 Warsaw PAP in English 0635 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 19: The five-day World Congress of Peace, attended by about 3 thousand people from 136 countries representing over 1,000 national and 60 international peace and social organizations ended its debates here today.

The congress was conceived as a forum for exchanging views and experiences without binding resolutions. The initiative of the copenhagen appeal which was forwarded by delegates of states from the so-called Delhi group was an expression of the spontaneous need to express opposition towards the threat which looms over the world.

The appeal, addressed to the participants of the Copenhagen congress, was signed by almost all the delegates and in this way became an unofficial document of the congress. The appeal can be signed by anyone wishing to.

A 32-strong Polish delegation actively took part in the congress. It comprised trade unionists, youth, women, members of socio-political organizations, catholic priests and clergymen of other denominations, scientists and artists.

"The mass movement of various people, organizations and social forces diversified as regards political outlooks was undoubtedly a merit of this congress. This is a new phenomenon, important especially following the Reykjavik meeting, stemming from the common need to unite efforts in the struggle for the supreme goal which in the current conditions is assuring a peaceful future for the world," the head of the Polish delegation, Prof. Jerzy Szczerban told PAP.

PARTY DAILY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF REYKJAVIK

AU171326 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Commentary by Jerzy Majka, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU: "A Test of Good Will and Bad Intentions"]

[Text] Not quite a year ago the eyes of the entire world were zeroed on Geneva, and for the past few days the interest of international public opinion was focused on Reykjavik. The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting raised the hope that progress might be achieved in the Soviet-American dialogue on disarmament.

It was expected that the world would make at least one step toward halting the arms race, preventing it from invading space, getting rid of the nuclear arsenal, and reducing the danger of nuclear war, which would annihilate mankind.

In line with Shakespeare's "To Be or Not to Be" this is the most important issue for mankind, and we Poles are perfectly aware of it.

The Reykjavik talks took many hours. The leaders of the two great powers met four times, their foreign ministers continued to talk, and teams of experts engaged in discussions. The summit meeting in Reykjavik was an opportunity to overcome the difficulties that have frustrated all progress expected from the Geneva summit.

Reykjavik could have become a turning point in disarmament negotiations, but now we know that this was not to be, which means that searching for roads to a safer world and conducting the Soviet-American dialogue will be as complicated and difficult as ever before.

It was the USSR that proposed the Reykjavik meeting, which was to precede and prepare the meeting planned for Washington.

There is no doubt that the Reykjavik meeting did take place because of Soviet peace policy, because of Mikhail Gorbachev's authority and great personal commitment to this policy, and because of the persevering efforts of Soviet diplomacy.

The USSR's militancy in submitting firm proposals, response to the American position, readiness to conduct dialogue at all levels on all subjects, consistency in treating disarmament as the constitutional goal of socialism -- all this demonstrated to world public opinion the nature of the confrontation course followed by the United States and the absence of a similar constructive stance on its part.

That is why some U.S. allies began to articulate their growing discontent on account of such a dangerous policy. Segments of U.S. public opinion also began to change their moods. Prior to the 4 November elections to Congress, the Democrats continued to level sharp criticism at Reagan's intransigence, which made impossible any progress in disarmament talks. The White House had to reckon with these facts, but it took as many as 25 hours of Shervardnadze-Shultz talks before the summit could be arranged.

This is because the difficulties in reaching an understanding are rooted in the different approach of the two powers not only toward their own security and that of their allies, but also toward the task of building a lasting universal peace. The USSR has supplied many proofs that it sticks to the Geneva decisions and that it feels itself responsible for the fate of peace.

The Soviet nuclear testing ranges have been inactive for the past 14 months, and four times the USSR unilaterally prolonged its decision not make any nuclear weapon tests, although the United States still continues such tests.

On 15 January of this year Mikhail Gorbachev presented a program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of this century. On 25 February it was proposed to establish a worldwide security system, which would also affect economic relations.

On 26 March the USSR proposed that the Soviet and U.S. fleets should be withdrawn from the Mediterranean at the same time and on 18 April it presented a program for reducing conventional weapons throughout Europe -- from the Atlantic through to the Ural. On 14 June the Soviet Government proposed to convene a U.N. conference or session on space and to set up a world organization for international cooperation in space. In a word, it proposed a "star peace" instead of a "star wars."

On 28 July Mikhail Gorbachev proposed to organize a conference of the Asian and Pacific countries on security, confidence-building measures, and the nonuse of force. These are only some of the most important Soviet peace initiatives of the most recent period.

In its proposals and during disarmament talks the USSR very often declared its readiness to take into account the U.S. views on some problems under discussion. For example, at first it made progress in disarmament talks conditional on giving up the SDI program and then it proposed that this program should be delayed for 10 years while the two sides would pledge not to renounce for 10 years the 1972 accord on urbing antiballistic missile systems.

In 1982 the USSR proposed to reduce the number of its missiles to 150 if the United States would give up deploying new medium-range mssiles in Western Europe. Responding to the U.S. position, last November the USSR proposed that the United States should leave in Western Europe 120 cruise missiles and withdraw Pershing II missiles in exchange for the Soviet readiness to reduce the missiles zeroed at Western Europe to equal the number of the warheads installed in the U.S., British, and French missiles. The USSR agreed to any kind of control checks, realizing that the United States regards issues of control as most important and as virtually an initial condition for accord.

All this shows that the USSR is consistent and persevering in seeking to halt the arms race and to curb the amounts of weapons amassed in the arsenals of the two sides and the production of new weapons. The USSR also seeks to assure equal security for both sides, renounces the use of military force as an instrument of international policy, and openly proclaims that nuclear war waged by the present means of destruction can end only in the annihilation of mankind.

The United States continues to disregard the dangerous possiblity that the arms race may evade control and result in a world catastrophe. It regards military force as an instrument of realizing its big-power foreign policy. That is why it tries to achieve military superiority over the USSR and to refuse to acknowledge that such expectations will never be fulfilled.

The United States wants to use military force in order to blackmail the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive streams and for this reason it seeks to maintain its capacity for the first nuclear strike. That is why, participating in negotiations, it takes pains to primarily ensure that adopted decisions do not prevent it from developing, testing, producing new weapons and supplying them to the army. It is ready to agree to controlling the arms race in certain sectors rather than to really halting this race and achieving disarmament.

This has been proved by the U.S. stand on the Soviet disarmament initiatives and on the Soviet proposals to approximate the positions of the two sides. Even in the case of such an obvious fact as the halting of the nuclear tests attempts have been made to label it as a "propaganda measure." New obstacles and difficulties to accord continue to be created. Previous U.S. positions, including that on various aspects of armament control, continue to be conveniently "forgotten." U.S. scientists are already employed at a control post near the Soviet nuclear testing range, but the Soviet scientists have still not received U.S. entry visas. This kind of conduct was confirmed by President Reagan's stand during Reykjavik talks.

Mikhail Gorbachev presented far-reaching proposals to approximate positions by taking into account U.S. postulates. He proposed that IMBs should be reduced by at least 50 percent and that in the case of the ban on nuclear tests work should be started to draw up an accord on a complete nuclear test ban. Before such a ban would be accepted and signed, he agreed to the U.S. proposal that, in reference to the accords of the seventies, the so-called thresholds of the maximum numbers and power of test blasts should be established.

As for the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe, he accepted the solution that is Reagan's "favorite child," that is, the so-called zero option, which denotes the liquidation of all U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe, without eliminating British and French missiles.

At this point it turned out that the U.S. side was unable to accept its own proposal. In the end an accord emerged to the effect that Soviet and U.S. missiles in Europe should be eliminated, except that the United States and the USSR would keep 100 medium-range missiles each on their territories and that British and French missiles would remain in Europe as before.

In this situation progress in disarmament negotiations seemed to be within the sides' grasp. However, the stand of the U.S. President and his advisors on the "star wars" proved to be an obstacle.

On this issue, too, Mikhail Gorbachev went as far as was possible in line with his sense of responsibility for peace, for a true and not sham process of disarmament, and for the security of the USSR and its allies. He declared himself ready to accept laboratory work on space weapons for 10 years and to observe the stipulation that the two sides should respect for the same period of time the accord on curbing the expansion of the antiballistic missile systems. The U.S. side asked for agreement to space weapon tests, a demand that was tantamount to extending the arms race to space. In this situation accord on other issues under discussion proved to e out of the question.

The American position on the arms race in space reveals to what extent the U.S. administration and the President himself are dependent on the military-industrial complex. During the Geneva summit THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the defense industry was concerned about arms control plans because "it fears that the talks between the two superpowers may result in the loss of advantageous contracts. The proposed 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons being discussed in Geneva is described as 'disastrous' by the defense industry community." THE WASHINGTON POST elaborates on this opinion: "The essence of 'star wars' is the prospect of a fairy-tale enrichment of the military-industrial complex." According to American estimates, $60 billion will be required for SDI research work alone.

"Star wars" is an element of U.S. strategy intended to lay the groundwork for unleashing a nuclear war. "Star wars" gives dangerous, concrete expression to the dreams of American "hawks," who wish to acquire the capacity to launch a nuclear attack with impunity. Although such plans are idle daydreams, the practical consequences are an acceleration of the arms race for many years hence and a several-fold increase in the possibility that the arms race will slip out of control and result in a catastrophe for our planet. Thus, the extension of the arms race to space means an end to real disarmament. The differences of opinion that emerged over this issue in Reykjavik did not, therefore, concern a minor matter but the very essence of the issue.

These differences concerned the future of the world and not the Soviet Union's own interests. The arms race places a burden on all states and peoples, including the United States. From the time that Reagan took up residence in the White House to the end of the fiscal year 1984-85, expenditure on regional development; education; public health; environmental protection; the needs of working people (including assistance for the unemployed); and support for social and cultural institutions declined from $428.5 billion to $273.3 billion, that is, by $154.8 billion. At the same time, expenditure on defense -- excluding the provision of military assistance outside the United States and research work (for example, work on space weapons) -- increased from $159 billion to more than $260 billion, that is, by more than $101 billion. Thus, the cost of the rise in defense expenditure was covered by a reduction in social benefits and expenditure on social needs and that with a hefty surplus left over.

It is worth mentioning that this entails a drastic curtailment of human and civic rights: the right to obtain an education, the right to a healthy environment and its protection, and the right to rest and culture. This is being done with the aim of depriving man of the most important of all his rights -- the right to live in peace.

Public opinion all over the world is becoming more and more universal in its opposition to the arms race. Words condemning militarism and calls for reflection are issuing from the mouths of politicians, outstanding representatives of various social groups, and millions of people who are concerned about the world's and their children's future.

The Soviet Union's resolute struggle to reverse this dangerous course of events has won the respect of many people all over the world, people who far from sympathtize with the nature of our system. This respect has been increased by Mikhail Gorbachev's participation in Reykjavik in an attempt to reach agreement and achieve a reversal. His actions have resulted in increased support for the USSR's peace policy.

Unfortunately, there has been no reversal. But the world is the richer by yet another difficult experience and the certain knowledge that the door to further dialogue has not been closed. Speaking at a press conference in Iceland's capital, Mikhail Gorbachev said: "I think that both we and the President should reflect on the situation that has, in the final analysis, emerged from our meeting here and that we should once again sit down at the table to try to bridge the distance separating us." He added: "I believe that dialogue is all the more important now, irrespective of how difficult it will be." These words convey the seriousness of the situation but also hope for the future.

DAILY PRAISES SHULTZ' STAND ON SUMMIT

AU201253 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 p 9

[Marian Podkowinski Washington dispatch: "Shultz' Key Role"]

[Text] Political observers in Washington continue to draw attention to a new role Secretary of State George Shultz has been playing, especially since his return from Reykjavik.

Following the presidential elections, Reagan and particularly his aides, were not especially enchanted with Shultz' activities, and it was pointed out that his involvement in diplomacy was rather accidental. His appointment as head of U.S. diplomacy after Alexander Haig's surprising political demise was also questioned. The super-hawks regarded Shultz as virtually a "liberal" and took the same view of the entire State department. Shultz' adveraries included primarily the Pentagon group headed by Weinberger as well as Senator Jesse Helms, who always questioned the eligibility of candidates for U.S. ambassadorial posts.

The issue of armaments and talks with the USSR was the main subject of misunderstanding between Shultz and the super-hawks. Reagan remained for a long time under the influence of the master arms builders from the Pentagon and their representatives among the Robert McFarlane, who headed the National Security Council.

However, as early as the Geneva summit last year, Shultz' group, which includes first of all Ambassador Paul Nitze, seemed to have strengthened its influence, Weinberger's role continued to diminish, and Shultz' relations with the President became obviously closer. McFarlane's resignation, the difficulties created by Congress for the president's policy of gigantic armaments expenditure, and the growing opposition of Democratic senators seemed to have made it easier for Shultz to step onto the stage. As the press continues to stress, since the Geneva summit Shultz has become a member of that group of presidential advisers that sought to continue the policy initiated by the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Also, despite increasing difficulties and despite the aggravation of the situation by the super-hawks, Shultz made the Reykjavik meeting possible by removing various obstacles, which had continued to accumulate.

Stressing Shultz' influence in the White House and even designating him as the president's chief adviser at present, THE WASHINGTON POST has suggested that Shultz is the individual who was most painfully affected by the breakdown of the Reykjavik talks and that he is doing all he can to keep the Geneva spirit alive in Washington. At present, Shultz is one of the people trying to salvage whatever can be salvaged from the Reykjavik decisions, especially those on reducing medium-range missiles, which is a most vital issue for Europe. He is now seeking a way out of the situation, and there is still no indication that Reagan has lost confidence in him. Shultz is the president's closest aide, and that is why the eyes of all those people in Wahington who are committed to the issue of a new summit with the USSR continue to be directed toward him. Shultz, Admiral Poindexter, and Ambassador Paul Nitze were among the President's closest aides during the Reykjavik talks with Gorbachev. Those who believe that the present stalemate in the talks with the USSR will be interrupted place their faith in that group.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 20 OCT

LD202338 Warsaw PAP in English 2228 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 20 -- The government Presidium today acquainted itself with the conclusions which the state administration draws from the Far East party and state visit of the Polish delegation headed by First Secretary of the PUWP CC, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, the official visit of friendship to Poland of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ryzhkov and the official visit of Friendship of chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Zbigniew Messner to the GDR.

Evaluating the course and results of the visit of Nikolay Ryzhkov to Poland the government Presidium stressed that it was a significant event in the development of Polish-Soviet friendship. Strengthening and expanding the already existing comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union lies in the most vital interest of both fraternal parties, states and nations.

During a meeting held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov the sides evaluated the current state of Polish-Soviet relations and their prospects. They pointed with satisfaction to a dynamic development of relations in all fields. In the recent period the cooperation was enriched with new forms. There have been a further concretization of agreements stemming from the "long-term programme of developing economic and scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union till the year 2000."

During the talks the sides also discussed key international issues. Concern was expressed over the tense situation in the world, created by forces speaking out in favour of a policy of confrontation and the arms race. The Polish side has expressed full support for the stand of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting in Reykjavik. The adoption by the United States of the packet of important disarmament proposals presented by the Soviet Union would create lasting foundations of peace and trust between states and would constitute a turning point in the search for roads leading to world security. This is a supreme issue for mankind.

The presidium of the Council of Ministers approved the decisions and agreements adopted during the visit and obliged ministers and heads of central offices to put them to life. The government Presidium also deemed as fruitful the results of the visit of PUWP CC Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner to the GDR. Issues of economic cooperation ranked high in the talks. Of special importance are the decisions reached during the visit concerning the realization of the "long-term programme of developing cooperation between Poland and the GDR in the field of science, technology and production till the year 2000".

An exchange of views on significant international issues was also conducted during the visit, especially on issues of safeguarding peace and security and of counteracting, within the framework of the joint strategy of socialist states, the attempts to push through a policy of armaments and confrontation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and the efforts of revisionist forces to question the existing territorial and political realities in Europe.

The government Presidium approved the results of the visit and obliged relevant state bodies and institutions to consistently realize the agreements adopted during its course. The government Presidium acquainted itself with PUWP CC Political Bureau's assessment of the course and results of the visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to Mongolia, the DPRK and China. The presidium drew appropriate conclusions, obliging specific ministries to fully put to life the agreements reached during the visit.

3 SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR SABOTAGE ACTS

LD201013 Warsaw PAP in English 0620 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 19: -- The court of the Pomeranian military district sentenced three people for prison terms ranging from 12 to 3 years for acts of sabotage perpetrated in 1982.

The court found them guilty of derailing a passenger train plying the Zgierz-Lowiz route and two cargo trains. These acts of sabotage caused injuries to many people and serious material losses.

The defendants, Wieslaw Radosz, 30, the owner of a carpentry workshop, and two Wypychowski brothers, Ryszard, 24, a house painter, and Janusz, 30, the owner of a 15-hectare farm, were linked with the milieu of former solidarity.

They were sentenced to 12, 8 and 3 years in prison, respectively.

MESSNER VISITS WARSAW TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER

LD180715 Warsaw PAP in English 1854 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw Oct 17: On the eve of the Day of Communication System workers, Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner called today on employees of the main office of telecommunications in Warsaw. The office plays a key role in home and foreign communications system.

Next, Zbigniew Messner acquainted himself with works at the trunk and international exchange which is being furnished with up to date electronic equipment. At the moment, there are 1021 direct trunk connections and 46 international and 10 border connections. This number will increase this year by additional 32 direct trunk connections and by a new international connection with Norway.

LEADERSHIP FIGURES ATTEND ACCOUNTABILITY MEETINGS

LD190053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The improved fulfillment by the voivodship economy of its obligations to be national economy and also the improvement of the conditions of life of working people and their families were written down in the resolution of the PZPR voivodship accountability conference in Katowice, in which Wojciech Jaruzelski and Manfred Gorywoda participated.

The transfer toward the 10th PZPR Congress Program, states the resolution of the Conference in Krakow, can be fulfilled only through the universal individualization of tasks serving the acceleration of the construction of the socialism existing in Poland. Zbigniew Messner and Alfred Miodowicz participated in the conference.

The delegates to the conference in Gdansk acknowledged that influencing the further harmonious development of the voivodship will be an especially important task. Jan Glowczyk and Wladyslaw Gwiazda took part in the deliberations.

In the resolution of the conference in Lomza it was stated that the duty of the party in the new term will be to influence the development of the economy, the effective solution of social problems, and also the development and strengthening of socialist democracy. Zbigniew Michalek took part. Similar tasks were listed in the resolution of the conference in Ostroleka, in which Jozef Czyrek and Zbigniew Gertych took part.

The resolution of the conference in Siedlce speaks of the strengthening of the role of the party organization and the rural economy. In the resolution of the Walbrzych conference, in which Marian Wozniak took part, the necessity for special care in matters concerning the health of the inhabitants and the state of the natural environment in that region is indicated.

BRIEFS

NEW NETHERLANDS ENVOY -- Warsaw, Oct. 17: Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Poland Maxime van Hanswijck de Jonge, who presented his credentials. After the ceremony, the Dutch ambassador was received by the vice president at a private audience. In connection with the beginning of his diplomatic mission in Poland, the ambassador laid a wreath today at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]

NEW KUWAITI ENVOY -- Warsaw, Oct. 17: Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today Ambassador of the State of Kuwait to Poland 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj, who presented his credentials. After the ceremony, the ambassador of Kuwait was received by the vice president at a private audience. In connection with the beginning of his diplomatic mission in Poland, the ambassador of Kuwait laid a wreath today at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]

ENVOYS TO ZAIRE, JORDAN -- [no dateline as received] Bogdan Wasilewski has been appointed ambassador to Zaire and Ludwik Janczyszyn to Jordan, concurrent with his post as ambassador to Syria. [Summary] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]

REPORT ASSESSES USSR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU161945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Romanian-Soviet Talks Occasioned by the Visit of E.A. Shevardnadze, Member of the CC of the CPSU Political Bureau, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 16/10/1986 -- Upon the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, foreign minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, paid an official visit of friendship to Romania over October 15-16, 1986.

The general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received E.A. Shevardnadze.

The foriegn ministers held talks, when satisfaction was expressed at the steadily upward course taken by the ties between Romania and the Soviet Union in all fields, based on the provisions of the Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Treaty of July 7, 1970, on the understandings convenanted at top level.

The decisive importance was highlighted of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, more particularly, of the May 1986 Moscow talks, for the continued strengthening of the friendship and manysided collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR.

The resolve was reiterated to work for the deepening of the fruitful Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural realms, in the other fields of activity, for the benefit and in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration, set on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality of rights, mutual respect and comradely assistance.

Highlighting the ascending course of bilateral economic ties, the two ministers pointed out that the fulfilment of the long-term programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until the year 2000, signed at top level in May 1986, gave a strong impetus to the growth of goods exchanges, cooperation in production and production specialization, collaboration in the building of major projects in the two countries, with a view to meeting to an every greater extent the demands of their national economies for raw materials and fuels, machines and equipment, consumer goods. The ministers jointly stressed the necessity of stepping up efforts to implement the programme, as well as the decisions adopted at the CMEA countries' summit economic meeting in June 1984, and complex programme for CMEA countries' technical-scientific progress until the year 2000.

The joint wish was expressed to expand cultural and scientific ties, exchanges in the realm of the mass media, sports and tourism, to step up collaboration on the line of friendship associations, trade union, youth, women's and other public organizations.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions, the two sides expressed deep concern over the grave world situation, the mounting war threat, as a result of the imperialist policy. They underscored that the cardinal issues of our time were the defence of peace, the undelayed cessation of the arms race, and a passage to concrete disarmament measures, to nuclear disarmament measures first of all, and a halt to nuclear tests.

[Text] Emphasizing the importance of the program of reduction of conventional armed forces and weapons in Europe on conditions of reducing the states' military expenditures, the parties exchanged information on the efforts made by the two countries for the realization of this joint initiative of the Warsaw Treaty participant states. They assess in the positive the firm actions of Romania, the USSR and other countries on this matter.

Paying special attention to the Reykjavik meeting betwen M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, the minister emphasized the importance of the proposals of great scope and wide perspective presented by the Soviet Union on the occasion, whose implementation would allow for the achievement soon of a radical change for the better in international relations, for the making of progress in all directions of the struggle for disarmament, the removal of the danger of a nuclear war, the advance toward a denuclearized world. They declared for the continuation of the dialogue and expressed the hope that the US would approach the Soviet proposals in a constructive manner, from realistic and responsible positions.

Emphasis was placed on the great importance of the assessments and proposals comprised in the communique of the Bucharest meeting of the Committee of Foreign Minsiters of the Warsaw Treaty Participant States, that answer the fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples in these countries, as well as of other countries in the world.

The two countries assessed highly the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing the forthcoming meeting in Vienna and of ending it with positive results.

The ministers declared for the settlement of the military conflicts and hotbeads of tension, for the settlement of the disputed issues through negotiations, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the achievement of a new international economic order, for the observance of every people's will and right to choose its development path freely, without any outside interference.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty participant states, that make an efficient factor of ensuring peace in Europe and the world over.

The minister assessed in the positive the bilateral collaboration in international relations and agreed to further intensify the collaboration between the Socialist Repubic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for peace, collaboration and mutual understanding among all states.

The talks between Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

In behalf of the Soviet Government, E. A. Shevardnadze conveyed to Ioan Totu the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks between the foreign ministers of Romania and the USSR concluded in Bucharest, on Thursday.

DELEGATE ADDRESSED COPENHAGEN CONGRESS

AU182039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen (AGERPRES) 18/10/1986 -- Speaking at a world congress in Copenhagen that marks the International Year of Peace, Romania's representative showed that his country had made an active and constructive contribution to the Stockholm Conference, was highly appreciative of the documents it adopted and assessed the European peoples should actively participate in the conclusion of accords to determine the soonest possible start of negotiations on disarmament, substantially cut conventional arms and eliminate all nuclear weapons.

Romania's initiatives were highlighted for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear in particular, the creation in the Balkans of a nuclear-and chemical-weapon-free zone, without foreign military bases, as well as its support to the creation of like zones in northern and central Europe, in other parts of the continent and the world.

Romania's steady concern was shown for a solution to interstate disputed issues by political means and negotiations alone.

Stress was laid on Romania's stance on the eradication of underdevelopment, the resolution of the developing countries' foreign debt problem as well as on the significance of calling an internatioanl conference, under the UN aegis, for the building of the new international economic order.

Referring to the broad events arranged in Romania and the actions it took for peace and to the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] programme regarding the observance of the International Year of Peace, the speaker emphasized that in Romania's opinion peace and disarmament should be the work of all peoples that, acting in concert, can bring about a new policy and the triumph of reason on our planet.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH MONGOLIA ENDS

Dascalescu Meets Suren

AU172104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on October 17 Choynoryn Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, co-chairman of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration the proceedings of which are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the good relations of collaboration between the two countries. Analysis was made of the possibilities of further expanding and diversifying Romanian-Mongolian cooperation especially in the economic, technical-Scientific and other fields of activity, with emphasis on specific ways and means stimulating good exchanges, and production specialization and cooperation.

The interview was attended by Ludovik Fazekas, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

Protocol Signed

AU181857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/10/1986 -- The tenth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration concluded in Bucharest on October 18.

The co-chairmen of the commission, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ludovic Fazekas and Mongolian Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Choynoryn Suren, signed the session's protocol which includes measures for the expansion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration as well as for the increase and diversification of goods exchanges between Romania and Mongolia.

CEAUSESCU OPENS BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL FAIR

AU181450 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0743 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1986 -- Saturday, October eighteen, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania inaugurated the twelfth edition of the Bucharest International Fair [TIB], an economic and trade event of a general nature and a marked technical character. The current TIB edition proceeds under the slogan "Trade, Cooperation, Development, Peace" and brings together exhibitors of Romania and another thirty-six countries of all the continents: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, England, France, GDR, West Germany, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia. The Palestinian Liberation Organization is represented.

Indoor and outdoor, on 82,500 sq.m., over seven hundred producer enterprises, centrals, research and draughting institutes, and foreign trade organizations of Romania as well as some five hundred foreign producers and exporters present an extremely rich offer in all the economic branches, many of the exhibits being premiers on an international plane.

At the time of this transmission the Romanian head of state is visiting the pavilions of the participant countries and talks to the exhibitors in TIB '86.

Bulgaria's Doynov Attends

AU181917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, accompanied by Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and other economic leaders, paid a short working visit to Romania on the occasion of the opening of the "TIB '86" international fair in Bucharest.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov was received by Constantin Dascalescu, the Romanian prime minister. They discussed issues related to the further deepening and expansion of Bulgarian-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov and those accompanying him toured the pavilions of the "TIB '86" fair. The Bulgarian pavilion was visited by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He was welcomed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov and Trade Minister Khristo Khristov. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed particular interest in and expressed a high opinion of the electric lifttrucks of the Druzhba series and the motor-powered lifttrucks of the (Rekord-2) series, the (RP-211) industrial robots, and other of our engineering, electronics, and electrical engineering products. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION HELD WITH ZIMBABWE

AU161422 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1323 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 16/10/1986 -- The proceedings of the fourth Romanian-Zimbabwean Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation got under way in Bucharest on Thursday, October 16.

The two delegations, led by Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Callistus Ndlovu, industry and technology minister, analyse the way in which the decisions and understandings convenanted during the summit meetings are implemented. Measures are also examined for the development and deepening of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in mining, geology, industry, agriculture, transport and telecommunications, personnel training, and in other areas of mutual interest, as well as for the growth and diversification of commercial exchanges.

Dascalescu Sees Ndlovu

AU171924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on October 17 Callistus Ndlovu, minister of industry and technlogy of the Republic of Zimbabwe, head of his country's delegation to the proceedings of the Joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During the talk stress was laid on the special significance of the decisions made and understandings reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Harare in the manysided growth of cooperative relations between Romania and Zimbabwe. The directions of action were analysed for the expansion of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual concern as well as for the increase and diversification of goods exchanges.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, cochairman of the Joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Talks Conclude

AU201654 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/10/1986 -- The proceedings of the fourth session of the Romania-Zimbabwe joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest. An analysis was made of the stage currently attained by the economic relations between Romania and Zimbabwe, of their prospects and of ways to deepen them on multiple planes.

The chairman for the two sides in the commission -- Gheorghe Petrescu, Romania deputy prime minister, and Callistus Ndlovu, minister of industry and technology of Zimbabwe -- signed the protocol of the session, that stipulates new measures and actions meant to lead to an enhancement and diversification of the bilateral trade and to a development of the economic and technical collaboration and cooperation in the fields of mining, geology, industry, agriculture, transports, telecommunications, cadre training and other sectors of joint interest.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN LEGAL COMMITTEE

AU132007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 13/10/1986 -- The Legal Committee of the General Assembly concluded the debates on the strengthening of the principle of non-recourse to force in international relations. Most of the representatives of the member-countries stressed in their addresses that in the current international circumstances the refraining from the use of force and threat of force, the recourse only to peaceful means for the settlement of conflicts and disputes made the only rational way for the building of climate of confidence, detente and cooperation, for averting a nuclear catastrophe and for the triumph of peace on our planet.

Romania's representative highlighted in his address that according to his country, the consolidation of confidence and security, the resumption of the course of detente required every effort toward ending the military conflicts and passing to the settlement of all disputed issues only by peaceful means, by direct negotiations between the parties concerned, with the support of the UN and the other international organizations. Life, reality, demonstrate that no matter how painstaking, the negotiations are the only way apt to lead to viable solutions, in the interests of all peoples and of the course of peace, he said, adding:

For the elimination of force from international life, everything possible must be done toward strengthening the UN activities and mechanisms, averting, halting and extinguishing the conflicts and solving the interstate disputes by peaceful means only.

After recalling that Romania had initiated last year the endorsement by the UN General Assembly, by consensus, of the solemn appeal to all states in conflict to cease the armed actions and pass to the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means, and to the other states to observe their obligations of refraining from the use of force and threat of force, from any interference in other states' affairs, and recalled Romanian proposals regarding the consolidation of the principle of peaceful settlement of the international disputes and of the UN mechanism of settlement of conflicts and disputes, the speaker said: We consider that the building of a general system of international peace and security, an item included in the agenda of the UN General Assmbly current session -- co-sponsored by Romania -- acquires outstanding importance and topical character for the consolidation of peace and extension of collaboration between states, for the improvement of the international political climate.

The Romanian delegation, he stressed, sustains the proposal for the conclusion of a universal treaty on non-recourse to force and threat of force. At the same time, Romania favours the employment also of other ways of promoting the strengthening of the observance of the principle of non-recourse to force. In this spirit, the speaker declared, we back the Soviet Union's idea of elaboration by the UN special committee on strengthening the efficiency of the principle of non-recourse to force an international relations of a declaration on non-recourse to force and threat of force in interstate relations, an idea supported by Romania.

Romania's representative declared that his country advocated the continuation of the efforts within the UN for the elaboration and endorsement of an adequate document reiterating the universal value of the principle of non-recourse to force and threat of force, developing and reiterating all states' obligation to observe this principle.

On Monday, the General Assembly Legal Committee started analyzing the question of peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes that had been submitted to the UN upon Romania's initiative.

COMAN ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

AU192036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 18 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon (AGREPRES), 18/10/1986 - In the name of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP representative to the second national convention of Portugal's Democratic Renovation Party Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed a cordial message of salute and wishes of success.

The presence of a RCP delegation to your convention, he said, is an expression of the wish of the two parties to develop friendly and cooperative ties, which will help the growth of Romanian-Portuguese relations.

Showing that the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, the removal of a nuclear war threat was seen by the RCP as the cardinal questions of our time, the RCP representative stressed that Socialist Romania had taken action all along for efficient measures to end the arms race and implement a complex disarament programme. Reminding Romania's decision on a five per cent cut in its arms, troops and military spending before the end of the year, the Romania representative said that (?if similar) measure were taken by other states, a good would be made that could increase the chances of early disarmament agreements.

Under the present international circumstances, he went on, we are of the opinion that all should be done to strengthen cooperation among communist and worker, socialist and social democratic parties and other progressive and democratic forces on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, of each party's right to make its own political line, in agreement with historical, national and social conditions in its own country, in the common fight for liberty and national independence, detente and cooperation, for world peace and progress.

Sees Eanes

AU200907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0636 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/10/1986 -- The president of the Democratic Renewal Party of Portugal, (PRD), Antonio Ramalho Eanes, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the RCP to the works of the second PRD National Convention. On the occasion, a warm salute, as well as congratulations for Ramalho Eane's election as PRD president were conveyed, from the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceasescu, to the president of the Portuguese Democratic Renewal Party, Ramalho Eanes, and to Mme Manuela Eanes.

Thanking, Ramalho Eanes asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and wishes of further successes in President Ceausescu's activity at the head of the RCP and Romanian state.

On the occasion, the joint wish was expressed to boost the friendly ties between the RCP and the PRD, with a view to deepening and expanding the cooperative links between Romania and Portugal, their active cooperation with all the advanced, democratic, social forces of the world, for the resolution of the complex problems that confront mankind at present, in keeping with the peoples' interests.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING WITH FOREIGN TRADE AKTIV

AU172100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting with the foreign trade aktiv at party headquarters. The meeting was attended by the managements of all foreign trade enterprises and by cadres from all economic ministries and other sectors with duties and tasks in this field. The meeting, wich took place at the party secretary general's initiative, was an opportunity for an exacting analysis of ways and means to further improve the foreign trade activity and increase its contribution to expanding the national wealth and promoting the country's overall development.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu set forth very important tasks for all foreign trade workers, with a view to raising the entire activity to a higher qualitative and a more efficient level in accordance with requirements of the current stage of the country's development and with prerequisities laid down by the party and the 13th congress for this sector of our economic activity. He asked that most resolute steps be taken to speedily eliminate shortcomings still apparent in this field, to commendably fulfill export tasks, and to improve market research and the contracting activity in order to better capitalize the Romanian products on foreign markets under more efficient conditions. Stress was laid on the need to firmly apply the principles of self-management, and the overall contract system in the foreign trade activity as well as to raise the professional level and training of all workers in this field and to promote a high spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline in all sectors participating in the activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Assessing our country's participation in the international division of labor and the world exchange of material assets as an objective necessity and an important part of our entire economic activity, the party secretary general asked that everything possible be done to attain active, modern, equitable, and efficient trade exchanges, which can fully meet the Romanian people's interests and can serve the fatherland's ceaseless progress, the fulfillment of our socioeconomic development program, and the elevation of the entire nation's overall living and civilization standard.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that all working people active in the foreign trade sector will self-denyingly work in a revolutionary spirit to fulfill their tasks for this year and the entire 5-year plan and the tasks laid down by the 13th RCP congress documents.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS HARVEST DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU191806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1519 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1986 -- On Sunday, October 19, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu attended the "Harvest Day" celebrations arranged in Slatina.

The RCP and Romanian state leader was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Silviu Curticeanu.

The County of Olt had the honour to play host to this year's "Harvest Day" celebrations, owing to the productive work carried on and the remarkable results scored by agricultural workers in that part of the country, who turned out large plant and animal productions, on a par with the requirements and exigencies the Thirteenth RCP Congress Ret for Romania's agriculture. The county of Olt was conferred the "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" title for the large crops it harvested from the whole cultivated area, the largest crops ever in Romania's history.

In the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the party and state leadership were invited to see round an exhibition titled "Agriculture in Olt County", an occasion to debate the tasks the new agrarian revolution further assigns to that county, to Romanian agriculture as a whole management cadres in agriculture, the first secretaries of several county party committees participated in the debate.

The measures were highlighted taken for a steady growth of the soil's productive potential, and it was shown that the programme for land melioration in Olt County was being implemented in keeping with the planned provisions. The county's soil required the performance of scarification and loosening works, as well as special care for the application of manures and chemical fertilizers. Those works boosted soil productivity, virtually leading to per-hectare production growths of 600-800 kg (wheat) and 1,100-1,300 kg (maize).

A rational utilization of the land, and the application of a whole set of measures were behind a fivefold rise in the overall farm production in the past two decades, as well as a substantial growth of the country's deliveries to the state stock.

The exhibition also highlighted the county's results in animal breeding, the steady growth of the livestock and animal productions, the strides taken in the mechanization of agriculture and the food industry.

Going through the exhibition, President Nicolae Ceausescu commended the efforts deployed by Olt County for the intensive growth of agriculture and recommended that action be taken for the experience acquired by the first county holding the "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" title to become widespread throughout the county.

After the visit to the show, a big civic rally was held in he county seat, Slatina, which was attended by thousands of Olt County inhabitants, as well as by representatives of state-run and cooperative farms in various Romanian counties.

During the rally, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu made an extensive speech.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

LD201155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. The delegation is being led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The guests were greeted at Belgrade Airport by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY assembly, and members of our delegation. During their 5-day stay in our country, the Supreme Soviet delegation will have talks with the SFRY Assembly delegation and the representatives of other organs and organisations of the Federation as well as of the Socialist Republics of Serbia and Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which the guests will visit. It is expected that the Soviet parliamentarians will be received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Talks Begin

LD202331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2048 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing favorably on the familiar principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement. This was stated in the talks between delegations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the USSR Supreme Soviet which started this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation. The delegations are headed by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Ivo Vrandecic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction over the visit to our country by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He recalled that Belgrade is celebrating the anniversary of the liberation from fascism in which Soviet fighters also took part in 1944.

Ivo Vrandecic further stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to relations with the Soviet Union, which he assessed as very diversified. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's main economic partner, and it is possible to further develop and enrich this cooperation with higher forms. Vrandecic expressed conviction that the certain lag in trade exchange could be overcome.

Our bilateral relations, Vrandecic said, are developing favorably on the bases of equality, noninterference, and respect for differences in the paths of socialist development and international positions. Cooperation so far has affirmed the value of the jointly established principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement, Vrandecic added.

Particular attention in the talks was devoted to international trends. On the Yugoslav side stress was laid on the importance of the recent Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. It was stressed that Yugoslav supports all initiatives that lead to peace, disarmament, and security. It was underscored that Yugoslavia endorsed the Soviet initiatives aimed at disarmament and the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

We are sorry the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting did not yield concrete results, Vrandecic said, stressing that regardless of this fact it remains the lasting commitment of all international factors to fight for disarmament. The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia briefed the guests on the activity of our country at the international level, and especially within the framework of the policy of nonalignment. He informed the Soviet delegation about the results of the summit conference of nonaligned in Harare.

Petr Demichev also recalled the anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade. The Soviet Union highly values the contribution that Yugoslavia, under the leadership of President Tito, made to the victory over fascism, Demichev said.

The head of the Supreme Soviet delegation also gave a positive assessment of the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. He said that the present difficulties in economic cooperation could be overcome with mutual efforts. Petr Demichev informed his hosts very fully about the internal development of the Soviet Union. He described the present process of profound changes in socioeconomic development.

Talking about international subjects, Demichev described the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting as important, regardless of the fact that it did not yield a concrete answer. He said the U.S. star wars is a new step in the arms race. Demichev stressed that the Soviet Union assesses the decisions by the nonaligned summit in Harare as positive.

Petr Demichev invited the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation to visit the Soviet Union. Before the start of the talks the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

SINAN HASANI, OTHERS RECEIVE TURKEY'S EVREN

LD201344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey, arrived at noon today on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The guest from Ankara was welcomed and greeted at Belgrade's Surcin airport by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and prominent personalities in the sociopolitical life of our country. Also at the welcoming ceremony were FEC President Branko Mikulic; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nedjo Boskovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Vukoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Serbian Presidency; Sava Vujkov, member of the FEC; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Vladislav Jovanovic, the SFRY ambassador to Ankara, and Mustafa Aksin, the Turkish ambassador to Belgrade. [passage omitted]

Talks in Belgrade

LD202113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1951 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey, and President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani held official political talks this afternoon during which they assessed that relations between the two countries are developing successfully. The exchange of views, which lasted almost 3 hours, proceeded in an open and friendly atmosphere and demonstrated that there are no controversial issues in relations between the two countries. It was said that a regular exchange of views contribute to such a development of relations. Both sides stressed that President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia will provide a new stimulus to the comprehensive development of cooperation.

The two presidents agreed that economic cooperation is lagging behind good political relations. They pointed to the need for intensifying economic cooperation and developing specialization, industrial cooperation and other higher forms of economic cooperation. Joint ventures by Yugoslav and Turkish firms on foreign markets were emphasized as a positive example. This refers to the two countries' joint efforts in the construction of industrial installations and plants in Iraq. The two presidents stressed the significance of the meeting of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. A protocol to this end will be signed in the presence of Hasani and Evren tomorrow.

Considerable attention was devoted to international issues.

Both sides assessed the current international situation as complex and agreed that the lack of confidence between the superpowers and the arms race are increasingly exacerbating it. It was also said that, although it failed to produce concrete results, the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting instills hope that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations will resume and that specific results will be produced. It was also stated that peace and security are not the sole monopoly of the superpowers and that all member-countries of the international community should take part in matters relating to them.

Both countries attach great importance to the CSCE process in Europe. It was agreed that the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference provides hope for the success of the Vienna CSCE meeting.

Reference was also made to cooperation in the Balkans and the creation of a peace and security zone in the region. The two sides put forward their views of the issue. The importance of national minorities in individual countries for the development of good-neighborly relations was stressed. It was agreed that the minorities should serve as a bridge of cooperation and understanding between neighboring countries.

The Yugoslav side informed the guest from Turkey about the outcome of the nonaligned summit meeting in Harare and the significance of its resolutions.

The Yugoslav-Turkish top-level talks will resume tomorrow.

ACTIVIST ADDRESSES WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

LD180703 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct 17 (TANJUG) -- In the name of lasting peace and stability, each people must freely decide on its future and development. Peace and freedom cannot be imposed, and the process of liberation is endless, Yugoslav League for Peace representative Milos Djukic said at the World Congress for Peace here.

The congress in the Danish capital is being attended by about 2,000 representatives of peace organizations, political parties, trade unions and youth organizations from 125 countries.

In his address to the congress, Djukic stressed that peace movements should have a common goal -- that peace and freedom become the greatest values of human dignity, unaffected by national, party, ideological and other divisions.

FEC'S MILOSAVLJEVIC RECEIVES GHANAIAN OFFICIAL

LD161234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, today received Dr Don Arthur, state committee minister for economic cooperation of the Republic of Ghana, who is leading his country's delegation to a session of the Yugoslav-Ghanaian mixed commission for bilateral cooperation.

During the talks views were exchanged about the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Emphasis was placed on the potential for its future expansion and advancement through joint investment, especially in the area of agriculture fisheries, manufacturing of domestic appliances, and the timber industry.

MILOSAVLJEVIC MEETS ALGERIAN MINISTER 9 OCT

LD092005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic and Algerian Heavy Industry Minister Faysal Boudraa discussed scopes for the further promotion and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries here today.

Minister Boudraa heads an Algerian economic delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia. The Algerian delegation arrived on Monday.

Special attention was devoted in the talks to scopes for long-term industrial cooperation, technology transfer and joint investments.

As mutually assessed, further efforts should be invested to prevent current balance of payment difficulties from impeding the further development of overall economic cooperation between the two countries.

SERB TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SOVIET BELORUSSIA

LD121801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) — A delegation of the Council of the Federation of Serb Trade Unions, led by its President Novica Filipovic, departed today for a 4-day visit to Belorussia at the invitation of that Soviet Republic's trade unions. The delegation will visit several work collectives during its stay in Belorussia, and will have talks, at its hosts' initiative, on some aspects of our experience in the development of socialist self-management. Special reference will be made to workers' participation in planning and to some other aspects of decisionmaking, evaluating the results of work and the tasks of the trade unions.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION

LD091103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) — By fighting for the realization of the constitutional role of social organizations and associations, we are in fact fighting against excessive institutionalization, formalism and standardization, and at the same time for the recognition of man's position and role in society. The present status of these free forms of association among people has elements of a revival of socialist democracy in it. In addition to the efforts to democratize political power and consolidate self-management, our forces must direct their efforts toward creating conditions for the fulfillment of both man's and society's urge to voluntary association, as laid down by our Constitution.

This was said by Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, devoted to the position and role of social organizations and citizens associations in the front of organized socialist forces. The session will also consider the program of activity by local communities over the next 5 years. The SAWPY Federal Conference will also elect presidents of its various bodies.

It must be clear to everyone that we cannot emerge from present socioeconomic difficulties only by relying on FEC measures or the activity of the state presidency and the party Presidium, Vasiljevic said. Full mobilization of all working people and citizens is necessary if the present lag in the development of self-management is to be eliminated and problems resolved.

The strength of the system of self-management is measured by its capacity to mobilized people's creative forces and to apply them in the process of political decisionmaking and in resolving a number of problems. It seems that this aspect of the contributions that the social organizations are capable of making is often ignored, Zivan Vasiljevic stressed. [passage omitted]

Bureaucratic alienation and hierarchy-based separation, as well as the tendency to insularity within local and national boundaries very frequently disappear from the type of relationship that exists in the majority of social organizations and associations. The harmonization and implementation of the pluralist nature of self-managing interests in Yugoslavia are much easier and more democratically carried out within these organizations. This is born out by the fact that the smallest number of nationalism- and irredentism-instigated incidents occured in organizations of this type, including those in which young people are gathered. Without wanting to ignore the duties and tasks facing us, we can rightly say, Vasiljevic stressed, that, in conditions of lower living standards and unemployment, these organizations help to reduce tension and to more speedily resolve outstanding problems.

In reference to the emergence of the so-called alternative movements, Vasiljevic suggested that the Socialist Alliance should enter the public debate about them but stressed that we still lack adequate action capability to confront all those issues imposed by life's rapid tempo and significant changes that have occurred in people's social position, especially those of the young. Primarily, our problems definitely lie in our inefficiency to tap the existing potentials of the system and forms of association. In view of the SAWP's fundamental program objectives, there is no doubt that these new initiatives can be raised within the existing and, if need be, within new social organizations, but not in a haphazard way. It should be done according to the socialist concept of the self-management based association of people, Vasiljevic said. He put forward his personal view that there is no need to advocate or to seek solutions to some problems through the formation of the so-called Greens or various committees for the so-called protection of human rights as is being done in some Western countries. Similar attitude should be adopted toward the so-called peace movements. It is unfortunate, he said, that very often the presence of our social organizations and citizens' associations on the international arena is either ignored or not properly appreciated. [passage omitted]

In Vasiljevic's view, the tendency demonstrated by some social organizations to copy indiscriminately the work method of state organs or organs of sociopolitical organizations must be countered. In this connection he made reference to the issue of a 1-year mandate for presidents of these organizations and the orientation, which everybody has not yet observed, that each organization should independently decide on the duration of the mandate. There have been tendencies within the SAWP, Vasiljevic continued, to unnecessarily politicize these organizations through unsuitable interventions and insistence on simplified programs of ideological and educational work. On the other hand, there are also attempts by dissatisfied and vain individuals to use the platforms of some of these organizations and associations to voice their politicized and very often ill-disposed and even destructive views.

The improvement in the existing relations and the elimination of the rest of the obstacles and misunderstandings should enable us to include, in the broad-based social action in all spheres and in an even more fruitful way, over 12 million people engaged in active work within the social organizations and citizens' associations throughout Yugoslavia, Zivan Vasiljevic said in conclusion.

At the beginning of his morning discussion on the role and place of social organizations and citizens' associations in the political system, speakers indicated the basic problems facing these organizations. Unresolved social status, the system of financing, inconsistent law regulations, organizational problems, insufficient involvement in the delegate system, and financial and other difficulties that restrict our performance in international activities are some of the fundamental issues that should be resolved, according to the participants in the discussion. The fact that more than 40 delegates asked to take the floor illustrates that these and other problems are of concern to a large number of federations and associations. [passage omitted]

Pavle Bogetic pointed at the inconsistent law regulations, which allow at the federal level that relations be regulated only in a conventional way, while the laws of the republics and provinces are binding. [passage omitted]

Miodrag Zecevic devoted special attention to the attitude of the state and political power toward these organizations, advocating that they ought to be "taken away from the tutorship of the state." at present it is mainly the political factor that has decided on the volume and scope of their work. [passage omitted]

Colonel General Todor Atanasovski, president of the Yugoslav Aviation Federation, drew attention to a possibility of organizing self-activities [samodelatnost] to be carried out by some social organizations. In real terms this means that the Yugoslav Aviation Federation could open a large number of work shops based upon economic production. [passage omitted]

The question -- can an Orthodox priest be a member of the SAWP -- was clearly answered: he can and should be. Today, not to be a member of the Socialist Alliance and not to participate in its efforts and actions means to support a kind of policy that is alien to our country, peace and freedom, and consequently, to the vital interests of the church, Krstan Bjelac of the Association of Orthodox Clergy said. [passage omitted]

Miodrag Djordjevic is of the opinion that it is necessary to find new forms of involving social organizations into the assembly, that is, the delegate system. He proposed that the Socialist Alliance and the SFRY Assembly jointly examine and offer compulsory forms of such involvement, so that in the future it would be compulsory for social organizations to compile opinions on specific issues to be examined by the highest legislative body. [passage omitted]

Continuing the discussion, delegates talked mainly about experiences of their organizations and associations, giving concrete examples on how to improve the proposed conclusions. [passage omitted]

On the basis of the proposals and suggestions heard today, a working group will prepare an amended text of conclusions that will be submitted to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at a future session.

The delegates today gave support to the program of activities of local communities for the following 5 years and adopted a decision on amendments and addenda to the decision on the founding of Radio Yugoslavia.

BULGARIAN WRITERS LAY CLAIMS ON MACEDONIA

AU132157 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Sava Mijalkovic report]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Sep -- In negating the existence of the Macedonian nation, its history, culture, and the national liberation war against the great Bulgarian territorial pretensions toward Macedonia, contemporary Bulgarian historiography has been "enriched" with yet another piece of work which this time comes from the pen of Kosta Tsurnushanov who is one of the famous ideologists of fascism in Bulgaria before and after World War II.

The latest issue of IZVESTIYA published by the Institute for the Military History of the Bulgarian General Staff and the Military History Scientific Society, carries a fairly long article written by Kosta Tsurnushanov: "The Newly Discovered Serbian Proof of Bulgarian Nationality in Macedonia". In the last 2 years this is his second anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav article published in this publication. As an ideologist of fascism, Kosta Tsurnushanov was tried at the beginning of the postwar period and spent several years in prison.

In the postwar years Tsurnushanov has become a major author of articles in which great Bulgarian pretensions toward Macedonia have been revived and in which the existence of the Macedonian people has been negated. The dominant thesis in his articles is that "despite that fact that Vardar Macedonia has been under Serb authority for 23 years, and despite strong pressure to assimilate, the Bulgarian nation has preserved its national consciousness." This was, the author claims, "demonstrated best in 1941 on the occasion of the arrival of Bulgarian units as liberators," when, together with the German Wehrmacht, they occupied Macedonia.

The assertions that the Macedonian population welcomed with "delight" the Bulgarian fascist occupation troops in 1941 are often found in Bulgarian contemporary historiography. Tsurnushanov has not failed to remind us that the Bulgarian Czarist army was also welcomed with "joy" during the first occupation in 1915.

At present, Sofia's bookshops are advertising a reissued book by Yordan Ivanov, "Bulgarians in Macedonia" which was first published in 1915. In the same year, Bulgaria entered into a war with Serbia and under German and Austro-Hungarian protection occupied Macedonia and a part of Serbia. The title of the book says enough about its content. The book was obviously topical 7 decades ago, with its great Bulgarian message that "Bulgarians" live in Macedonia and that Macedonia is an "inalienable part of Bulgarian territory." A contemporary Bulgarian publishing house, NAUKA I IZKUSTVO, has determined that the basic message of this book has not lost its topicality. Nobody here has so far disassociated himself with its content. The question has not even been raised as to why this book, which is used to justify aggressive and expansionist appetites, has received such publicity in socialist Bulgaria at all.

The organ of the Bulgarian Writers Association, the weekly LITERATUREN FRONT, last September published a review about how the Balkans have been appearing as a literary inspiration in the works of some domestic writers, poets, and prosaists since the middle of the last century. Famous Macedonian literary figures from the end of last century, such as brothers Dimitar and Konstantin Miladinov as well as Macedonian poet and revolutionary Nikola Jankov Vacparov, are mentioned among "Bulgarian" authors.

In presenting what contemporary Bulgarian writers say about the Balkans, a poem by Venko Markovski is particularly singled out. He is a cominformist emigre who is known to our public for his anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav views, for which in Bulgaria he was awarded the highest state decorations, among which is the title of a national hero.

ARMY COLONEL ASSESSES ARTILLERY FORCES

AU161204 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2464 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview given by Colonel Milan Grujic, commander of the Yugoslav artillery forces, to D. Mihajlovic — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Mihajlovic] To what extent is domestic equipment [tehnika] used and to what extent do we still depend on foreign producers?

[Grujic] More than 20 percent of our equipment is the product of our own know-how and domestic industry; we still have to get the rest from abroad. This includes certain high technology instruments, some photo equipment, theodolites, and some kinds of instruments [orudja]. Our institutes and factories have managed to develop and produce most instruments -- laser measuring devices and other instruments -- special towing vehicles, all the necessary ammunition, and many other things. With this, we have reduced out dependence on foreign producers to the minimum.

[Mihajlovic] But the dependence still exists? What would happen if in the event of a war we were on one side and the country from which we import is on the other?

[Grujic] In fact, nothing would happen. We would use our instruments, which are less accurate by only some fraction of a thousand, while theodolites would initially be substituted for compasses and similar things, which would not affect the execution of our firing tasks. We have already become so independent that all our units' war needs could be provided by our domestic industry. [passage omitted]

[Mihajlovic] Some officers are contract officers. What do you think about this method of staffing and what is its future?

[Grujic] These people have finished the school for reserve officers in our school center and we do not have objections about their expertise. However, some of them are not meeting expectations because they lack some human qualities that an officer should have. But those who accepted them are responsible for this. Sometimes, under various kinds of pressures, commissions neglect human shortcomings for which we later suffer. A contract officer, before he is accepted, must undergo a complete check up so that some of his shortcomings would not harm the training, interpersonal relations, the moral and political state of affairs in the collective, and similar things. We are happy that more than one-half of these officers deserve to stay in the regular army after they complete their contract. There are also some examples of those who are much better at performing duties than active and much longer trained officers. This is very encouraging. In the future, we will continue to strive for this kind of supplementary staffing. [passage omitted]

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BLOC DISSIDENTS DECLARATION ON HUNGARIAN REVOLT

AU201233 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Fritz Wendel report]

[Text] Yesterday 118 members of peace and opposition groups from Hungary, Poland, the CSSR, and the GDR published a so-called joint declaration from Eastern Europe. The occasion for this unprecedented action of dissidents from four Warsaw Pact states is the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution on 23 October 1956. The complete text of the declaration reads as follows:

On the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution we want to call on our friends all over the world to join us in remembering this event. On this occasion we want to jointly affirm our determination to work in our countries for political democracy and for a pluralism that is founded on the principles of self-determination, for peacefully coming to grips with the division of Europe and for a democratic federation on this continent, which is to include the rights of all minorities. We stress our mutual support in the struggle for a better, more dignified, and freer life in our countries and all over the world. Here, the experiences of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 are a lasting legacy and a source of inspiration for us.

Budapest, Prague, Warsaw, East Berlin -- October 1986

Among the 118 signatures are those of such prominent dissidents as Jiri Hajek, Waclav Havel, Jazek Kuron, and Adam Michnik.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER VORONIN VIEWS ON CEMA MEETING

LD172342 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The 21st session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in material and technical supplies has ended.

In the afternoon a news conference was given by Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Minister Jerzy Wozniak in the palace of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Replying to questions regarding the state of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of materials management, Deputy Premier Voronin said:

[Begin Voronin recording in Russian, with superimposed Polish translation] Our cooperation is assuming new forms. It is moving toward specific and efficient work by the basic units, enterprises and associations. The results of joint work of direct links between these elements will be expressed in increased labor productivity, increased output and, most importantly, in the development of products with a higher technical level. [end recording]

Following the news conference a document-signing ceremony took place. The accords signed deal with cooperation in utilization of secondary raw materials, including joint work to create the technical base for the reprocessing of waste materials and the mechanization of processes already in use.

JOURNALISTS EXAMINE PRESS ROLE AT IOJ CONGRESS

AU212002 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 21 (BTA) -- The journalists' role in the struggle for the strengthening of peace continued to be the centre of discussions today at the 10th congress of the International Organizaton of Journalists [IOJ].

Dwelling on the responsibilities and the tasks of the press and the other mass communication media today, questions which were also discussed with particular poignancy in the organisation's report, the speakers urged for greater efficiency of their professional and political work in support of the struggle for peace, against the nuclear war threat and outer space militarisation.

The journalists are on the forefront of the struggle for peace, stressed Mr Viktor Afanasyev, chairman of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists. We have come here, he said, from states of different social systems, we hold different ideological and political views but on the question of peace and war, we are all on the side of peace. Telling about the active international contacts maintained by Soviet journalists, Mr Viktor Afanasyev said they believe the exchange of views and the joint discussion of the burning problems facing journalists in different countries help build confidence among the nations and promotes peaceful coexistence.

Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, called on the journalists to disseminate the truth about the alarming world we are living in.

Part of the statements drew attention to the harsh conditions in which journalists in different parts of the world discharge their professional duties. Mr Saad Kassim Hamudi, [spelling as received] president of the Federation of Arab Journalists, announced that over the last few years, 120 Arab journalists have died while doing their professional duty.

Ms Mia Doornaert, president of the International Federation of Journalists, spoke about the repressions against journalists in Chile, in certain Middle East countries and in the Republic of South Africa, about the risk they run in the responsible performane of their obligations.

How to establish a new, fairer world information and communcation order, how can journalists help peace and progress in the world? The participants in the I.O.J. congress sought an answer to those questions in their debates this afternoon in working groups.

The common element in their statements was the acknowledgement of the need for a change in the present state of affairs, to resist "information imperialism" and "information terrorism", to activate the actions in the struggle for peace.

The various aspects of the phenomenon "information imperialism", accompanying the avalanche of information and the improvement of its technical tenors, were discussed at the sittings. The representatives of the developing and the nonaligned countries stressed mainly the need for a better professional training of editors and for the obtaining of technical facilities as a condition for the establishment of a fairer information order. They opposed the way in which the major Western news agencies and other mass media represent the events and development in their countries. The representatives of Tanzania, India, Zambia, Nigeria, and Colombia also spoke to this effect.

The journalists of Brazil and Australia drew attention to another aspect of the problem, the freedom of the press. They spoke about the capability of the media to publicise different opinions and the freedom of the press at the national level as of another condition for the existence of a new information order. According to the Brazilian delegate, it is feasible if the mass media are nationalised. Information is not a commodity but a social treasure, he indicated.

An approval was expressed for the work of UNESCO and of the nonaligned countries towards the establishment of a new information order. At the same time, it was indicated that despite the efforts, no visible progress has been registered. That is why cooperation should be enhanced to that end within the international organisation of journalists. International law, objective and truthful information, equitable exchange of news, the possiblity for a balanced promotion of information systems: these are the fundamental principles on which the new world information order should be built. The manifestations of "information imperialism" were condemned as incompatible with these principles and with journalistic ethics.

ACADEMICIAN EXPLAINS NEW ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE

AU190505 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Professor Doctor Marko Markov: "Socialist Management -- Ideas and Practice"]

[Text] As a society and people which has set out on the socialist path of development and dared to measure its growth against the most advanced nations in the world, we have always needed highly efficient management of the national economy. We strove to execute Lenin's testament -- to learn how to be better at management than the capitalists.

History will be the judge of what we have and have not managed to achieve. However, one thing is irrefutable: As the years have passed we have accumulated experience, drawn close to elucidating the objective laws, and surmounted errors and shortcomings. Under the influence of the party's April line, management has acquired dynamism and has developed its capacity to master new ideas and to equip itself with effective approaches and mechanisms. The formulations of the 13th BCP Congress form the platform upon which the management process is now being perfected.

A New Social Situation -- A New Type of Management [subhead]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has attained a high level of socioeconomic development. What has been effected by management is built into our achievements, and the incentive role of the approaches and mechanisms used hitherto has been integrated in them. But the party and people are not looking back to what has been achieved; they are looking forward to what faces us, to the challenges of the times in which we are living. And these times require, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his introductory speech to the congress, that the rates of our economic development should be accelerated, that this development should be given still greater dynamics, and that the maximum use should be made of all intensive growth factors. This congress formulation received a complete theoretical and political analysis in the document "Concerning Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy," upon the basis of which the plans and perspectives for Bulgaria's development during the 1986-90 period and up to the end of the century are now being worked out.

In this new situation we need a correct answer to the question: "What kind of economic managment should we have, and how are we to manage under the conditions of accelerated dynamics, the expanding scientific and technical revolution, and Bulgaria's increasing participation in the international division of labor?" Naturally, this answer must be consistent with the social aims and ideals of socialism and cannot be drawn from the experience of capitalist society.

The path to highly efficient economic management, conforming to the demands of today and tomorrow, has been outlined by the 13th BCP congress. Of fundamental and practical importance is the formulation that here we are concerned not with cosmetic measures, but with qualitiative changes. These must ensure the fullest utilization of the factors for qualitative growth, of science as a main productive force, of the technological renewal of production, of the further improvement of the structural policy for developing the national economy, and of the qualitatively new opportunities that are being opened up by transforming the econmic organizations into socialist self-managing systems and real goods producers.

Even before the congress, in close connection with preparations for the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums of the BCP Central Committee, the party commenced a deeply thought out and highly promising work concerning the qualitative alteration of the system of economic management in accordance with the new requirements and tasks set for the system. Profound scientific analysis of practical experience shows that the possiblities of the departmental and branch approaches, which have played a positive role in our development, have already been exhausted and have come into conflict with the new tendencies of scientific, technical, and social progress. Appropriate organizational and structural changes have been carried out in the government and its organs. Following the congress, the idea of the self-managing systems, which had been put forward as early as the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee, grew into an integral concept. Clarification was given of the new status and functions of both the state organs and the economic organizations. The idea of the state-owner and the collective-manager was made the foundation for the new developments.

Under these conditions, it became possible and indeed necessary to draw up a new fundamental document concerning economic activity, with the aim of creating normative conditions for qualitatively new growth in the economy based on the scientific and technical revolution, effective participation in the international division of labor, perfecting the state's strategic supervision of the economy, and developing socialist economic self-management.

In solving these tasks a unique social experiment is being carried out: A draft was prepared for a Code of Regulations for Economic Activity, which formed the basis for the work to prepare the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The economic organizations were instructed to evaluate the draft code and submit proposals for its improvement. The improved version will come into force from the beginning of 1987, together with the Labor Code.

Who, What, How? [subhead]

The advantage of the approach chosen in the normative regulation of socialist management is that it provides a rational, modern answer to the question of the rights and obligations of all the institutions that carry out supervision and management of the economy. The preconditions are being created both for delineating functions and for effective interaction. Let us look into the logic of the formulations and ideas that have been put forward.

The socialist state has been and remains the principal factor in the management of economic activity. In present-day conditions it fulfills this role in forms and on a scale that conform to its status (granted to it by the people) as owner of the means of production alongside the status of the economic organizations as self-managing systems which is now being ratified. In accordance with this management philosophy, the aim of the normative regulation is to implement the congress' formulation concerning the raising of the efficiency of centralized strategic management while strictly observing the requirements relating to the independence of economic organizations.

The Council of Ministers is given the right to carry out strategic supervision, coordination, and control in the national economy. This right is implemented through a number of basic functions carried out by the Council of Ministers: supervision and responsibility for drawing up and fulfilling the plan on a national scale; confirming goals for development of the industrial branches, the territorial units, and the self-managing economic organizations; drawing up norms and defining economic conditions for economic activity; and so forth. The development and conduct of the state's policy in certain branches is effected by the councils under the Council of Ministers and the relevant ministries. The people's councils, for their part, organize the achievement of the goals defined in or stemming from the national special-purpose programs and from their own elaborations for development of the territory. In all these normatively determined activities practical expression must be given to the status of the state as the principal factor in the management of economic activity and its responsibility, as the owner of the means of production, to develop the economy and attain the goals of developed socialism.

The status of the self-managing economic organizations -- enterprises, combines, and agroindustrial complexes -- is different and corresponds to their role as manager. As managers of the socialist property granted to them by society (the state), they acquire the right to make independent decisions relating to the planning and development of production, commercial, scientific developmental, and technology introduction activities. That the self-managing economic organizations are not organizationally subordinate to superior organizations is of great material importance.

The self-management of the economic organizations finds expression not only in their relative independence from the state organs, but also in the method by which they carry out their own management functions. These functions are not the monopolistic right of the leader of the organization, but are "divided" between him and the collective organs of management -- the general meeting (meeting of authorized representatives), the brigade council (in the brigade), and the economic council (in the enterprise, combine, and economic trust).

In the normative regulation of the interrelations between the various component units and levels of management, efforts have been made to find optimum solutions, the best from the viewpoint of the interests of society and the collective. Descriptions are given of the functions of both the leaders and the collective organs of management. Of course, practical experience will demonstrate the soundness of the interrelations within the leadership of the self-managing economic organizations as established by normative means. Solutions that are ideal and suitable for every organization and every economic situation cannot be worked out. The shaping of the relations needed for the advance of society and the labor collectives is a question of creativity, responsibility,and political will, a question of further improving the style and methods of economic activity.

The New Code of Regulations for Economic Activity defines the base upon which the relations between the state organs and the economic organizations are built and regulated. These include the commodity-organizations are built and regulated. These include the commodity-money relations through the system of economic conditions, dialogue on an equal rights basis, contracts, and social competition.

Efforts have been made to find a practical equivalent to the principle: The needs of society must correspond to the interests of the collective.

Economic organizations operate with the national wealth granted to them by society. Accordingly, their independence and right to manage themselves have limits that cannot be overstepped: They may not refuse to accept state orders for the object of their activity, within the framework of their resources and appropriate economic conditions guaranteeing the identity of the interests of the labor collective and society. They do not have the right to refuse to conclude contracts to satisfy the needs of consumers for goods and services if they are the only producers in a given field. These and other orders serve to protect nationwide interests and set up barriers against arbitrary anarchosyndicalist propensities in the conditions of self-management of the economy.

The Human Factor and Public Influence [subhead]

Karl Marx wrote that an idea has always proved wrong when it conflicted with interests. However tempting the modern principles of socialist management may seem to us, they will remain merely a good intention if they fail to further and advance the interests of the workers and to draw the will and energy of each and every one of them into the battle for a new dynamic in our society, for qualitatively new economic growth.

In order to meet this requirement, better, more effective solutions have been sought in the new normative regulation of socialist management. These are aimed at giving concrete expression to the socialist principle that working wages should be determined according to the quantity and quality of labor and also at transforming into a system of norms the formulation concerning wages as a resultant value which is determined in relation to the current labor conditions and the end results of the financial-economic activity. While observing the normative reguations confirmed by the state, the self-managing economic organizations determine the size of the "wages" fund, select the systems for payment of labor, and work out the internal rules for organizing the wages system in accordance with the specific conditions of the production-economic activity. In this way the democratic principle is also extended into the extremely important area of distributive relations and processes. This democratic principle must not only ensure social justice (that is, eliminate discrepancies between the work put in and labor remuneration), but also help to develop the socialist attitude toward labor, confirm the labor collectives as managers of socialist property, further improve the socialist organization of labor, and raise the level of education and the vocational skills of the cadres.

Socialist management of the kind that we need for our advance must be a dialectical synthesis of the state supervision of the economy, the correct functioning of the self-managing economic organizations, and public influence. All Bulgarian citizens, not only those who work, are interested in the successful functioning of the economy, its restructuring upon a modern scientific and technical base, and the profitability of economic activity. Hence, it follows that in the struggle for highly efficient socialist management, places must be found for all social factors and forces and for every social organization.

The function of the Fatherland Front as a guarantor for the democratic functioning of the local organs of state authority and social self-management and for development of the territorial settlement systems requires that the front's member orgnaizations assist the people's councils to fulfill well their normatively defined obligations in the supervision of the economy.

The solving of every significant problem -- the harnessing of the material and labor resources in a given territory, the dialogue between the councils and the other state organs and the economic organizations, investment activity, and the production of goods and services for the population -- demands that the Fatherland Front provide assistance, exercise control, and offer social support. A profound rethinking of the Fatherland Front's activity in the context of the changes in the mechanisms of socialist management will undoubtedly suggest concrete tasks and directions for further improvement.

We have not only entered a new 5-year-plan period, but also a new, higher stage in the further improvement of socialist management. We are moving forward toward this stage via clearly defined theoretical positions, on the basis of a correct socioeconomic strategy, and with improved normative regulation. It is a matter of our own will -- of each and every one of us -- to breathe in the vital spark of this design to turn the improved mechanism of economic activity into a motivating force for our development, a factor for qualitatively new growth of the economic and for new achievements in social policy.

BIOTECHNOLOGY SYMPOSIUM HELD WITH EYGPT

AU171654 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Varna, October 17 (BTA) -- The first Bulgaro-Egyptian symposium on biotechnologies in agriculture was opened today at the "Frederick Joliot-Curie" House of Scientists. It is organized by the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria and by the Arab Association for Integrating Culture (Egypt).

The symposium will discuss the application of biotechnologies in the different fields of agriculture. The Bulgarian representatives will report on the use of biotechnological methods in the growing of wheat, barley, tobacco, vegetables, in the reproductive processes in livestock breeding, in the processing of animal products and in the food industry. On their part the Egyptian scientists will acquaint their Bulgarian colleagues in the growing of salt-resistant varieties of wheat and barley and in the production of such wheat for gene engineering.

The symposium will also dwell on problems of the use of artificial fertilizers and their impact on ecology.

The leader of the Egyptian delegation Prof. Muhammad Ali Lakani, chairman of the Arab League for Integrating Culture, said the following to a BTA correspondent:

Our first bilateral symposium marks the beginning of constructive cooperation between Bulgaria and Egypt, between our Arab states and Bulgaria in the field of agriculture. Naturally we are laying stress on the most advanced achievements -- biotechnologies. One of the principal aims is to reach an agreement in the near future for organizing an Egyptian-Bulgarian institute to operate in Varna or in Cairo, or in both countries.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE -- An international scientific conference on problems of concentration and specialization in social production opened in Plovdiv yesterday. This conference is organized by the International Scientific Institute of Administration in Moscow and by the Social Administration Institute attached to the BCP Central Committee. Scientists and specialists from the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the CSSR, and Bulgaria are participating in the work of this conference. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p 8 AU]

WPC DISCUSSED BY REPRESENTATIVES, PRESS

TU Representative Interviewed

AU161813 Prague PRACE in Czech 14 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Hana Klimesova, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Trade Union Council, by Jiri Zavozda: "Before the Journey to Copenhagen" -- initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] The World Peace Congress [WPC] begins in the Danish capital today. Nine special interest groups will be active within its framework. The trade union group is listed in first place. Trade unionists in the Czechoslovak delegation are represented by Hana Klimesova, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Trade Union Council. Shortly prior to the departure for Copenhagen, we asked her a few questions.

[Zavozda] What will be on the agenda of the deliberations of the special interest group of trade unionists?

[Klimesova] Thus far, five definite spheres are planned: The role and the responsibility of the trade union movement in the struggle for peace and disarmament; the social and economic aspects of disarmament and the unemployment issues; whether technical progress depends on arms buildup; the connection between feverish arms buildup and employment and returning military production to civilian production; the development of cooperation and contacts between trade unions of the East and West regardless of differing religious, political, and ideological orientation. We believe that in view of the fact that the congress will also be attended by a number of representatives from the developing countries, the theme of development and disarmament will be on the agenda of our deliberations, too.

[Zavozda] The importance of the world peace movement has been increasing continuously. Could you, at least briefly, assess the contribution of trade unionists in the struggle to maintain peace?

[Klimesova] It is, above all, the working people who carry the greatest burden of the consequences of the feverish arms buildup, which negatively affects the development of all human society. Therefore it is obvious that the struggle for peace is one of the priorities of the trade unions' activity. An important factor then is that opinions on the struggle for peace are increasingly uniform in the trade union movement. The issue of peace and disarmament are being assessed from the political as well as from the socioeconomic point of view. The increasing concordance of views are also affirmed by the second World Conference on Social and Economic Aspects of Disarmament, which was held in Dublin last May, as well as by the 11th World Trade Union Congress, which called for common action by all working people, aimed at averting nuclear war and the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, coverting military industry to civilan production, implementating a program aimed a creating jobs and using the results of science and technology for progress.

The endeavor for a unity of action is characteristic of the current stage of the peace movement. However, despite that, differences exist....

[Klimesova] The latest Soviet peace proposals and, above all, the halting of the nuclear explosions have made possible considerable progress in overcoming them. These proposals, which are very concrete and tangile, unite peace loving people. [paragraph continues]

By this I do not mean to say that differences or, rather, some differing views do not exist. But precise actions such as the WPC in Copenhagen serve as a dialogue, an exchange of views, and we are prepared for a constructive, fruitful dialogue. We want to solidly resolve everything that slows us down in our efforts for unity of action in the struggle for peace and social progress.

[Zavozda] The trade unionists will be deliberating only one day in Copenhagen. What will be your further program?

[Klimesova] I want to take part in the forum Peace and Human Needs, which is very close to the trade union movement, and in other actions. I also am looking forward to visits with working people, which Danish trade unionists have prepared for us. After all, meetings with each other are among the main purposes of the upcoming days in Copenhagen.

Press Comments on Opening

AU162014 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 86 p 7

[Milan Rusko Copenhagen dispatch: "An Impulse for Further Activity; Opening the WPC in Denmark's Capital"]

[Text] The WPC opens today in Copenhagen with a plenum. The 20-member Czechoslovak delegation led by Dr Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front and member of the WPC Presidium, arrived in the Danish capital yesterday. The delegation further consists of Academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, and of Professor Juraj Cuth, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and chairman of the Slovak Peace Council. A group of Czechoslovak experts who will be taking part in the work of thematic and interest groups also arrived in Copenhagen at the same time, as did the Caravan of Peace which passed through several European capitals a few days ago.

Yesterday in the Bella Center I talked to several delegates from other foreign states. Mrs Miriam Butterworth from the United States is a member of the American delegation, which encompasses several peace movements. She told me that the United States currently has 5,000 various associations, organizations, and groups that can be ranked among the members of antiwar and peace movements. Naturally, most of them operate only where their headquarters are; but some have branch organizations all over the country, above all in large cities. Among the significant ones are, for instance, the Association of Concerned Scientists; Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW); Mobilization for Survival; U.S. Peace Council, which cooperates also with the WPC; and Campaign to Freeze Nuclear Arms. I was interested in her attitude toward the results of negotiations between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. "I was not surprised by President Reagan's inflexible stand, because we know how his mind works. Now the American public can clearly see who is opposed to disarmament agreements. I am convinced that space weapons have an offensive character and should not be produced. I know that other members of our delegation are of the same opinion."

Hassan Akhram [spelling as published], one of the 15-member Sudan delegation, spoke in the same vein. "Although I have not yet received detailed information about the Reykjavik negotiations, I know that no agreement has been signed even though the Soviet representative had brought several proposals to Iceland and was prepared to make significant concessions in the issue of intermediate-range missiles. We regard space weapons as a great danger for the whole world; their development and production should be banned." The Danish press devoted its attention to the reaction produced by the results of the summit meeting in Reykjavik; the daily BERLIKNGSKE TIGENDE, which belongs to the ruling conservative people's party, published a statement made by Denmark's Premier Poul Schlueter. [paragraph continues]

He voiced his conviction that everything is not yet lost, and that the two statesmen would yet meet in the United States. However, in the spirit of his party's rightist policy, he simultaneously called for "our strengthening Danish security on our own." According to him, all political forces in the country should participate in this. Other Danish newspapers, too, stress the fact that both negotiating sides stood historically very close to signing an agreement on intermediate-range missles, and express their view that this was not the very last opportunity to achieve this agreement. The rightwing press glosses over criticism of America's nonconstructive attitude by reflecting on the direction that Washington will take now, when the USSR's stand on the issue of banning space armaments has become clear to everybody.

The first press conference was held yesterday, on the premises reserved for the press in the Bella Center where the congress will be held. Hermod Lannung, chairman of the International and the Danish Preparatory Committee, and other members of the Organization Committee addressed the press. H. Lannung expressed his conviction that the congress will be a success; he stressed that the organizers are aiming to make the event an impulse for further activities of the peace forces, which should become even more intensive in the future. The newspapermen were informed that, so far, more than 130 countries are represented among the registered participants. The participation of more than 2,300 people is anticipated, 300 of them from socialist countries. A women's center and a youth club will be open for the duration of the congress; they will hold cultural events, discussions, exhibitions, and so forth.

Travnicek Summarizes Proceedings

LD200921 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) -- The course of the World Peace Congress in Copenhagen was described as successful by head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak peace movement Tomas Travnicek in an interview with CTK today.

He said that all delegates made it clear they realized that the U.S. Administration headed by Ronald Reagan had rejected a historic opportunity to embark on the path of disarmament, with all the results stemming from this for the development in the world, including developing countries.

Many speakers in the debates stressed that it would be the American people who would finally decide about further development in the USA, and not President Reagan and those advising him alone.

Tomas Travnicek noted that most of the delegates had reacted to the results of the Reykjavik meeting with an appeal to intensify the struggle for the Soviet Initiatives which are based on the vital interests and needs of the world peace public.

He said it was also necessary to strive for implementation of other peace initiatives, such as of the New Delhi Six and the non-aligned states proposals adopted in Harare. This is a broad front which expresses not only public opinion but also the opinion of official institutions. This clear stand, and the clear reply of the peace movement to the situation after Reykjavik, can be regarded as the main result of the discussions in Copenhagen, Tomas Travnicek said.

USSR EDUCATION MINISTER ADDRESSES PRAGUE AKTIV

AU211022 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 86 p 2

["(NVK)" -signed report: "On the Program of Reorganizing Soviet School System"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent) -- Gennadiy Yagodin, head of the Soviet delegation to the 15th Conference of the Ministers of Higher Education in the Socialist Countries, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and chairman of the unionwide leadership of the Society of Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship, spoke at the meeting of party and state officials of CSSR university-level schools and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Prague on 17 October. He addressed them on topical issues of the reorganization of the Soviet school system.

He described the specific features of world development and recalled the CPSU's general line for the reorganization of the Soviet school system.

The role of science and technology, and thus also of higher education as the decisive factor of the scientific-technical revolution, is rapidly growing. The 27th CPSU Congress appraised the current situation and formulated measures for overcoming certain negative phenomena and accelerating society's socioeconomic development. These conclusions led to the demand for qualitative changes in upbringing-educational work. The prograsm of the reorganization of the Soviet school system presupposes that one of the main tasks is to realize a uniform system of lifelong education. Among other things, it strives to achieve top standards in training experts, and achieving highly efficient scientific work in the institutions of higher learning.

This means that it is necessary to rebuild all components of institutions of higher learning -- upbringing-educational, scientific-research, and organizational -- and to move on to a qualitatively new educational system that corresponds to the present and future needs of building socialism and communism. This reorganization affects the entire party and society, and the CPSU Central Committee is devoting the greatest possible attention to it.

Comrade Yagodin also spoke of the consolidation of international contacts and cooperation, above all with socialist states. He recalled that more than 10,000 Czechoslovak citizens had graduated from Soviet institutions of higher learning since 1946, the year when the first Czechoslovak students began their studies in the USSR. Currently 2,000 students from Czechoslovakia are studying in the Soviet Union.

Many university-level schools in the CSSR have concluded partnership agreements [druzebni dohoby] with Soviet schools and institutes and are doing scientific work on common tasks.

The meeting was attended by Mikoslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Miroslav Bochenek, central secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society; Milan Vondruska, minister of education in the Czech SR; and other guests. Donatas Yokubaytis, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present.

MTI REPORTS LAZAR, MUSAVI DINNER SPEECHES

LD160954 Budapest MTI in English 0518 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- On Wednesday evening at parliament in Budapest Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers gave a gala dinner in honour of Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran. The two prime ministers made toasts at the dinner.

In his toast Gyorgy Lazar expressed his conviction that the talks he had held with his Iranian counter-part and the meetings held by the high level personalities accompanying him would make a contribution to a better understanding of one another, and would be a significant incentive towards the further expansion of the already successfully developing relations between the two countries.

The Hungarian prime minister pointed out that during the course of his talks with his Iranian counter-part they had agreed that there was no task in our era more important than the protection of peace, and the restoration of confidence among peoples and nations. In a world political situation heavy with tension it was the responsibility of the governments of all countries more than ever before, to make active contributions to the maintainence of world peace, to the aversion of thermo nuclear catastrophe.

Following that, in connection with most recent international events Gyorgy Lazar spoke of the successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference, the importance of the Soviet-American summit at Reykjavik, and the strengthening of the peace movements.

In connection with this Gyory Lazar expressed that as a committed believer in peaceful coexistence Hungary, arm in arm with its allies, was doing everything in its power for the continuation of dialogue among countries with differing social systems, for a reduction in international tension and for promotion of the cause of disarmament and particularly of nuclear disarmament. In keeping with our foreign policy basic principles the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to make an active contribution towards the elimination of the remnants of the colonial system, and to the fight against neo-colonialist aspirations and all forms of racial discrimination.

"It is unfortunate that in many areas of the world, to this day it has not been possible to implement the will of the people for peace, and has not been possible to put an end to the conflicts which run with the danger of explosion. Based on our historical experience we declare that the only viable road to ending the conflicts among people is through eliminating the factors that cause them with peaceful means resting on good intentions.

Based on this we sincerely hope and wish that the peoples of Iran and Iraq find a way out of the military conflict claiming so many sacrifices as soon as possible so that they may again devote all of their energy to the flowering of their countries," said Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who then pointed out that the visit by Mir Hoseyn Musavi was a new and outstandingly important station in the development of Hungarian-Iranian relations. It was a good occasion for the parties to jointly mark out the course for the further development of coopertion. "Talks so far have proven that conditions are good. The Islamic Republic of Iran can calculate with the Hungarian People's Republic as a fair and reliable partner."

In his address of reply Mir Hoseyn Musavi pointed out that since the victory of the Islamic Revolution relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Hungarian people's Republic have developed smoothly. This is testified to by the current visit, which at the same time also manifests the fact that Iran is interested in the further advancement of relations.

Then he spoke on the basic principles of Iran's foreign policy, which are based on rejection of rule over others and rule over the people, on the insurance of complete independence, on the relations maintained and constantly improving with the independent, non-aligned and anti-imperialist countries. It is on these political basic principle that the continuously advancing relations between Iran and Hungary rest, added the Iranian head of state, who then stated:

"We are of the view that based on the identical viewpoints we have in numerous important international issues it is possible to maintain extensive cooperation not only in economics but also in the political field. The common anti-imperialist position of our countries is a satisfactory point of departure for both bilateral political relations and for cooperation in international organizations. At the same time it is also possible to create extensive cooperation in the most diverse areas of science and technology.

Analyzing issues related to the international situation Mir Hoseyn Musavi pointed out that relations among countries must be evolved on the basis of equality, respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, based on mutual advantage, in peace, and free from tension, hegemonism and oppression. In connection with this the Iranian government head expressed sorrow that the activity of the extremist imperialist forces of the USA and elsewhere had led to the accumulation of significant tension in a substantial part of the world.

"The escalation of the arms race, the spread of nuclear arms to outer space, the manufacture, stockpiling and deployment of destructive nuclear weapons, the production and use of chemical weapons all intensify disputes among the countries of the Third World and incite to war," said the Iranian government head.

In connection with this the Iranian prime minister stated that state supported terrorism, infringement upon international norms, and intervention into the internal affairs of other countries are all factors threatening humankind with even greater hazards. Speaking on Iran's aspirations, he said:

"We believe in being good neighbours, and in a policy of relaxed and peaceful coexistence with our neighbours. In the period following the revolution it became necessary for our country to create the foundations for reconstruction, which continues to be essential to this very day. At the same time we vow that there is no such thing as peace without justice, if that peace denies the rights of the Iranian people.

Touching on issues of world politics the Iranian government head stressed that Iran was worried about the situations that have evolved in the sentitive regions of the Middle East, Latin America and the southern part of Africa. The supreme cause of the tension accumulated here was the series of unlawful interventions by imperialist circles, to try to deny nations the right to determine their own destinies.

Mir Hoseyn Musavi condemned the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, the racist policy of the South African regime and finally stated that in the view of Iran this situation can only be changed if the people can take control of their own destinies into their own hands independently, and without the intervention of foreign powers.

On Wednesday the personalities accompanying the Iranian prime minister began talks with their Hungarian negotiation partners.

Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Hungary's Parliament received Ahmad 'Azizi. At the talks they exchange views on relations between the two countries and on opportunities for advancing cooperation. They examined certain issues of parliamentary work and parliamentary democracy as well. Ahmad 'Azizi proposed that there be a mutual and better understanding of the parliamentary work of the two countries, and to promote this he called for exchange visits by parliamentary delegations. Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament also met with the Iranian political figure.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers held talks with Ali Reza Moayeri [spelling as received], on issued of the world economy and international trade. They also examined topical issues related to advancing economic cooperation between Hungary and Iran.

Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry exchanged views with Gholamreza Safa'i, on topical issues of industrial cooperation between the two countries and opportunities for advancing these relations.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD201526 Budapest MTI in English 1423 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- On Monday a Soviet delegation arrived in Budapest for the statutory session of the Hungarian-Soviet Joint Commission of Economists. The delegation was met at the airport by academician Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the Hungarian Economic Association and co-chairman of the joint commission.

DEFENSE MINISTER KARPATI RECEIVES SOVIET AWARDS

AU201455 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 p 4

[MTI report: "High Hungarian and Soviet Distinctions to Ferenc Karpati"]

[Text] On the occasion of his 60th birthday, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, was awarded the Order of the Red Banner by the Presidential Council for his outstanding achievements in public life for decades and for his dedication to national defense.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, presented the award in the Parliament on 17 October. Present at the ceremony were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Lajos Czinege, depouty chairman of the National Assembly.

On his birthday, Ferenc Karpati also received a high Soviet Award. According to the order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Ferenc Karpati was awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his merits in strengthening the martial friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian armed forces.

WPC DELEGATE SZTANYIK RETURNS, COMMENTS

LD201845 Budapest MTI in English 1659 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- The Hungarian peace delegation, which attended the Peace World Congress in Copenhagen under the leadershop of Laszio B. Sztanyik, vice-president of the Hungarian Peace Council, has returned to Budapest.

The leader of the delegation said in an interview with MTI that more than 2,500 peace activists participated in the work of the congress, which indicates the timeliness and importance of the event.

At the conference, members of several peace organizations which previously had not attended similar events, presented their views. Unfortunately the congress was too large for dialogue and debate, and there was little opportunity for arguments and counter-arguments on the issues discussed. At discussions on problems related to safeguarding peace and the environment, it was noted that the growing accumulation of nuclear weapons today presents the greatest danger to the future of humanity, and its survival. Problems arising in connection with the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and the questioning of safety are only of secondary importance. Traditional energy sources also have risks -- coal and oil pollute the environment in the same way as nuclear energy.

Every means has to be utilized in the interest that the powers with nuclear weapons discontinue such experiments, and turn the resources currently earmarked for armament to increasing social welfare, improving the quality of life, and the prosperity of humanity, said the leader of the Hungarian delegation in conclusion.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER VAYRYNEN BEGINS TALKS

LD201842 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- As reported, Hungarian-Finnish Foreign ministerial talks began Monday in Budapest. Foreign ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary and Paavo Vayrynen of Finland reviewed major international issues. In the course of discussions they turned particular attention to the possibilities of arms restriction, the development of the Soviet-American relations and the recent meeting in Reykjavik. They agreed that efforts should continue to approach standpoints, in the interests of attaining disarmament agreements. They stressed that alongside the determining role of the two great powers, the small and medium countries also have a responsibility to influence positively the international situation. Both foreign ministers noted the importance of furthering the Helsinki process, and the importance of the next Vienna follow-up conference. The foreign ministers agreed that the conference should focus efforts on promoting the balanced implementation of the recommendations in the various chapters of the Helsinki Final Act. They unanimously evaluated it as positive sign that the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures was successful.

Peter Varkonyi and Paavo Vayrynen noted with satisfaction the development of Hungarian-Finnish relations, and reconfirmed the readiness of their countries to further develop cooperation in all walks of life.

Sees Lazar

LD211034 Budapest MTI in English 0742 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met in Budapest's parliament Paavo Vaytrynen, foreign minister of the Republic of Finland, currently on an official visit to Hungary. The cordial talks were attended by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. Present were ambassadors Arpad Hargita of Hungary to Finland and Arto Mansala of Finlad to Hungary.

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

LD212017 Budapest MTI in English 1637 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of China, which paid a ten-day visit to Hungary under the leadership of Liu Yandong, second secretary of the CC, left Hungary on Tuesday. The delegation held talks with leaders of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) on young people in the two countries, and the work of the two youth unions and the development of their relations. The Chinese delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ CC, and state secretary Gabor Deak, president of the State Office for Youth and Sports.

INDIAN PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS

AU201457 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 p 4

[MTI report: "Visit of Party Workers' Delegation From India"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee a delegation of the Communist Party of India [CPI] led by L.S. Karhanis, secretary of Central Control Committee and member of the National Council, paid a visit to our homeland between 10 and 17 October. Sri Mohan Jha, member of the National Council, was a member of the delegation.

The Indian guests were received by Imre Somogyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, and Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department. The delegation held talks with Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department, and paid a visit to Heves County, where the members studied the political and economic life of the county.

During their visit the delegation members held talks with the representatives of the MSZMP on the international situation and the current issues of the communist and workers' movement and informed each other about their parties activities. The delegation also studied the operation of the Central Control Committee.

The members of the CPI praised the MSZMP's achievements in constructing a socialist society. The MSZMP reconfirmed its solidarity with the struggles of the CPI for improving the living conditions of employees, safeguarding democratic rights, and consistently proceeding with anti-imperialist, nonaligned principles.

The members of the two parties reconfirmed their intentions to further develop interparty relations and discussed concrete ways to implement this.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN URBAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD212102 Warsaw PAP in English 1936 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Andrzej Klosinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 21 -- The tragic death of the Mozambican President, development of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, prospects for national agreement in Poland, and the government's reaction to the latest statement by Lech Walesa on American economic restrictions against Poland were the main topics at today's press conference of government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

The conference was also attended by Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski who presented main problems connected with environmental protection in Poland.

In the Wake of Samora Machel's Death [subhead]

"The Frelimo party and Mozambican people have suffered a great loss as a result of the tragic death of president of the party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel and his close associates, comrade in work and struggle," the spokesman said.

"Through his death, not only the Mozambican people but also the whole of Africa and progressive forces worldwide lost a firm fighter for freedom and progress, for eliminating apartheid and for a peace development of the world passed away is a great advocate of friendship between the Polish and Mozambican peoples," he added.

"We join the fraternal people of Mozambique in their mourning, hoping that the work of the deceased president will outline him," said Urban.

Polish-Soviet Economic Relations. [subhead]

Asked about his attitude towards allegations made in the West about Poland's supposed growing economic dependence on the Soviet Union, Urban recalled that after August 1980 Western states had limited economic cooperation with Poland in order to aggravate economic crisis and to help opponents of socialism in making use of growing public discontent. After December 13, 1981, the West's main forces disrupted economic agreements with Poland and applied restrictions against her. Poland's excessive economic dependence on the West, developed in the 1970s, enabled the West to abuse Poland's good faith and to exploit it against the interests of the Polish people.

In this situation, Poland turned towards her natural partners, the spokesman stressed. Emphasizing next the U.S. decisions to impose restricitions contributed to further stepping up economic integratin of CMEA states. Urban recalled that at the most difficult moment the USSR had presented 460 million dollars as a gift to Poland, had given investment loans exceeding one billion transfer roubles and had been giving and still gives credits to finance mutual turnover. The USSR supplies Poland with crude oil, iron ore and necessary raw materials, and is the outlet for products of Polish industry. To the West, we can export only raw materials, Urban stressed.

Saying next that close multi-plane economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is Poland's main chance to develop and to keep peace with the epoch, Urban stated:

"We also want to develop economic cooperation with the West. But the stronger Poland is economically, the greater her chances to develop cooperation with the West. Weaklings stand no chances. Therefore, Poland's chance for economic relations with the West based on partnership depends on developing cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The extent to which Poland will be considered as an important economic partner for the rest of the world depends on her position in the CMEA."

Chances for National Agreement [subhead]

Answering a question about chances for national agreement in Poland, Urban presented results of a poll conducted by the public opinion research centre on public response to the decision to free non-criminal prisoners.

The results of this poll are following: 10 per cent adults take a great interest in this fact, 47 per cent take moderate interest, 40 per cent -- little interest in this fact. 48 per cent of adult Poles firmly approve of the freeing of prisoners, 38 per cent approve undecidedly, 5 per cent do not approve and 9 per cent have no opinion. 45 per cent of the polled think tht the release of prisoners will weaken the opposition, 7 per cent of the polled think this will step up its activity, 22 per cent think this will not this will step up its activity, 22 per cent think this will not change anything. 25 percent of the polled have no opinion on this matter.

Urban announced that this decision made by the authorities wuld be followed by other properly balanced steps serving national agreement. Referring to Wojciech Jaruzelski's latest speech delivered at a party conference in Katowice, Urban stressed that the policy of reforms was addressed to certain milieux, groups and people terming themselves independent realists, from whom the authorities expect now to take clear steps to promote national agreement.

Stresssing next that reforms in socialism are aimed to upgrade socialist relations, Urban said that the success of the policy of reforms depended on the extent of support given to it by patriotic realists and also on whether there was a real possibility to abuse changes to strengthen anti-socialist tendencies. The weakness of the opponents of socialism is the strength of democratic reforms.

The spokesman also said that those people who want, on the one hand, to consolidate reformatory tendencies of the party and the people's power which enrich socialism and, on the other, to strengthen the role of firm opponents of socialism show a dual attitude contradicting political logics". [end quotation mark as received]

Lech Walesa Demands Lifting American Economic Sanctions [subhead]

Asked to comment on the recent declaration by Lech Walesa, Urban said: "In my assessment, the statement by Walesa and others is another sign of its authors being at the U.S. Government's disposal. The U.S. authorities impose sanctions -- Walesa and others shamefully betray Poland's interests and support sanctions against their own country. The U.S. Government announces its pondering over the lifting of restrictions -- Walesa promptly initiates a statement asking for graciously giving up the sanctions.

"People like Walesa," Urban went on, "are always at the disposal of the U.S. Authorities when the American policy needs apprearances of its ties with Polish society. The American will be able now to cover the failure of the policy of restrictions, stating that they have lifted them at the request of Lech Walesa, while Walesa will be able to say that he is influential in the world as the U.S. changes its policy towards Poland at his request."

Next, Urban presented some details from the life of some leaders of the opposition, including Kuron and Michnik who live in plenty in Poland for the money from their Western principals.

"Independent and self-governed leaders of anti-socialist tendencies," he said,"are regular visitors at some Western embassies, and U.S. more than frequently visit their homes. Collusions which were reflected in -- as even THE WASHINGTON POST put it -- the statement by Lech Walesa humbly begging for lifting the restrictions, are taking place in the daylight."

Urban also announced that Walesa's statement would be published in the next issue of the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly.

Powers of Misdemeanour Courts To Be Increased [subhead]

Answering a question about a draft to increase the powers of misdemeanour courts, Urban said that the draft envisaged the transfer of some categories of cases from the powers of the courts of law to those of misdemeanour courts.

What is meant here is what is considered to be offences today and can become trespassings against public order tomorrow, like, for instance, participation in illegal demonstrations, the issuing of publications in a way contradicting the press law, and participation in illegal organizations, provided these deeds do not do any essential public harm. This is the result of Poland's progressing political stability which makes it possible to treat some categories of offences more leniently.

Environmental Protection [subhead]

Speaking as a spokesman's guest, Minister Stefan Jarzebski elaborated on environmental protection in Poland. He stressed that the 9th and 10th PUWP Congresses mapped out Poland's new policy in this field by recognizing the issues of environmental protection in Poland as an important strategic and social goal.

The Government has taken appropriate moves and created legal, organizational and economic bases for them. The authorities' concern for the environment is reflected in ever growing outlays for its protection. If in 1980, over 17 billion zlotys were spent on this purpose, last year's outlays went up to over 124 billion zlotys.

The annual capacity of purifying devices totalled 453,000 tonnes in 1980, while in 1984, it grew to 1,276,000 tonnes. Fifty sewage-treatment plants were put into operation in 1980, and their number went up to 150 in 1985. Dedusting efficiency has reached over 94 percent. However, the years 1983-84 did not bring about any radical turn in the existing threats.

The question of desulfurization of exhaust gases continues to be an important problem. Poland needs a tremendous sum of 10,000 billion zlotys to reach the ecological balance. The government has made a decision to prepare a national programme of environmental protection till the year 2010, and its draft is to be submitted to broad public consulation.

In the coming years, outlays and activities for environmental protection will further increase. The radical change for the better should take place within the coming quinquennium as a result of the hitherto and future actions.

In regions of clear air and water (eastern Poland) the investment process will be legally limited. A law banning the use of asbestos (mineral flax) from housing construction is being drafted.

Underscoring great sensitivity of Polish society to a pretty bad state of Poland's natural environment, Minister Jarzebski pointed out that this fact was used by some Western mass media to discredit some ventures and plans for the future taken by the Polish authorities in this area.

The media quote excerpts of official documents taken out of context or articles by Polish scientists and carefully ignore achievements and everything that does not suit a preconceived concept. The minister mentioned LE MONDE of Paris as a newspaper giving untrue information about Poland's natural environment.

Minister Jarzebski also discussed the recent visit to Poland paid at his invitation by Swedish Vice-Premier and Minister of Power Industry and Environmental Protection Birgitta Dahl. He said that the visit had shown full unanimity of views of both sides that had made decisions on mutually advantageous contacts, moves and ventures.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA TRADE MEETING

LD202211 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 20 -- Poland's representative Mieczyslaw Nogaj taking the floor today at the 5th session of the Inter-Governmental Group for Restrictive Trade Practices stated that Poland attached great significance to the works of the group as a forum serving a review of all the aspects of applying the principles of controlling restrictive trade practices.

Poland is of the opinion, though, that in order to fully and effectively put them to life it is necessary to strengthen control at the international, regional and national levels in order to facilitate the further development of international commerce, beneficial for all the countries concerned, he said.

One could still observe an increase of protectionist barriers on the markets of many countries. These have to a large extent put to question the efforts aimed at creating a more liberal and open international commercial system. Protectionist measures are, moreover, sometimes used in a discriminatory way with a view to achieving political goals, stated Nogaj.

Various measures have a deterring impact on potential buyers who refrain from signing some of the transactions especially with enterprises from socialist countries for fear of further restrictions, the Polish delegate said.

Discriminatory barriers have breached the atmosphere of trust, so indispensable for trade and economic relations, and have cast away the advantages which could be achieved from liberalization of commerce, he opined.

Poland has special reasons to demand that all barriers in international commerce be removed, including restrictive trade practices, stated the speaker. Poland has decided to increase its share and engagement in global trade in the coming years. In order to achieve this we have introduced a score of structural changes aimed at restructuring our economy towards exports and assuring better access to the international market for our enterprises, stated Nogaj.

CEAUSESCU DELIVERS HARVEST DAY SPEECH IN OLT

AU221002 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERIA in Romanian 20 Oct 86 pp 1 - 3

["Text" of speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 19 October mass rally in Slatina, Olt County, marking Harvest Day in Romania]

[Text] Dear comrades:
Today we celebrate Harvest Day with outstanding results in developing our socialist agriculture. We chose Olt County for the celebration of this important day for our agriculture because of the outstanding agricultural results attained this year by cooperative farmers, the working people in the state industry, the entire peasantry, and the experts.

From this big mass rally, I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to all participants in this mass rally, all inhabitants of Olt County, and the entire peasantry, working people, and nation.

We are now in the first year of the eighth 5-Year Plan, which marks Romania's transition to a new development stage and our fatherland's elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization.

In accordance with the 13th party congress decisions, the entire activity in industry, agriculture, and other sectors gives priority to intensive development, the attainment of a new quality, and the implementation of the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution. This presupposes the improvement and modernization of the entire activity in our fatherland and raising the level of all activities so as to meet the requirements of the latest world scientific-technical achievements.

Nine months have elapsed since the start of the new year of the 5-year plan period. We can now estimate the way in which this year will conclude. One can say that, on the basis of results thus far, we will increase industrial production by at least 7 percent and will attain an appropriate increase in labor productivity, the national income, and the economic efficiency and profitability of our entire activity. Now, when we are practically at the end of this year's crop harvesting, one can say that -- on the basis of results thus far, although we did not enjoy the best weather conditions this year -- we will obtain a nationwide production of more than 28 million metric tons of grain. This means that we can fulfill, in general, the targets set by 13th congress for this 5-year plan.

On the basis of these general results and of the great results scored by a large number of agricultural units in wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, and other yields as well as on the basis of results attained by Olt County, which has obtained on its entire tillable area more than 21,000 kg of corncob per hectare, more than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare, more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and more than 3,500 kg of sunflower per hectare. On this basis, the Political Executive Committee and the State Council decided to establish the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution, as such yields represent the fulfillment of targets set forth by the 13th congress decisions for the end of the current 5-year plan.

During this rally, we awarded the high title of Hero of the New Agarian Revolution to Olt County for these outstanding achievements in agricultural production and to the county first secretary, as a token of high appreciation for the activity carried out by the party organization and by the peasants and all working people in Olt County agriculture.

At this big mass rally, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the entire peasantry, to cooperative farmers, workers in state enterprises and machinery stations, to experts and all those active in agriculture, and, in the last instance, to Olt County inhabitants and the party organization, including the first secretary, for this high title. I wish them further success in working and doing their best to ensure that Olt County will continue to obtain ever better crops and will maintain this front-ranking place.

At this big mass rally we also awarded the title of the Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution to several cooperative farms and state agricultural enterprises. However, aside from them we also have a large number of units which have obtained good crops. We have 23 units with more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare; 68 units with more than 8,000 kg of barley per hectare; 71 units with more than 20,000 kg corncob per hectare, 88 units with more than 3,000 kg of sunflower per hectare; 28 units with more than 3,000 kg of soya per hectare: 23 units with more than 50,000 kg of sugar beet per hectare; and 13 units with more than 40,000 kg of potatoes per hectare. Therefore, we have a large number of units from almost all counties which will be awarded the high title of Hero of the New Agaraian revolution for their results. I would like to congratulate the cooperative and state units awarded this title today and the other units which will receive this title in the coming period and wish them to do all they can to obtain even better crops in the future.

Likewise, for the important contribution made to the implementation of the targets of the New Agrarian Revolution and for the creation of new and highly productive strains of wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, and so forth, the State Council and the Political Executive Committee decided to award the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution to the Fundulea Reserach Institute, as a token of appreciation for the activity carried out thus far. I would like to congratulate all working people, experts, and researchers of that institute and all research institutes and express the wish that they do their best to create new and better strains which could further increase agricultural production in all fields.

We have established new criteria for both the vegetable and animal sectors as far as socialist competition between units and awarding of the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution are concerned. I hope that we will also be able to award this title for results obtained in vegetable-, vine- and fruit-growing, in the industrial crops sector, and in the livestock sector, both for good results in animal breeding, but particularly for attaining large numbers of livestock. We must do everything possible to score ever better results in all sectors, and I would be very happy to be able to award next year the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution to a large number of units and counties for achievements in all spheres.

I can understand the satisfaction of the Olt County working people and Communists over this high title as well as the satisfaction of other units which have won this title this year through their work and results. However, aside from this satisfaction, one must realize that it also implies new obligations, namely to work better and prove in their future activity, through the crops they will obtain in all sectors, that their success was not a mere accident, but rather the result of a thorough change in the way of work and thinking of the peasantry and the working people in agriculture; this should prove that it is within their power -- and I would like to reiterate this, as it applies to Olt County and to all units which were awarded this title this year -- to keep their title and win new titles through better yields in the coming years.

At the same time, I appeal to all party organizations in all counties and to all units to work so as to ensure that next year we will have a larger number of units from all parts of the country which, thanks to their good results, have won the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution.

I call on the people of Constanta, where 90 percent of the tillable area is irrigated, Braila, where 800 percent of the area is irrigated, the people of Calarasi, Ialomita, Ilfov, Giurgiu, Teleorman, and Dolj -- the last-mentioned actually bordering on Olt County -- I call on the people of Arges, Dimbovita, Timis, Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor, Iasi, Botosani, and other countries specialized in other crops -- I have in mind potatoes and beets -- such as Suceava, Covasna, Harghita; as a matter of fact, I address this appeal to all counties, although I have named just a few, with the conviction that they have everything required for attaining next year similar production results to those obtained by Olt County.

On the basis of the strong increase in agricultural production, we will create the necessary conditions for smooth supplies to the working people and the entire nation and for increasing the contribution of agriculture to promoting the country's overall development and implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's firm progress toward communism.

Large yields in all fields ensure a big increase in the incomes of cooperative farmers and working people in agriculture as well as of the entire nation and they secure higher living standards for all our peasantry. I would like to give just one example. In 1965 in Olt County corn production per hectare amounted to 1,700 kg. This year, on the basis of decisions adopted with regard to material incentives, what is due to be allocated to cooperative farmers alone amounts 2,169 kg per hectare, that is, almost 500 kg more than the entire yield in 1965. It is thus obvious that all cooperative farmers will receive an important quantity of corn, which will not only cover all their needs for animal growing but will also give them the possibility of selling part of it. As you well know, the prices paid by the state are very good; hence there is no need for them to sell their production in markets, as they have a sure buyer for their production.

Olt County received important quantities of wheat and barley, which, on the basis of results attained, may stay within the respective cooperative farms, as has been decided; this also applies to other products and all units and counties can and should score similar results. It is within the power of each unit to obtain large production results as well as large monetary revenues or incomes in goods, which can really lead to a situation where by certain cooperative farmers have large incomes but also a new awareness concerning their responsibility toward the fatherland and the cause of socialism and their readiness to do all they can to contribute to implementing the 13th party congress decisions.

The new principles and criteria of applying the overall contact system in agriculture are well known, this system, in accordance with the work done and the yields attained, makes possible unlimited incomes, both monetary revenues or incomes in goods, for all the units and for all the cooperative farmers. I gave Olt County as an example, but the other cooperatives present here, which have obtained 9,000 or more than 8,000 kg of wheat and 22,000 to 23,000 kg of corn per hectare, have each of them such incomes in accordance with the principles we established. We will firmly apply and we will continue to perfect the criteria of socialist remuneration in accordance with the work carried out and the results attained. This is the principle which makes it possible for all working people and each citizen to attain ever better and ever greater incomes in accordance with his work in agriculture, in industry, or in other sectors of activity; starting from the principle of equal revenues for equal work in accordance with the capability of each person and the results he attains, he can earn without limit. But as I have already mentioned, I want to remind you again that nobody can have income without work. In our socialist society we eliminated forever oppression, inequality, and the possibility of anybody being able to live without work, on other people's work. This is implementation of the socialist principles of equality and social justice.

We have attained these important agricultural yields as a result of the efforts made by our socialist state to develop the technical and material basis of agriculture. We have ensured the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. We have achieved a huge volume of about 3 million hectares of irrigated land and land improvement on some other millions of hectares and we propose to attain 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 hectares of irrigated land and other land improvement work on some other millions of hectares by the year 1990. Great effort has been made and the work has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the agricultural sciences. Thus, on this basis, Olt County and the units which have received today the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" have attained these results. All counties and all the state and cooperative units must work on the same basis in order to change the whole Romanian agriculture and raise it to a new level. We must do all we can in order to make it a fact that by 1990, we will have achieved the objectives of the new agrarian revolution in all of agriculture. This requires the implementation of the 13th party congress by every unit and every locality. This will mean the triumph and victory of the New Agrarian Revolution, the victory of science in agriculture.

Dear comrades, being at Harvest Day, I have mentioned only a few results attained in our socialist industry. As I have said, in this activity we have important results and we will generally fulfill the plan for this year. There are a little more than 2 months to the end of the year. Resolute actions are required in industry and in the other sectors of activity in order to conclude this year with ever better results and in order to firmly implement the measures and programs of modernization and of firm application of the principles of the new economic mechanism -- self-management and self-administration -- and do all we can so that our socialist industry should play a more and more important role in the overall development of our homeland. We have everything we need in industry, too. We have strong enterprises and units with the most modern machinery and equipment in all fields. In all fields of activity we have technologies and important results of science and technology which, firmly applied in production, can ensure not only the fulfillment of the plan provisions, but even much superior results. I would like to congratulate all the working people in industry for the results they have attained in the past 9 months and I call on them to do all they can so that, in all industrial fields, to make it possible to conclude the year with ever better results and to lay a solid basis in industry, agriculture, and in all the other sectors in order to fulfill the 5-year plan and thus raise our homeland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, raise the people's material and cultural well-being, and continuously strengthen the material and spiritual power of our homeland and Romania's independence and sovereignty.

We must pay continuous attention to reducing material consumption and expenditures, increasing economic efficiency, implementing the programs of increasing labor productivity, and I want to mention at this big mass rally too, the need to develop international relations, exchanges with other countries, and appropriately fulfilling export plans. We must always remember that foreign trade activity is part and parcel of production activity and that without foreign trade we cannot attain the programs of our homeland's development and that without effort we cannot achieve the objectives established by the 13th party congress. Thus, fulfilling the programs of international relations and exports, and accordingly imports, is a requirement for the good unfolding of all our activity. All party and state bodies, all ministries, all county party committees, all party organizations, and all working people's councils in all fields of activity must do all they can to appropriately fulfill the export plans, as a condition for fulfilling the general plans of our homeland's development.

When I spoke about the New Agrarian Revolution, I said that we must not only attain great yields but we must also change our peasantry's way of working, thinking, and living. This applies to all other sectors, too. In order to fulfill the programs in industry and other fields we must shape those people who work in those sectors of activity.

We must pay particular attention to improving professional and specialized training, to ensuring a better understanding of science and technology and their application in production, and to raising the general cultural level on the basis of the latest discoveries of dialectical and historical materialism and of the great ideals of scientific socialism. Shaping the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism, represents an inseparable part of the whole process of changing our homeland and of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism. We need revolutionaries in all fields of activity; the agrarian revolution and the technical-scientific revolution can be achieved only with people who have a new revolutionary awareness. We must raise the revolutionary and patriotic awareness of each citizen. We must see to it that every citizen of our homeland feels responsible for the future, for the well-being and independence of our people.

We must see to it that all the media, radio, television, press, clubs, theaters, and culture houses, and everything that is a means of educating and shaping the new man should work with utmost responsibility in order to contribute to implementing the general objectives, developing revolutionary awareness, and shaping the new revolutionaries -- the revolutionaries of the new agrarian revolution, the revolutionaries of the new technical and scientific revolution, the revolutionaries of the socialist and communist society.

We have all we need in order to appropriately fulfill the development programs and plans. We must strengthen order, discipline, and responsibility in all fields. We must work so as to ensure, year by year, even better results in the development of every industrial and agricultural unit, every county, every town and commune, and to show at the end of 1990 that the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions have been attained and to be able to see that we have fulfilled the strategic objective regarding Romania's passage to a new stage of development -- an averagely developed socialist country. We have all we need -- and the results attained in the first year of the 5-year plan period guarantee that these objectives can be attained.

Dear Comrades, while placing in the center of all our activity the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans and programs, we are fully aware of the fact that, at the same time, we must actively participate in international life and we must carry out foreign policy of developing relations with all the countries of the world regardless of their social order. We must actively participate in the struggle for disarmament and peace and for ensuring the necessary conditions to implement our programs and the programs of all the other nations, because only under conditions of peace can we and other nations ensure progress, development, and well-being. A serious situation continues to manifest itself in international life. New nuclear weapons and new arms are being accumulated. We witness conflicts; some of them are even intensifying. The internaional economic crisis has worsened considerably. The situation of developing countries has worsened. All these increase instablilty and the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war, leading to the disappearance of the conditions for life itself on our planet. Therefore, we must do all we can to end this situation and change the dangerous course of the international situation, to pass to dente, disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and peace, and to ensure the supreme right of people and nations to existence, peace, life and freedom. Nevertheless, there are powerful forces throughout the world, forces which are becoming increasingly active and speaking out for peace and disarmament. Uniting all these forces and intensifying the struggle of all people will bring about the halt of this dangerous course of events. That is why I would like, from this big mass rally, occasioned by the celebration of the Harvest Day of our peasantry and our people, to call on European people and on the nations throughout the world: Let us unite our efforts in order to ensure peace and quiet for our peasants and working people and see to it that they can work in security in the fields in factories, in laboratories, and can learn under appropriate conditions. We must do all we can to ensure our people a quiet life without the fear of war.

As is well known, a meeting betwen the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States was held recently. Within this meeting issues of disarmament and particularly nuclear weapons were discussed. this meeting discussed important issues but ended without concrete results. Nevertheless, some closer viewpoints and a number of understandings were reached on certain issues. What can be said now, comrades? We believe that what has been chieved in Iceland should not be lost. Even if these are only general understandings, a starting point should be made from what was agreed upon so that in the shortest time possible real and concrete understandings are reached in a number of fields of activity. One of these issues is the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We believe that everything necessary has to be done in order to achieve -- in the shortest time possible -- an appropriate agreement on the total elimination of medium-range nuclear missile from Europe and to ensure the passage to negotiations for achieving a general agreement on eliminating all nuclear weapons in Europe.

Likewise, actions should be taken for the general reduction of nuclear weapons until the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons throughout the world is achieved.

From this big mass rally I call again on the European peoples: Let us unite efforts for a Europe free from nuclear weapons. Each nation must do all it can in order to be able to live without the fear that tomorrow a nuclear explosion or a nuclear accident might endanger the existence of millions of people or even of whole nations. Therefore, we must do all we can to bring about the achievements of some agreements in the shortest time possible and to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe and the world over. We must do all we can to bring about disarmament and a cutback of conventional weapons. There is no other way. The security of a nation can be ensured neither with nuclear weapons nor with other weapons. Only the elimination of nuclear weapons and disarmament can ensure security and peace for each nation and can ensure the possiblity of concentrating all its forces on economic and social progress.

We also speak out for a cutback of conventional weapons and the Working People's Congress decided that this year we should proceed to a 5-percent cutback of troops, weapons, and military expenditure. Next week we will present this issue to the Grand National Assembly and in Novermber we want to organize a referendum in which our whole nation can pronounce its opinion on this very important issue. I firmy believe that our whole nation will be for this reduction as proof of its desire for peace and concrete action, as an expression of the will to do all we can to contribute to disarmament and peace. We know that this reduction does not have implications for our homeland's defense capability. But we know that only concrete measures are required, and we would like this reduction ot be an example for other nations and people to proceed to a unilateral reduction of troops and military expenditures until general agreements are achieved on this issue. We need concrete actions, not merely declarations and words. Peace cannot be ahieved with declarations. Real measures are needed; therefore, the Working People's Congress took this decision.

Romania speaks out firmly for a halt of all military conflict in various regions of the world, for solutions to interstate conflicts only through negotiations, and for placing at the foundation of relations among all countries the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence, sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. We firmly speak out against the use or the threat of force in interstate relations and for respect for each nation's right to develop freely and independently and to choose its own way of development without any outside interference.

We firmly speak out for finding solutions to the problem of underdevelopment within the framework of a global agreement, for an international conference with a view to establishing a new international economic order, and for solving all problems regarding underdevelopment with a view to creating the appropriate conditions for the socioeconomic progress of each nation.

We firmly believe that the active participation of all countries, regardless of size or social order, in solving their problems should be ensured; particularly the small and medium-sized countries and nonaligned and developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and cooperation and should make a more important contribution to solving the complex problems of the international situation, in keeping with the interest of each nation. We speak out for the increasing role of the United Nations and other international organizations. In general, we firmly believe that the complex problems of the international situation can be solved in a new way and that nations have the necessary power -- by acting unitedly -- to determine a change in the course of events and the establishment of a better and more just world, without weapons and without wars, a world of justice, freedom, and national independence.

Dear comrades, I would like to stress again the particular significance of this year's Harvest Day celebrations due to the important yields we have achieved, awarding within this framework the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" to an entire county and to a large number of units. We can say that we have made a good start of this 5-year plan, which is decisive for the future development of our homeland. I would like to express my belief that all the working people and the entire peasantry in Olt County just as all our people and all the peasantry in our homeland will do all they can to make sure that this title, this way of honoring their work will leave to even better results in all fields of activitiy. We must do all we can to conclude this year with good results in fulfilling the plans in all areas. We must lay a solid foundation for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. We must work in such a way as to be able to say at the end of the year that everything has been done and we have succeeded in fulfilling the programs and plans established by the 13th party congress. I firmly believe that all the working people in every county, Olt Country included, will do all they can to attain ever better results. We should do all we can to have a big number of counties which will attain the first place in industry this year and next year let us have a great number of counties which can receive the high distinction of Hero of the New Agrarian revolution as well as other titles for their activity carried out in industry, science, and other fields of activity.

With these wishes and with this call upon you, I wish you all, the working people in Olt County and in the whole country, ever greater successes in your activity, much health and happiness.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG COMPANY PRESIDENT

AU212009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/10/1986 -- On October twenty-first President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romaina received Dieter Werner, president of the "Mannesmann" concern of West Germany.

During the interview the sides discussed certain problems regarding the further development of the collaboration between Romanian enterprises and the West German concern in various domains, in the general context of the relations between Romania and West Germany. They laid stress on the importance of promoting advanced forms of long-term cooperation that should secure high efficiency to the bilateral collaboration.

Participating in the call were Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste, Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Minister Ilie Vaduva and Heavy Equipment Industry Minister Mihai Moraru.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

Dinner Speech

LD212321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2105 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. During the dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

In his toast Ivo Vrandecic said the meeting between the representative bodies' delegations is evidence of the high level of development in Yugoslav-Soviet relations and of both sides' interest in exchange of experiences acquired in the construction of socialist relations in our two countries as often as possible.

These meetings, as well as their outcome, indicate that a consistent implementation of the principles which the two countries jointly agreed upon and which are contained in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement and other documents provides conditions for continuous progress in cooperation in the political, economic, and all other spheres. We can now stress with satisfaction that the Soviet Union is our top and most important partner in economic cooperation and also a very important partner in other aspects of our cooperation.

Vrandecic continued by saying that Yugoslavia is firmly determined to maintain and further advance the invaluable results achieved in cooperation with the Soviet Union. We are convinced, he said, that there exist increasingly favorable conditions for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation to continue to expand.

If the noble aspirations toward friendship and cooperation among peoples are to be fulfilled, we must have peace and security in the world above all, Vrandecic went on to say. It is the right and duty of all countries and peoples to take an active and responsible part in actions designed to bring about peace and security. The recently held conference of nonaligned countries in Harare clearly reflected the wishes and aspirations of the vast majority of mankind to have peace, disarmament, and equal cooperation secured in the world.

Vrandecic went on to say that in the struggle for peace in the world and for the elimination of the nuclear threat, particular responsibility rests with the two super powers. The world is still strongly affected by the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik and is rightly expecting negotiations between the super powers to produce results.

Having noted that today marks the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade, Vrandecic said: "It is our historical duty and responsiblity to safeguard the memories of those hard times, of our joint struggle in which the friendship between the Soviet and Yugoslav nations and nationalities was forged and to expand and enrich that friendship and common aspirations toward freedom and social justice through new forms of cooperation, and by profoundly humane qualities," Vrandecic said in his toast.

Cooperation Talks With Hasani

LD211712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, led by Petr Nilovich Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Also participating in the talks were Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador in the SFRY, and Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Yugoslavia, which is an expression of the development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The visit is a fresh stimulus to the further improvement and expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

In the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that mutual relations and cooperation -- which have achieved a high level -- are developing successfully on the principles of the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement. These documents have been confirmed as a lasting and irreplaceable basis of bilateral relations.

It was stated that a contribution to the positive development of relations is being given by the exchange of messages at the highest level. This is a very important aspect of the dialogue on bilateral cooperation and the most important international questions, in view of the efforts the two countries are investing in the struggle for peace, security, and equal international cooperation.

There was stress on the importance both sides attach to the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation and the removal of what is troubling the implementation of the goals set in this field.

There also was discussion of some international questions, including the recent meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan in Reykjavik. Both sides stressed in this the importance of disarmament and the maintenance of world peace.

There was also an exchange of views on the internal development of the two countries and interest was expressed on both sides for the continuation of contacts in the bilateral sphere at all levels.

Demichev presented an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the (?SFRY Presidium) to visit the USSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Economic Talks With Zemljaric

LD212021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, today received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

In long, cordial, and friendly talks the joint assessment was made that economic relations between the two countries are very developed and that they should be further developed and enriched by higher forms and types of cooperation. Special attention in the talks was devoted to experiences gained so far and possibilities for founding joint enterprises.

Party Talks with Gacic

LD212038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1259 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is staying in our country as a guest of the SFRY Assembly.

During the meeting, which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of the development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and Yugoslav-Soviet relations in general. Assessing positively the state of bilateral relations and cooperation, Gacic and Demichev expressed the desire and readiness of both sides for their further improvement on commonly established bases.

During the meeting there also was discussion of current international questions and the activities of the two sides and the LCY and the CPSU in the international sphere.

There also was an exchange of information on the activities of the LCY and the CPSU in the sphere of the socialist development of the two countries.

Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador in the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRESIDENT

Evren Begins Contacts

TA201925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Kenan Evren has begun his official contacts in Yugoslavia. The official Turkish-Yugoslav talks on the development of economic and commercial relations, and on various regional and international issues, were also held today. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Bulent Gullapoglu reports from Belgrade:

[Begin recording] Evren's official visit to Yugoslavia and the official Turkish-SFRY talks began in Belgrade today. Even was ceremoniously received at Belgrade airport by SFRY President Sinan Hasani. Culture and Tourism Minister Mesut Yilmaz, who previously visited Belgrade for the Turish-SFRY joint economic committee meetings, certain Yugoslav ministers, and other officials also attended the welcoming ceremony at the airport. The two countries' national anthems were played and then Evren inspected the honor guard. A 21-gun salute was heard at the same time.

From Belgrade airport, President Evren proceeded to the state guest house reserved for him, where the two presidents conferred for a short time. Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and Tilmaz also attended the meeting.

Evren then visited the mausoleum of Yugoslavia's founder and savior, Marshal Tito, laying a wreath and observing a moment of silence. Signing the special book at the mausoleum, Evren wrote [words indistinct]. The president also toured the building used by Tito during his lifetime, which has now been transformed into a museum.

The official Turkish-SFRY talks also began in Belgrade today. The delegations at the talks are headed by Evren and Hasani respectively, with the Turkish delegation including Halefoglu, Yilmz, and other technical officials. The SFRY delegation is comprised of the Turkish ministers' counterparts as well as other officials. The development of bilateral economic realtions and various regional and international issues are being discussed at the talks. The talks are also focusing on balancing and increasing bilateral trade, which reached $150 million, with an $80 million deficit against Turkey, last year.

During the talks, the Turkish side is expected to convey its views regarding the Cyprus problem, relations with Greece, and the oppression of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria to the Yugoslav side. The creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, world disarmament issues, as well as recent developments in this field, are among the subjects to be discussed at the Turkish-SFRY talks.

The economic cooperation protocol between Turkey and Yugoslavia will be signed tomorrow. Evren will receive the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Branko Mikulic, at his residence tonight. President Evren will then attend a dinner in his honor. [end recording]

Toasts Exchanged

LD202329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, hosted a formal dinner in honor of the president of the Turkish Republic, Kenan Evren, in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this evening.

In the course of the dinner the host and his guest exchanged toasts. Addressing his guest, Sinan Hasani said that the practice of regular meetings between Yugoslav and Turkish statesmen is an indication of the genuinely good and stable relations which both sides set great store by. It is a logical and natural feature of relations between countries that depend on each other, that are complementary in their development and that are based on constant and direct contacts.

In reference to the links between the two countries, Sinan Hasani stressed that significant results have been achieved in that area. He went on to say: "The time has come for our bilateral cooperation to be imparted with fresh and more meaningful impulses, especially in the economic sphere. There are still untapped possibilities for increasing the trade between our countries and for developing higher forms of economic cooperation. The implementation of the conclusions adopted at the sixth session of the Yugoslav-Turkish mixed commission for economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, which has just ended, will undoubtedly speed up moves in that direction.

This cooperation also represents an area of the widest contacts between our peoples, an area where they met and generate closer links. We are also strongly motivated by mutual interests to further advance our cultural, educational, scientific and technical ties and cooperation, to open up even more toward each other.

The equal position that the Turkish nationality is enjoying in Yugoslavia as well as a great number of Turkish citizens of Yugoslav origin make their significant contribution to the present state of relations between the two countries and enhance the prospects for the further expansion of comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation."

Continuing his toast, Sinan Hasani said: "The Balkans, with its heritage and prospects simply has no other acceptable alternative to cooperation between Yugoslavia, Turley and all other Balkan countries if their individual and common security is to be strengthened. This meeting is a step in that direction, and a most direct contribution to the Balkan countries' aspirations to deepen their relations and reach the horizons of untrammeled and comprehensive bilateral and general cooperation in the Balkans."

Speaking about the situation in Europe, Sinan Hasani said:

"The preservation and enhancement of the CSCE process is the sole option for Europe. It is true to say that our continent remains divided and crammed with weapons of all kinds. However, it is imbued with a new awareness of the interdependence of existential interests. The outcome of the Reykjavik meeting stresses even more the need for negotiations and relaxation of international tension. Even if on that occasion an excellent opportunity was missed for achieving a meaningful agreement, particularly on the disarmament issue, we still do not think that the chances for further negotiations have been lost. We expect that the CSCE meeting in Vienna will, after the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference, provide a platform for continued joint political action by all countries, for detente and equitable cooperation in all regions and parts of the world. Such a development also corresponds to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement as a global and irreplaceable factor in the struggle for peace and security in the world.

All people must be allowed to enjoy the fruits of peace, security and development without hindrance. However, the crises and wars that have unfortunately become the everyday reality of many people, are depriving them of their basic rights. The only way out of the vicious circle of world trouble spots is through respect for sovereignty, integrity, the principle of noninterference and independence, as the right and duty of all of us.

Yugoslavia is principled in its support of these standpoints as regards the situation in the Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, southeast and southwest Asia, Afghanistan, Central America, or any other part of the world."

Bringing his toast to a conclusion Hasani stressed the following:

"Our particular attention is focused on the problems of the developing countries. The situation in the developing world emphasizes, in a dramatic manner, the need for the problem to be examined on a global scale. The constant deterioration of the situation in these countries increases the latent threat which, though different from the military, is no less serious. Continued hesitation by the developed countries in the search for a common answer to the developing countries' economic problems inevitably leads to an explosive situation on a wider international scene that could have deep and far-reaching negative consequences.

Having expressed his satisfaction at the visit to Yugoslavia, President Evren said in his toast:

"Reciprocal visits and exchanges of views have become an established tradition in relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia. These contacts and visits make a positive contribution to both your bilateral relations and to the development of good-neighborly atmosphere in our region. I believe that this visit to Yugoslavia will provide a fresh impetus to our joint efforts to further develop bilateral relations in all spheres and to raise our cooperation to a higher level."

As there are no problems of any importance in our relations, Evren continued, we can concentrate our efforts on further advancing our relations. Turning to the situation in the Balkans, the guest from Ankara said: "We sincerely wish the Balkans to become a genuine zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation and to represent a perfect example for this world of ours which is being constantly drawn into a more tense and complex atmosphere." If the bitter experiences of the past are to be avoided, it is necessary for all the countries in the Balkans to invest efforts in that direction. Instead of short-term, narrowly perceived standpoints, it is necesssary to pursue a long-term, far-reaching and constructive attitude and policy that will take into consideration the interests of the entire region and help to resolve the existing conflicts in a peaceful manner through negotiations.

President Evren went on to speak about the advantages of developing bilateral relations among the Balkan countries and about Turkey's relations with individual countries of the region.

"We believe that the peoples that for centuries have lived next to each other or even together should look upon minorities still living on their territories as precious factors that contribute to the development of neighborly relations and enrich their national culture. We know that Yugoslavia maintains the same view. Our fellow-countrymen in Yugoslavia, for instance, are taking advantage of their constitutional rights thus contributing to strengthening Turkish-Yugoslav friendship and relations."

President Evren then went on to draw attention to some of the problems Turkey has encountered in developing its relations with individual neighboring countries. He said: "We do not consider the existence of these problems as something abnormal. In other words, we accept that occassional problems may emerge in relations between neighbors."

Speaking about the Cyprus problem, President Evren said: "Turkey supports the UN secretary general's activity of goodwill in Cyprus and believes that that the solution will be found through negotiations between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides".

In his assessment of the world situation the Turkish president said:

"When we look at developments in the world it is hard to alleviate fear. At the moment a vast amount of world resources are being spent on arms. We can see that almost all countries, both small and large, are taking part in the arms race considerably exceeding their capacities while broad popular masses are being deprived of the possibility of leading a minimal existence. At the same time the number of those dying of hunger is assuming horrible proportions. Not only has it been impossible to make any considerable progress in the efforts to find solutions to the existing wars and tensions in the world but new ones are emerging constantly. The gap between the industrially developed and developing countries is becoming deeper every day. It is normal that the economic crisis affecting the world has a role to play in it. The atmosphere of tension and mistrust that has prevailed in recent years in East-West relations, has made the existing problems even more complicated and the search for their solutions to the benefit of the entire mankind even more difficult.

In this connection we genuinely support all efforts made in various forums toward disarmament and feel satisfaction at any development which leads to a relaxation of the atmosphere of mistrust and tension and East-West relations. We attach great importance to the work of the CSCE and wish the coming third CSCE meeting in Vienna success. We also recognize all the efforts to create a more just and sound economic order in the world," President Evren said concluding his toast.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD212036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today conducted separate talks with Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister Vahit Halefogulu, who is accompanying President of Turkey Kenan Evren on his visit to Yugoslavia.

During a prolonged and friendly talk, the two ministers reiterated the importance both countries attach to the further development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey. Satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of cooperation in various spheres and at the fact that Yugoslav-Turkish relations were not hampered by any open issues. Both sides underlined that this provided favorable conditions for the further expansion and promotion of relations.

The two ministers also conducted a profound and open exchange of views about some of the most important international issues, and in particular about the situation in Europe in the aftermath of the successful conference in Stockholm and prior to the upcoming CSCE meeting in Vienna. They also examined the situation in the Mediterranean and the Balkans, including prospects for multilateral cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula. Both sides reaffirmed their interest in the further enhancement of stability and peace in the entire region and in the development of friendly relations and cooperation among the Balkan countries in all the areas of common interest and with realistic prospects. This, according to both sides, would, undoubtedly, contribute to the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and further afield.

Closing Talks Held

LD212014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of Turkey Kenan Evren and President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani today conducted the closing round of their political talks in the White Palace in Belgrade. For the most part, the talks focused on possible ways of promoting bilateral cooperation.

Both sides said they expected President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia to contribute to the further advancement of cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres. It was stated that the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey had wider international implications.

Reference was also made to regional cooperation in the Balkans and beyond and to the efforts designed to eliminate obstacles to that cooperation.

After the talks, President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani gave a luncheon in honor of President of Turkey Kenan Evren and his aides.

Before the talks, Presidents Evren and Hasani attended the signing of the 1987 protocol on economic cooperation, which envisages a trade volume to the tune of $200 million. The document was signed by the chairmen of both sides in the mixed committee for economic cooperation, Sava Vunkov and Mesut Yilmaz.

This morning President Kenan Evren visited the PKB, Belgrade Agricultural Combine. He was informed in detail about the ways this large combine operates and its business results.

COMMISSION TO CONSIDER CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD211018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Work on changes to the SFRY Constitution should be accelerated, it was concluded this evening in the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Constitutional questions at which a coordinating group of 25 members has been formed as one aspect of the work in the preparations for the constitutional changes. Hamdija Pozderac, a member of the SFRY Presidency, was elected as chairman of the coordinating group.

The newly formed body is to consider about 30 proposals for changing the SFRY Constitution from the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, which, it was said, have, in the main, been agreed, and also about 80 initiatives for changes put forward in the public debate on this document. [passage omitted]

VOJVODINA SAWP SECTION AGAINST ANY CHANGES

AU132031 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 86 p 6

[S. Nikolic Report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 3 Oct -- At their first session held today the newly elected members of the Section for Political System of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference discussed initiatives for changing certain Constitution regulations. Prior to that, this was discussed by a working group of the provincial constitutional commission which expressed its view and which was fully supported at the section's meeting.

What is very noticeable is the firm view that the proposal for the reassessment of the constitutional position, obligations, and responsibilities of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces should not be accepted.

Even more firmly rejected was the proposal for an overall reassessment of the socialist autonomous provinces' position in the constitutional system of Yugoslavia, a proposal that is regarded as unacceptable.

MACEDONIA PARTY PRESIDENT MARKS UPRISING

LD120245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, October 11 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav republic [of] Macedonia will, within Yugoslavia's uniform foreign policy, strive to intensify cooperation with its neighbours in order to transform the Balkans into a region of peace, security, and cooperation, Macedonian party presidency President Jaov Lazarovski said today.

Lazarovski spoke in Skopje at a rally marking the 45th anniversary of the Macedonian uprising against Bulgarian, Italian, and German occupation forces on October 11, 1941. During the national liberation war, the Macedonian people fought together with the other Yugoslav nations for freedom, national identity and statehood.

Lazarovski said Macedonia was prepared to resist all attempts at denials of the Macedonian nation, falsifications of its history, territorial pretensions, the negation of the existence of Macedonian national minorities in neighbouring countries, and refusals to recognize its national, cultural, and other rights.

He said this and the assimilation policy in some Balkan countries are an objective factor which hinders the development of good-neighbour relations which Yugoslavia, including Macedonia, is doing its utmost to achieve.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PARTY PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD140652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Discussing some topical ideopolitical trends and the tasks of the LC, the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee pointed out that recently various counterrevolutionary forces and ideologies have been particularly escalating, and that some of them are anti-communist. It is already apparent that in some of them, through coordinated approaches, the historical role of the LC is completely denied, the sense of the vanguard activity in our country is questioned and at the same time, in a very offensive manner, completely different ideological concepts are offered. All of them share a basis of negating socialist self-management.

In the statement from the session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, Presidium, it is said that the LC should now act on the line of the 13th LCY Congress much more energetically so that with joint forces and timely work it can plan actions. In this sense it would innovate and enrich its work method with new and concrete forms of cooperation.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CC CONSIDERS TAX REFORM

AU142158 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[E. Demirovic report on the session of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 1 Oct -- "Basic aims and tasks of the taxation system and tax policy whose meaning is very broad and far-reaching -- starting from the requirement that everyone should make a contribution to meeting common social needs which is proportional to his abilities, that work and its results should be the basic measure of evaluating man and his economic and social position, and that one should induce and stimulate economic development and all positive trends ranging from increase in production and productivity to exports and artistic creation -- are far from being realized in a satisfactory way. This has very negative consequences which are shown in the drastic undermining of unified conditions of economic operations on the unified Yugoslav market and in the extensive material development and overall social development.

This among other things was said at the session of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina presided over by Milan Uzelac. Vidoje Zarkovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the session. The ideopolitical tasks of the taxation system and tax policy were among the central topics on the session's agenda.

Speaking about those topics in his introductory speech, Milan Skoro, member of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that the instruments of the tax policy were put aside and have almost not been used at all in stimulating the greater use of capacities and higher employment. According to him, the consequences are probably most obvious on the social-class plane. [passage omitted]

The organizations of the LC should analyze what has been making us so slow and inefficient in realizing some very clear tenets. It is very good that the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee has bravely bitten into this "sour apple" by putting such a complex and difficult problem on the agenda, and that it is thereby trying to incite the specific action to improve the system and policy in this sphere. All this shows that conditions are ripe now for the reform of the tax system and policy.

The practice so far has confirmed that it is not good that the unified foundations of the tax system have not been treated in the SFRY Constitution as an essential factor of unified Yugoslav market and that in this sphere, all authority [ingerencija] has been taken away from the federation. It is not logical to have a unified monetary and foreign exchange system, unified foundations of credit system, and the like, but disunified foundations of taxing system and policy, Vidoje Zarkovic said. [passage omitted]

CROATIANS ENDORSE POLITICAL, SECURITY ASSESSMENT

LD140628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the Croat LC today discussed and endorsed an assessment of the political and security situation in the republic.

The essential tasks for direct LC action, which result from this assessment, are overcoming the stagnation of production forces and delays in the development of socialist self-managing relations. In order to realize this, it is necessary to create motivation for more efficient work.

In the assessment, stress is also laid on the shortcomings or unsatisfactory functioning of parts of the political system, as well as on the responsibility of the leadership members -- even up to withdrawal from their positions -- for unsatisfactory processes.

Delays in overcoming the economic crisis and delays in the development of self-management have made it possible for destructive forces to offer their own view of things in a rather wide and daring manner, which has had an impact on the mood of the public.

Because of this and other elements contained in the assessment of the political and security situation in the republic, it is stated that we are entering a complex stage of a political struggle for socialist self-management and for the Yugoslavia of the AVNOJ [antifascist council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], the struggle in which it will be necessary to settle accounts with the opponents of LC orientations.

CROATIAN LC CC COMMISSIONS MEET

LD082028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Three of the Croatian LC Central Committee commissions held constituent sessions this morning at which they discussed proposed work plans and adopted a list of tasks for the next 1-year period.

Josip Kukuljan was elected president of the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Commission; Veljko Knezevic was elected president of the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity Commission; and Boris Malada was elected president of the International Cooperation Commission.

CROATIAN CONCERNED ABOUT 'CASTING BLAME ON OTHERS'

AU121558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 86 p 3

[R. Stevic report]

[Excerpts] Lipik, 28 Sep -- At a public gathering in the Slavonian village of Caglic near Lipik, Dr Dusan Calic, member of the Croation LC Central Committee and member of the Federation Council, spoke about the revolutionary contributions of the people from this part of Slavenia, the development of the revolution up to now, and the post-war development of the country. [passage omitted]

We hear all the time, Colic stressed among other things, that Croatia is separatist, Slovenia selfish and narrow-minded, and Serbia unitarianist. [passage omitted]

This kind of casting blame on others has recently, like an avalanche, started off an even greater danger for us. A strong attack on the foundations of the SFRY as a federative state, a community of people with equal rights, has been initiatied by the great Serbian chauvinists. The new twist on it is that it tries to cloak itself in a mantle of literature and science. Everything in the country is being criticized, said Colic. The criticism is deeply rooted and attacks the basic princiles of the national liberation war and revolution.

What worries me in this criticism in particular, and I believe you too, is the alleged concern over the fate of us Serbs in the SR of Croatia. [passage omitted]

Dr Dusan Calic said that there are certainly some problems and questions regarding the life of the Serbs in the SR of Croatia which should be solved in a new spirit. They are, of course, economic matters, the question of language and the Cyrillic alphabet, literature, culture, the question of preserving cultural monuments, and demographic movements. All these questions must be primarily solved on the basis of the SR of Croatia policy, within a unified policy of the LCY. [passage omitted]

We do not want to hush up the fact that in our recent past there were some damaging decisions for Serbs living in Croatia, particularly during a mass movement in the 1970's, but do not accept the theses produced by some individuals recently that the Serbs and Croatians cannot live together in the same country.

We know that we can only survive if we are firmly bonded with all other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. Are not the national liberation war and the postwar life in that sphere the best proof of the harmony and togetherness of the Serb and Croatian peoples?

This is why one should openly say, stressed Colic, that all those who either openly or secretly blame the Croatian people -- under the pretext of science -- for the Ustasha-German genocide of Serbs during World War II are not our friends. [passage omitted]

CROATIA, SLOVENIA DEFENSE COMMANDERS MEET

LD091941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the republican headquarters of territorial defense of the SR of Croatia, headed by Maj Gen Ilija Boric, visited the republican headquarters of territorial defense of the SR of Slovenia in Ljubljana today. On this occasion delegation members held talks with Maj Gen Edvard Pavic, commander of territorial defense of the SR of Slovenia, on topical questions of the further development of territorial defense. Special attention was devoted to the affirmation and further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the further strengthening of successful bilateral cooperation.

TU COUNCIL SESSION NOTES WORK STOPPAGES

LD091938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Summary] Novi Sad, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session of the Provincial Committee of the Trade Union of Administrative, Judicial, and Financial Workers of the Vojvodina Trade Union Counicl which was held today, it was noted that there had been 168 work stoppages in Vojvodina in the past 9 months and that 936 workers had participated in them. As a result, a total of 13,167 working hours were lost. The immediate cause of work stoppages was connected with very low personal incomes in some work organizations. For example, the average monthly income was just above 30,000 dinars at Novi Sad's Neimar work organization.

MUNICIPAL GROUP CRITICIZES SPECIAL PENSIONS

LD131733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Split, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Municipal Committee of the Split Subnor [Federation of the Association of the National War Veterans] today requested that the appropriate organs abolish the so-called "special pensions" without making any concessions, and examine the responsibility of the officials who had made it possible to adopt such a legal regulation in the socialist republic in Croatia. They criticized other sociopolitical organizations and primarily the LC and the Socialist Alliance for not taking a concrete stand so far in a discussion caused by the proposal to grant such pensions in the republic.

Delegates in the Split Subner Municipal Committee once again repeated that special or so-called national pensions do not go together with our self-managing society, pointing out the absurd situation whereby those who in many ways are responsible for the crisis in which our socialist community has found itself are seeking a reward via special pensions, rather than bear responsibility for this crisis.

In the discussion, stress was also laid on the undemocratic procedure through which this legal regulation was adopted. Also, it was concluded that representatives of the veterans' organization, who had taken part in the procedure of adopting "special pensions," should no longer be allowed to represent the veterans' organization in sociopolitical organs. A demand was also put forward that the question of special pensions should be solved in the same way for the entire country, in order to avoid different solutions in this area.

JOURNALISTS UNION OMITS MARXISM REQUIREMENT

LD102318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Ljubljana; 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The assembly of the Slovene Journalists Association adopted unanimously the proposal of the DNEVNIK journalists' aktiv from Ljubljana to omit from the basic principles of the charter of the Yugoslav Journalists Association -- adopted on 28 and 29 October 1982 in Kumrovec -- the standpoint according to which the journalist is consciously loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The journalists aktiv based the justification of their proposal, which was published in yesterday's DNEVNIK, on the need to apply broad social principles acceptable to everyone, regardless of their world outlook and convictions. In this they proceeded from the global aims of socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia. In the view of the proposers, which was also supported by the assembly, the above-mentioned principle was rejected in practice and, above all, the life of journalists' collectives. It was agreed that delegates from Slovenia propose even more extensive changes to the Yugoslav journalists charter.

Also adopted was the proposal that the Slovene Association of Journalists set up a solidarity fund for journalists in need of this assistance. At the assembly, a new leadership of the Slovene Journalist Association was elected and Boris Bergant, an assistant director of Ljubljana radio and TV broadcasting was elected as chairman. A new management board of the association will, in accordance with the statute, draw up a list of candidates from Slovenia for the leading functions in the Yugoslav Journalists Association. They will be discussed by journalists in aktivs of the Slovene Journalists Association.

SERBS, MONTENEGRINS EMIGRATING DUE TO ECONOMY

LD100401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Summary] Leskovac, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from the Juzna Morava municipalities of Medvedja, Bujanovac and Presevo continues, despite the measures taken against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Over 1,200 people left this part in 1984 and 1985, while in the 9 months of this year 411 people, 137 of which of which are Albanians leaving for Kosovo, emigrated from the Medvedja municipality alone. These are the statistics presented at today's session of the South Morava basin LC intra-municipal conference in Leskovac. The session was attended by Dr Borislav Jovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Dobrosav Bjeletic, executive secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. Among the reasons for the continued emigration are apart from irredentism and nationalism, high unemployment, low national income and economic backwardness.

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GDR DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS AT VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS

AU201524 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- On 16 October Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, stressed at the plenary meeting of the Vienna negotiations that the achievement of the final document of the Stockholm conference is worthy of imitation by the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

If, however, one side were striving for military superiority, even the biggest chances for efficient disarmament agreements would be wasted to the detriment of all. As earlier, the socialist countries were prepared to conclude the Vienna negotiations with a positive result. In Vienna too, acceptable compromises must be achieved, while preserving the military-strategic balance and respecting the legitimate interests of all sides.

The proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact states on 20 February this year is in line with the aim of the Vienna negotiations, that is to undertake real steps to reduce the military potentials at the borderline of both military alliances, according to the ambassador.

BULGARIA, CSSR PROPOSE VERIFICATION MEASURES

LD211028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The United Nations -- Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have proposed in the UN Political and Security Committee a draft resolution on measures to verify the attained degree of disarmament. On the basis of this draft, the UN General Assembly is to call on UN member-countries to quickly conclude agreements on halting the arms race and on disarmament. Frantisek Penazka, the Czechoslovak delegate, said in his speech that the efforts to bring about disarmament assumed a new level at the meeting in Reykjavik between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. He stressed that greater attention must be paid to the peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union, and voiced the hope that the United States would react responsibly to Soviet proposals to ensure that the Reykjavik meeting would become the basis of future talks.

ALIA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MOZAMBIQUE GOVERNMENT

AU220817 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 22 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of condolences to the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

"We sorrowfully learned of the tragic death of the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, Samora Machel, as well as other top personalities in the air crash in South Africa.

"On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name, I express our sincere condolences to you and through you to the friendly people of Mozambique and the families of the victims on this grave loss."

LEADERS ATTEND WW II COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS

AU201446 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 19 October broadcasts reports, totaling 7 minutes on the commemoration of wartime events in various districts, which were attended by various leaders. Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, attended a rally in the city of Erseke, Kolonje District, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of its liberation. In her speech she stressed "the great prospects opened up to the district of Kolonje in the current quinquennial."

The 42d anniversary of the battle of Rrepa was commemorated in Puke District. A rally held on the occasion was attended by Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member. A refrigeration plant was inaugurated in the city of Puke.

The 42d anniversary of the liberation of the city of Lushnje was commemorated at a rally, attended by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

Commemorative events were also held in Gjirokaster, Fier, and Stalin City. These were attended by AWP Central Committee members.

LEADERS ATTEND ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM 15 OCT

AU161401 Tirana ATA in English 1136 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- In the context of the Week of Enver, the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, the party committee and the director's office of the "Enver Hoxha" Automobile and Tractor Combine in the capital organised a scientific session, "Comrade Enver Hoxha on Mechanical Industry", on October 15.

Attending were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the president of the General Council of the Trades Unions of Albania, Sotir Kocollari, and other comrades.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PARTICIPANTS OF IOJ CONGRESS

AU221614 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 86 p 1

[Greetings message of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the participants of the International Organization of Journalists congress, read at the opening of the congress in Sofia on 20 October by Yordan Yotov, editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, candidate member of the BCP Central committee Politburo and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council: "In the Name of a World Without Nuclear Weapons, in the Name of a World Without Wars"]

[Text] To the participants in the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ].

Dear delegates and guests,
I welcome most cordially all of you, participants in the Ninth Jubilee IOJ Congress, and wish you fruitful work.

Your congress continues a fine tradition -- namely, the land of Bulgaria organizing large international manifestations of creativity and peace. We take joy in the fact that during these events the concept has arisen of the "Spirit of Sofia" -- an expression of the efforts we are putting into understanding, into rallying around the banner of peace. I wish to voice my confidence that your ninth congress will in its turn remain as a further milestone for our capital as a meeting point of intercourse, cooperation, and friendship.

Your forum is an imposing one -- you represent over 240,000 journalists from more than 100 countries. Even if you were an army armed with conventional weapons, you would inspire respect. But your weapons are the pen, the microphone, the photographic and movie camera; you are men of the press, radio, and television; you wage war for the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people from all continents. This incredibly increasing power is truly turning you into a mighty army of the human conscience. Today no politican, political party, or movement fails to take this into account. Because today it is difficult to impose one or another idea, one or another political will, if modern information systems do not work for it.

The great question is, in the name of which ideas, with what aims, and in which manner the weapons of journalism are utilized.

We all know what a complex and contradictory world we live in -- complex and contradictory, but at the same time interconnected. Nowadays, when thanks to the scientific and technical revolution the media have attained unprecedented capacities and encompass the whole of the planet in a few seconds, they can and must aid people to come together and enrich one another with intellectual, ideological, and moral values, they must confirm the supreme blessing of man -- the right to life.

Now, when the need for fresh political thinking is becoming more and more pressingly necessary, when the issues of disarmament and peace have priority over all other problems, in the face of various prejudices and remnants from the past, when, in the face of the common threat -- of an annihilating thermonuclear war -- the unity of the planet is necessary, you will and your responsiblity are truly exceptional. Your professsional duty calls upon you to speak the truth, to unmask those who attempt to sabotage the peace processes, to contribute to the creation of a clear climate of trust and cooperation between peoples.

You are well-informed people, you study the positions, you drink, so to say, water straight from the source. This is why I do not think it necessary to dwell in detail on the peace proposals and concrete measures that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are undertaking, especially in the international Year of Peace. I cannot, however, fail to remind you of the eloquent silence on the Soviet nuclear testing grounds and the nuclear explosions in the U.S. State of Nevada. I cannot fail to remind you that while the U.S. Adminstration continues to propagandize its "Star Wars" program, the Soviet Union has come out with a program for star peace, has given its consent to on-the-spot inspection and verification of nuclear weapons, and is proosing a succession of fresh practical measures for disarmament and reductions in all forms of troops. Especially illustrative in this respect are the positins of the two sides at the recent summit meeting in the capital of Iceland.

After the Reykjavik meeting it is required of all of us to make more insistent efforts for a breakthrough in the struggle to limit and completely eliminate nuclear weapons and for disarmement, in order not to let slip the unique chance to build a world without weapons and wars, a world that will be able to find real solutions to the ripe global problems of mankind.

Yes, new thinking is needed not only in politics and interstate and international relations. New thinking and a new order is also needed in the field of information. You know better than me the meaning of international information imperialism; the meaning of information terrorism; and the meaning of violation of the right of the journalist to express his views frankly and defend his civic and professional honor.

The information media are becoming no less dangerous than the other means of attacking mankind, if they become subordinated to aggressive doctrines and a policy against dialogue in international life, if they are directed against the efforts to find a way out from the present alarming situation.

For this reason we are for an information order in the world that is to be based on the eternal principles of humanism, for the equal rights of all peoples to benefit from the fruits of human civilization.

I am convinced that your congress will assist in establishing the principles of precisely such an information order, which is to be subordinated to the great goals of peace and mankind's survival, for the development and advance of all peoples.

Dear delegates and guests,
It is universally known that Bulgaria is the creator and heir of treat humanist traditions. The sun shines the same on everyone, the creators of the Bulgarian letters proclaimed more than 11 centuries ago, and our modern journalists also have this at their service. This unchanging human principle has also been upheld by socialist Bulgaria, whose foreign policy s peace-loving, consistent, and constructive. This principle is also followed by Bulgarian journalists -- active participants in your international organization.

In the name of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and also in my own name, may I once again wish success for the work of your congress.

I wish new successes to you, and through you to progressive an democratic journalism, in defense of peace and cooperation among peoples.

May we energetically and selflessly, with talent and inspiration, serve the common hopes and common efforts for a nuclear-free world, a world of peace!

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Journalists Awards Announced

AU221350 Sofia BTA in English 1221 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Sofia, October 22 (BTA) -- At its 10th Congress, the International Organisation of Journalists announced its International Journalist Awards for 1986.

They go, posthumously, to Jose Carrasco Tapia of Chile, and to Palestinian Hanna Mukbel.

Jose Tapia, head of the international desk of the "ANALISIS" magazine, who fought for the freedom of the Chilean people, was murdered in September this year.

Palestinian journalist Hanna Mukbel, secretary general of the Federation of Arab Journalists (F.A.J.) and member of the P.L.O. Information Commission, fell victim to a terrorist attack.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES CPSU PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL

AU222040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] On 22 October Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received Vladimir Sevruk, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, who is taking part in the work of the 10th IOJ Congress. The guest was briefed on the tasks that are currently being solved in Bulgaria in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Special attention was devoted to the topical issues of ideological work and to the cooperation between the two fraternal parties in this area at the present stage.

YEMENI MUFTI DEPARTS; PAPER REPORTS ON VISIT

AU211523 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Oct 86 p 4

["Own Information" report: "The Visit of the Mutfi of the Yemen Arab Republic Has Ended"]

[Text] The visit of Ahmad Zabarah, the mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic, to Bulgaria as the guest of the Grand Mufti's Office in Sofia, has ended.

During his stay in our country, the Yemeni visitor was acquainted with the state of Muslim faith. He had meetings and conversation with Grand Mufti Miran Topchiev and with the regional muftis in Plovdid, Kurdzhali, and Smolyan. He met imams and representatives of the Bulgarian Muslim boards. In these cities Ahmad Zabarah visited mosques and took part in religious services.

In Sofia the eminent guest had meetings and conversations with members of the Supreme Spiritual Council of the Muslim Faith.

The Yemeni religious figure was received by Krustyu Trichkov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

The guest visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had talks with Deputy Minister Lyubomir Popov, chairman of the Committee for Questions of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Cults. Ahmad Zabrah was briefed on the religious faiths in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the normative documents regulating the lives of the religious organizations, and the complete freedom which the believers of all faiths enjoy.

Before his departure, Ahmad Zabarah gave a press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

DELEGATES SPEAK AT COPENHAGEN PEACE CONGRESS

AU2208558 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19 October carries on pages 1 and 4 a 400-word repoort by Boyko Vutov, special RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Copenhagen, entitled: "With the Heartbeat of Our Planet" describing the 18 October proceedings at the Copenhagen World Peace Congress.

Vutov notes the presence at the session of Bulgarian scientist, Prof Nansen Bekhar, who addressed the group of scientists and "explained his views on certain new functions of science as regards peace, as well as on the duties and responsibilities of scientific workers for peace. he informed the audience on the goals of the Ekoforum for Peace, which was recently established in our country."

Vutov describes the afternoon seminars of the congress which were devoted to "various aspects of the peace movement -- such as the ecological struggle, the approach to terrorism, and the future strategy of the peace-loving forces and movements." He mentions the presence at the afternoon session of Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, leader of the Bulgarian delegation and chairman of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee, stating: "Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin expressed his views on the changes that must be accomplished in the work of the peace movement. The new political realities in the world impose the need for new thought, even for the space movement's fighters, for the sake of preserving life on earth and halting in time before the brink of nuclear disaster. The speaker cited the activites of antiwar movements in the Balkans as an example of joint action -- achieved through mutual acquaintance and confidence."

Vutov stressed that the question of strengthening mutual confidence was one of the main subjects of the World Peace Congress session on 18 October, adding in this context: "Understanding and mutual confidence, which represent the basis for improving the international dialogue, through mutual acquaintance, and through mutual contacts between the broadest circles. The peace movement's fighters are called upon to contribute actively to this cause."

Vutov closes his report by once more emphasizing the "words of recognition for the policy of the USSR and of the socialist countires" expressed at the Copenhagen congress, adding that "this policy is aimed at the development and consolidation of mutual confidence -- in the humanitarian and political fields, as well as in the military sector. These efforts are producing results -- which are confirmed by the Stockholm decisions and by the further pursuit of the all-European dialogue, despite all difficulties."

ILO ACCUSED OF 'FERVENT POLITICAL CONSERVATISM'

AU211309 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p 6

[Ivan Zakhariev article: "'Sleeping Beauty' on the Shores of Lake Geneva"]

[Excerpts] It is hardly possible today in the modern world to deny the right of man to work. Nevertheless this right of man to work continues until today to be the sharpest social and economic problem of the capitalist states' social life. [passage omitted]

The increase in the number of unemployed concerns the progressive public, and the issue is being discussed at many international forums. The representatives of the capitalist and transnational monopolies deliberately avoid discussing it, and simultaneously try to prove the existence of "dangerous" violations of the rights of the working people and the trade unions in the socialist countries. The representatives of capitalism in the ILO in Geneva are especially unrestrained. For many years now they have been conducting a policy of discrimination against the socialist countries, and the organization's leading organs will not allow decisions to be adopted on improving the conditions of the working poeple in the capitalist and developing countries. [passage omitted]

On the shores of Lake Geneva the water is astonishingly calm. The sundial does not measure the minutes preceding the nuclear apocalypse. So there is no reason for concern. We must not think, however, that the gentlemen who work in the Administrative Council of the ILO are indifferent. At this 72d session in June 1986 they again demonstrated their fervent political conservatism: They rejected the proposal that employers from the capitalist states and plant directors from the socialist countries participate on an equal basis in the work of the executive organ. Leonid Kostyn, representative of the USSR Government to the ILO, described this as "inadmissible discrimination."

Francis Blanchard, ILO general secretary, spoke at the 72d General Conference of ILO. The topic of his speech was: "The Changing World of Labor -- Basic Problems of the Future." It was a brilliant demonstration of the skill of simultaneously stating the facts and yet sidestepping the sharp modern contradictions between labor and capital. In the final account, the rocks under water have been sidestepped, and the organization has nothiong else to do than to think about "the problems of the future...."

The members of the Administrative Council demonstrated with their actions that they are allergic to the trade unions and their struggle for the rights of the working people. And when because of circumstances it is neverthelss necessary to speak about the rights of the working people, they prefer to delegate this "defense" to the rightist-reformist trade union International Confederation of Free Trade unions, which, and this is not secret at all, is governed by the AFL-CIO, an organization known for its relations with the CIA. Must we then be surprised that the ILO adheres to antisocialist and anti-Soviet slogans and actions? In recent years the Administrative Council focused its activity on the so-called "control mechanism" created for reviewing "petitions" of trade unions in some countries (meaning reformist trade unions of the kind such as "Solidarity" -- author's note). In fact, overt enemies of the workers' class are members of this "control mechanism." Their aspirations reach far: They want to become a "court" of sorts for the class trade unions and the socialist countries. They even voice proposals to interfere in the internal affairs of the trade unions of sovereign socialist countries.

Thus the "Sleeping Beauty" on the shore of Lake Geneva is only ostensibly attractive and innocently beautiful.

DZHUROV'S 'ORDER OF THE DAY' FOR AIR FORCE

AU201411 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Oct 86 p 1

["Order of the Day of the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- published on Air Force Day]

[Text] Comrade officers and generals
Comrade airmen, cadets, sergeants and noncommissioned officers,
Comrade workers and military employees,
Comrade veterans and soldiers of the reserve.
Today the Bulgarian poeople and its armed defenders festively celebrate Air Force Day.

Every year on this festive day we mark the achievements of our native air force, and successes of the pilots, navigators, engineers, technicians, workers, servicemen, of all those who keep watch in order that our native Bulgarian skies should always be pure! This year we celebrate Air Force Day in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor upsurge and of active work to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Scion of the 9 September Socialist Revolution, our Air Force is the heir to the glorious battle traditions of the Bulgarian air force cadres. They have passed along the glorious road of battle, strewn with heroism and self-sacrifice, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet pilots in the battles against the Nazis in the Patriotic war.

In the years of socialist advance, under the wise leadership and fatherly care of the party, and with unselfish fraternal Soviet aid, the Air Force has grown up as a reliable defender of the air frontiers of our socialist native land.

Today, in the ranks of our military Air Force there serve airmen with high flying and combat skills, with indestructible morale, patriots and internationalists, watchful protectors and enthusiastic builders of socialism.

Under the conditions of the present-day complex international situation, greatly exacerbated due to the fault of the aggressive imperialist forces led by the United States, the airmen of the Air Force, together with the other armed services of the Bulgarian People's Army and in united ranks with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the invincible Soviet Army, are ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty to defend the homeland and the achievements of socialism.

Comrade officers and generals,
Comrade airmen, cadets, sergeants and noncommissioned officers,
Comrade workers and military employees,
Comrade airforce veterans and soldiers of the reserve,
I congratulate you most cordially on Air Force Day!
I wish you robust health and fresh, even greater successes in combat and political training, in the struggle to master and utilize the full possibilities of the aviation and operation equipment, and to achieve a breakthrough in strengthening discipline, increasing vigilance, and raising to a qualitatively high level the fighting might of the Air Force.

Long live the Bulgarian Air Force!
Glory to the Bulgarian Communist Party -- organizer and inspirer of all our victories!
May our socialist homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, long live and flourish.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

STROUGAL DEPARTS ON VISIT TO GREECE 22 OCT

LD221134 Prague CTK in English GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left here today for an official visit to Greece, at the invitation of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou.

He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul, first Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Frantisek Langer and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Greece Jozef Nalepka.

The visit is to help all-round deepening and extension of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Greece in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The visit of Lubomir Strougal will undoubtedly strengthen all positive tendencies in Czechoslovak-Greek relations which, as their history to date shows, are beneficial to the people of both countries.

Implementation of agreements on cooperation and the possibilities of extending it will be evaluated during the visit.

The Czechoslovak premier was last the guest of a Greek prime minister -- at that time Yeoryios Rallis -- in October 1980. At present Lubomir Strougal is returning Andreas Papandreou's visit to Czechoslovakia in 1984, during which the two countries signed a long-term program of development of industrial and technological cooperation.

Relations of beneficial cooperation and understanding between Czechoslovakia and Greece started to develop after the 1974 overthrow of the fascist junta in Greece. They distinctly intensified when the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] came to power and its chairman Andreas Papandreou became Greek prime minister in October 1981. At the same time the contacts confirmed that with real goodwill, the different social systems are not an obstacle to the promotion of relations.

Regular ministerial consultations have been taking place between Czechoslovakia and Greece and contacts are developing between parliaments, as well as between the two countries' Communist Parties and between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and PASOK.

Visits this year testify to the rich contacts between Czechoslovakia and Greece: Greek Deputy Minister of Economy Ioannis Papandoniou visited Czechoslovakia in January, a trade union delegation in February, Communications and Transport Minister Yeoryios Papadimitriou in April, Yeoryios Tsamis, general secretary of the Greek-Czechoslovak Society in May. In June, environmental issues were discussed during a visit by Greek Interior and Public Order Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyioryas. The visit of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina to Athens last September also contributed to the development of cooperation.

Czechoslovakia and Greece are interested in stable development of their economic contacts and are striving for favourable conditions of the growth of trade and modern forms of cooperation. With the trade volume of 110 million dollars in 1985, Greece ranked 14th in Czechoslovak foreign trade with developed capitalist states.

Czechoslovakia exports to Greece metallurgical products, sawnwood, textile and glass products, tractors, cars, machine tools and forming machines, and imports cotton, farm products, textiles and leather. Possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Greek enterprises on third markets have not yet been fully used.

Contacts are also successfully developing between trade union, youth and women's organizations, in culture, science and health care.

PCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

AU221526 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 86 p 2

["Z"-signed report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] A PCE delegation led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee, arrived in the CSSR on 20 October on the basis of a mutual accord. The delegation was greeted at Prague airport by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department.

JAKES, SOJAK RETURN FROM TRIP TO USSR

LD212242 Prague CTK in English 2137 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 21 (CTK) -- Member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes and Central Committee department head Zbynek Sojak returned here today from the Soviet Union.

They were on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

PRESS REPORTS ACTIVITY OF WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

AU181822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Jan Kovarik dispatch from Copenhagen: "World Peace Congress Opens"]

[Excerpts] The World Peace Congress [WPC], convened within the framework of the International Year of Peace which was proclaimed by the United Nations, opened on 15 October in the Bella Center, located on the outskirts of Copenhagen. Up to 2,300 delegates from more than 130 countries, representing millions of people who are not indifferent to current developments and are actively striving to consolidate peace, will attend. They include a delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Movement led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front's Central Committee. Hermond Lannung from Denmark was elected chairman of the International Preparatory Committee of the congress by acclamation.

The area in front of the Bella Center was bustling from the early hours of the morning. Individual delegations were arriving and being welcomed by young Danish peace defenders. Most participants signed the appeals of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which the Japanese antiwar activists had brought with them.

However, people to whom the idea of peace is alien also strove to attract the delegates' attention, using provocative slogans out of anticommunism's kitchen. A few even got into the conference hall; a couple of well-nourished male youngsters seized the microphone there and started shouting offensive slogans at the delegates. They immediately received an answer: The hall began chanting "Go home, CIA! -- CIA out!" After that it was no problem for the organizers to remove these people. This was an example of intrigue spun against it from the very beginning in the West by forces whose plans are least suited by a broad peace movement. The promptness with which the television cameras and the bourgeois journalists focused attention on the youngsters proved that this was an action prepared and thought out in advance, an action that was meant to have a negative influence on the opening of the congress itself. But the reverse happened -- the incident raised the combat spirit of those present.

It was in this spirit that the entire ceremonial opening was held, including the cultural program, which included a performance by Landy, soloist of the Copenhagen Royal Opera, who is involved in the Artists for Peace movement. After that, the delegates unanimously elected Hermond Lannung from Denmark, chairman of the International Preparatory Committee, to be chairman of the Congress. He delivered the opening speech.

In his speech he summed up the preparatory work accomplished since the moment, 18 months ago, that it was decided to hold the congress in Denmark's capital. The significance of the congress increased in light of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. The speaker stressed the democratic and open nature of the preparatory phase and reminded that the goal of the congress is to support the program of the UN International Year of Peace by linking together more people in the fight for peace and disarmament and that it should contribute to the broad discussion for the establishment of necessary conditions for the peaceful development of mankind. The dialogue at the congress between the representatives of movements from countries with different social systems should contribute to putting an end to the arms race and to beginning specific disarmament steps. The world must decide between life and death, and that is why it is most important to halt nuclear arms buildup and to start liquidating these weapons, H. Lannung said.

He expressed regret over the failure of the Reykjavik meeting and simultaneously stressed that now in particular the peace movement must multiply its efforts and mobilize further forces against the threat of a nuclear war. He underscored the idea of nuclear free zones, the initiatives of the so-called Palme Commission, and other proposals. He rejected the American "Star Wars" project, which is threatening to increase armament in an unprecedented way, and he reminded listeners of the significance of efforts to ban all nuclear tests.

The speech of the congress chairman was followed by a video recording of the message sent by Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and by the greetings sent by Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi and delivered by the secretary general of the Indian National Congress. V. Ustinov, assistant secretary general of the United Nations, also delivered a speech.

Those present at the ceremony received with agreement the statement made by David Cartwright, member of the American delegation's leadership. He declared that President Reagan's claim about the need to insist on space arms does not correspond to the views of most Americans, who reject armament and regard "Star Wars" as the main obstacle to disarmament. Soviet writer G. Borovik then reminded listeners of the USSR's proposals that Comrade Gorbachev had submitted to the U.S. President, the adoption of which by the United States would signify striking progress in the disarmament effort.

During the morning the congress participants began their deliberations in seven workshops, dealing with peace and justice, disarmament, peace and liberation, peace and human rights, peace and human needs, life for peace, and peace and trust [duvera]. The women's center and the Young Peace Club started working at the same time.

The attention of journalists attending the congress was greatly attracted by a press conference given by Soviet and American participants in the meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Iceland. the prevailing general opinion was that Reagan had completely ignored the interests of Western Europe and that his perseverence in the space arms project represents a danger to future life in the world.

At the opening of deliberations the congress was greeted by members of the international young people's Caravan of Peace, which had left Budapest on 29 September and was more than 2 weeks on the road. It consists of up to 200 boys and girls from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Columbia, and Sierra Leone, who held meetings and talks in large and small cities. Their stopovers were in Vienna, Linz, Munich, Strasbourg, Luxemburg, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. On 16 October, they will meet the Danish public in Copenhagen at an evening of discussion and song. They will then proceed to the GDR and end their trip in Prague on 21 October.

Among other things, the caravan brought with it signatures in support of the liberation of N. Mandela, who is being held in prison by South African racists; greetings from the youth of the countries through which the caravan passed; and wishes that the congress will contribute to the expansion and deepening of the peace movement in the world.

Disarmament Appeal

LD191646 Prague CTK in English 1427 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) -- The World Peace Congress ended here today with an urgent call for a halt to feverish nuclear armament on the earth, prevention of its spreading to space and liquidation of all nuclear weapons.

The five-day event was attended by more than 3,000 activists from 136 countries of all continents. The delegation of the Czechoslovak peace movement was headed by Deputy Chairman of the National Front Tomas Travnicek.

Already during the sessions, many of the participants signed an appeal submitted by the delegates of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania that all nuclear weapons tests be immediately halted as the first measure and that "Star Wars" be prevented. This Copenhagen appeal, overwhelmingly supported by the Congress participants, is being addressed by the countries known as the Delhi Six not only to politicians but also the broad public and the peace movement of the world, in an effort to increase pressure on those who bear main responsibility for the fate of mankind.

During the final session today, Valentin Luco of Argentina summed up the results of the discussion in the seven groups on various aspects of the preservation of peace, such as disarmament, confidence, justice, human needs and human rights. He stressed their topical nature at the present time and the possibility to achieve harmony among them. for this it is necessary to further intensify the effort of all peace forces in the pursuit of their aim.

Ida Harslo [words indistinct] of Denmark informed of conclusions from discussions in eight panels concerned with the removal of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, a nuclear test ban, disarmament, the danger of militarization of space, creation of zones without nuclear weapons, security and cooperation in Europe as well as peaceful solution of regional conflicts and dissolution of military blocs. She stressed that the discussion had shown the urgent need to solve these acute problems without delay and to combine the effort of the broad spectrum of the peace movement for the struggle to enforce its demands and aims. The discussion also provided participants with new impulses how to intensify the activity of the peace movement and make it more efficient.

Brian Pryce of Britain, who informed the congress participants of the results of discussions in the more than 300-strong group of trade unionists from 70 countries, pointed out that although the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan were not as the peace movement had expected, the peace forces were not losing hope for progress. The meeting clearly showed who obstructs disarmament and what must be fought against. This is why the main demand of trade unionists, linking the struggle for social rights with the struggle for peace, is to halt nuclear tests and preparations of "star wars".

Also other speakers, who reported on the activities of the youth and women's centres at the congress, underlined the urgent demand of the two groups for a halt to the arms race and release of resources, tied by armament, for the solution of social and economic problems.

Krzysztof Ostrowski, director of the U.N. Secretariat for the International Year of Peace, underlined at the final session the importance of international peace cooperation among government organizations and non-government groups and individuals. U.N. Under-Secretary-General Vyacheslav Ustinov presented to the congress participants and organizers a letter of thanks from the U.N. Secretary-General for holding this massive action in the internatinal year of peace, action which gave the peace movement new impulses and strength for further struggle.

President of the world congress of peace forces Hermond Lannung said that the gathering had fulfilled the expectations of the peace public. Its participants are departing with new ideas, proposals and impulses for the further activity of the peace movement, which must be further strengthened and united.

Hermond Lannung underlined the frank discussion and exchange of views which avoided no subjects. He strongly condemned the attempts of certain political parties, organizations, individuals and bourgeois press in the West to discredit the congress. However, the evident unity and solidarity of the participants was a cogent reply to these futile attempts. Hermond Lannung again called for unity of the peace movement which, despite its broad and diversified basis pursues the common aim. We shall be successful and achieve disarmament only in joint endeavour, he stated.

The Copenhagen appeal, made by the participants in the world peace Congress from Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania to the world public, reads: "To halt the nuclear arms race on earth and to prevent it in outer space, to eliminate all nuclear weapons, we demand as urgent practical steps: -- Stop all nuclear weapons tests immediately! No to star wars!"

The demands and aims of the world peace movement were supported today by a huge international rally in the centre of Copenhagen.

Despite heavy rain, thousands of inhabitants of the Danish capital came to join the congress delegates at the meeting.

Some facts and figures on the congress were given at a final press conference. It was noted that the more than 3,000 participants included 2,468 delegates, over 250 journalists and some 500 activists who helped organize the meeting.

The congress received many letters and messages of greetings, e.g. from the U.N. secretary-general, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and American Senator Edward Kennedy.

In addition to the Copenhagen appeal signed by most of the participants already during the congress, more than 2,800 signatures were also collected under the Japanese appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the prevention of nuclear war. The peace movement will further distribute the appeals for signature to the whole world.

PARTY AUDITING COMMISSION HEAD ON CURRENT TASKS

AU122134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, in the series "Strategic Line: Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development": No Diminishing of the Demands on Personal Responsibility" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /The extent and quality of tasks set by the 17th congress increase the considerable demands set on the work of party, state, economic and social agencies and organizations. The essential prerequisite for successful progress toward the goals of the eighth quinquennium is to know how to make practical use of all that has proved viable, that has asserted itself, and is benefiting society. On the other hand, we must rid life of all that impairs the results of working collectives and is justly criticized by the public. The demand to link the fulfillment of exacting tasks with new thinking and new approaches to ensuring the party's economic policy is becoming increasingly urgent./

To overcome established ideas on the firms and methods of work, which time and developments have made obsolete, does not in the least /mean to deny the continuity of our social development. The basic principles of socialism have proven themselves; they were, are, and will continue to be valid. At present we are primarily concerned with gradually replacing the management mechanism used during extensive development with one that corresponds to conditions of improving our national economy./ Regrettably, we have not yet succeeded in unambiguously orienting all our ministries, general managements, and the enterprise sphere toward activities that would yield the best possible quality and efficiency with a minimum of costs and with full respect for all social interests and needs. [passage omitted]

/This is the reason why our party, state, economic, and social organizations must remove the causes of shortcomings, why they must develop the working people's initiative further, and why they must rely on the working people's activity when coping with the difficulties in production and management. The opportunity for this is provided by the current annual membership meetings and the conferences of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH)./

The party's demand for accelerated economic development expresses the objective interests of the socialist society and fully corresponds to the people's wishes. However, conflicting with this are various kinds of stereotypical thinking and acting among certain management staff of ministries and other central agencies, as well as among middle managers, in both enterprises and plants. [passage omitted] But the upsurge of production forces on a qualitatively different level that the congress demands from us is unthinkable without our overcoming old styles and methods of work.

This /immensely complicated struggle will not lack clashes in all places, clashes with expressions of indifference, incompetence, irresponsibility, laggardness, and waste. It will not be without conflicts with people (wherever they work) who can no longer cope, or do not know how to cope, all the more so if they do not want to cope -- people who even violate party statutes or the laws of the socialist state./ Under present conditions only those who do not hide behind the authority of socialism but, on the contrary, who create this authority by their work can fulfill their mission in executive positions. [passage omitted]

To understand the times, and the duties following from them, means to assess the situation boldly and realistically -- not to see things rosier than they are, and not to succumb to hopelessness in the belief that the goals cannot be reached. It means to get rid of methods and styles of work that are not proving their worth, and to master approaches that help a person accomplish the tasks for which he is responsible.

/The strategic goals of the party policy are binding and firm. What does and must change are the means for achieving these goals more rapidly, and in a better and more rational manner./ [passage omitted]

/The basis of all success in every working place is, now as always, strict working discipline, good organization and management, exacting control checks, and the implementation of personal responsibility./

Were we to appraise a ministry on the basis of its fulfillment of mere bulk indexes, and not of the qualitative indexes of the plan, the ministry easily could start looking for ways to further amend the plan, to hide its reserves, to defend and push through lower tasks. Life tells us that this is so. [passage omitted]

Thus one must not become lax for a single moment, in the effort to lastingly and energetically improve management and organizational work on all levels. We all must realize anew /that it is unthinkable and impossible to build a socialist society except as a collective feat. Obviously, this feat must show a crystallized measure of personal responsibility./

In the process of unifying and mobilizing forces and means, a party organization has an indispensable mission, regardless of whether it operates in a plant, enterprise, general management, or ministry. At present the main thing is that it should objectively assess, in its all-round activities, the degree of personal responsibility with which this or that person carries out the party's economic policy, and the results he achieves in this. [passage omitted]

Today it is particularly important and necessary that every working person grasp, and consider it his own concern, that the fulfillment of this year's plan -- and meeting debts where they still exist -- as well as a good preparation for 1987 fully depend on his working creativity./ We all should deeply master the simple truth that the better we work today, the better we will live tomorrow. We consider nobody a mere uninvolved onlooker in this. Every honest citizen and conscientious worker is our ally. That is why we want the broad strata of people to speak out about the way the party's policy is being carried out, and why we want them to put their shoulder to the wheel, in the interests of the happy future of our fatherland.

GOVERNMENT, SED APPROVE USSR REYKJAVIK STANCE

LD221549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Berliln, 22 Oct (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers view the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik as an important political event that carries extraordinary weight in the struggle against the arms race, and for the banning and removal of nuclear weapons. They pay tribute to the constructive and bold approach of the USSR to the discussion of the vital interests of mankind, and state that the GDR fully and wholly supports this responsible position of the USSR.

The meeting in Reykjavik has made clear to all the world that concrete agreements on the comprehensive reduction of nuclear weapons and on the nonmilitarization of space as proposed by the Soviet Union is possible. This concerns the radical reduction of strategic offensive weapons, the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe with the simultaneous reduction of such missiles in Asia, the freezing of missiles within range less that 1,000 km as well as strict adherence to the requirements of the ABM Treaty, and a complete ban on nuclear explosions. Thus the danger of a nuclear inferno could be clearly reduced in this decade; thus it could be completely banned in this century. The Soviet proposals take account of the principle of equality and equal security as well as of the security interests of the two sides concerned, of those of their allies and of the hopes and wishes of all states and peoples.

Unfortunately the proposals of the Soviet Union did not receive the necessary response in Reykjavik. A historic chance was wasted because the U.S. Administration refused to give up its star wars program, adhere to and strengthen the ABM Treaty, and thus give up its striving for military superiority.

No one can understand why the arms race first has to be extended into space if the reality exists of removing nuclear weapons on earth by reciprocal agreements and strict verification. Not SDI but effective disarmament is life's protection and shield.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers note that a new stage has now started in the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear inferno. It calls for more comprehensive efforts aimed at reducing nuclear confrontation and achieving normal relations between states.

It is now more important than ever to ensure a fundamental solution to the problems of war and peace with all forces of reason and realism. There is no other path.

Political dialogue, contacts, and negotiations must be intensified so that everything that was taking shape in Reykjavik becomes a reality now. The desire of the peoples and states must be expressed even more energetically in order to pave the way for reason. The conscience of the world must and shall determine world development.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers state that, alongside its allies and together with all peace-loving forces, the GDR will, as before, actively contribute to ensure that the present generation will be able to confidently go about its peaceful work without fear of nuclear war.

AGREEMENT WITH SPD ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD212118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (ADN) -- Principles for a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe worked out by a joint SED and SPD working party were revealed to the public in Bonn today by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, chairman of the Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommittee in the FRG Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium, at an international press conference.

A joint communique published on the same day says that the principles were adopted earlier by the SED Central Committee Politburo on the recommendation of Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by the SPD Presidium on the recommendation of party Chairman Willy Brandt and leader of the Bundestag group Hans-Jochen Vogel. The principles are based on a corresponding proposal by the Palme commission. They envisage the creation of, initially, a 150-km-wide nuclear weapons-free area on both sides of the border between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states on the territories of the FRG, the GDR, and the CSSR.

"This principles make clear what can be achieved as the result of government negotiations," the communique emphasizes. "This is an appeal to all governments in East and West that maintain armed forces in the planned corridor to start negotiations on the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor at the earliest possible date. Such a corridor would supplement the negotiations in Geneva, specifically those on dismantling medium-range missiles, and create greater security for both sides." Particularly following the meeting in Reykjavik "stronger efforts and initiatives" were "necessary in order to use the positive starting points of the meeting to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth."

At the press conference, Hermann Axen described the principles as "a new and extraordinarily important political disarmament initiative" by the SED and the SPD. It has come about even though both parties stand on different political and ideological positions, work in states with differing social orders, and are reliable partners in their alliances on either side.

"There is nothing more important in our time," Hermann Axen said, "than to safeguard the survival of mankind and to actively support peace." The USSR's disarmament proposals have opened up a historic chance of freeing the whole world from nuclear weapons. The smaller and medium-sized states are also called upon to help the voice of reason and realism in world politics to break through. No more time must be wasted in central Europe in particular, where both alliance systems directly face one another and which is stuffed full with weapons systems of all kinds, particularly with nuclear weapons of various ranges. A military incident here would immediately have the most catastrophic consequences and would extinguish all life. That is why a war should never again be allowed to emanate from Europe, and from German soil in particular, but only peace. The GDR was and remains prepared to take concrete steps to safeguard peace with all who allow realism and reason to rule.

Hermann Axen pointed out that the GDR Government gave a positive response in 1983 to the Swedish proposal for a nuclear weapons-free corridor and had proposed that the Federal Government should also support this initiative. Sadly, the reaction so far has been negative.

As a result of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt in September 1985, a joint SED and SPD expert group was formed, the results of which have now been presented after six sessions in the form of the principles. This makes clear what might be achieved through negotiations between the governments of the GDR and the FRG, the CSSR, as well as other interested European states. With their joint initiative for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone, the SED and the SPD have shown that disarmament solutions are possible with reason, realism, and good will.

Egon Bahr said that the working party approved by Willy Brandt and Erich Honecker to discuss this subject was able to draw on the experiences of the talks on a chemical weapons-free zone. It quickly reached the conclusion not to work out a model for a treaty this time but principles that could serve as guidelines for the necessary government negotiations. Together with chemical weapons, tactical nuclear weapons are part of strategic doctrines and deployment planning on both sides.

Particularly in the wake of Reykjavik, the proposals point the way to a path, benefitting the European neighbors, which also eases the responsibility of the two superpowers. The corridor would have all the control mechanisms that already exist internationally. Over and above this the exchange of lists on weapons to be removed, permanent control points and, uniquely, in a formulated East-West initiative, spot-checks were laid down.

With the implementation of the corridor a step would be taken that would have important consequences for the structure of the armed forces on both sides. It is along the lines of the structural nonaggressive capability of armies demanded by the SPD and raises the security of both sides in a real way.

None of the differences between the SPD and the SED with regard to social systems and moral concepts are disappearing because of the principles. But they are being subordinated to the central interest in maintaining peace.

Many questions from the over 200 newsmen at the international press conference gave evidence of the great interest of the public in the new disarmament initiative of the two parties.

Hermann Axen described the initiative as highly topical and timely. The fact that particularly battlefield nuclear weapons and tactical nuclear weapons have been perfected multiplies the dangers. But, at the same time, the awareness of the European peoples that one must not stand idly by in view of the threat has grown.

Egon Bahr added that it became clear in Reykjavik what could be possible in the event of an agreement by the superpowers. At our level, he noted, we are showing what can be possible in the center of Europe. Hermann Axen pointed out that the idea of zones free of nuclear weapons is realistic. This is shown by the fact that such zones have already been agreed in treaties in Latin America and the South Pacific.

Under the conditions of the nuclear age, peaceful coexistence is not only the aim, but an objective necessity, Hermann Axen added. Egon Bahr picked up this thought and recalled the statement of the SPD that in a time of mutual assured destruction through nuclear weapons only common security or common annihilation remain. Both declarations have the policy of a security partnership as a consequence. The Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact want real disarmament, Bahr stressed. The real question is whether the West is also ready for this disarmament. Finally, Hermann Axen expressed conviction that the initiative of the two parties will be an important stimulus for the whole process of disarmament.

TRAVEL PERMITS PROCEDURE 'MORE GENEROUS'

DW221410 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The GDR is currently handling travel permits for people who want to visit their relatives in the FRG more generously. That was stated by the parliamentary state secretary in the Ministry of Intra-German Affairs, Henning, in an interview with the Daily FLENSBURGER TAGEBLATT. According to Hennig, even friendly families now have the opportunity of visiting each other. However, there is no legal claim to it, said Hennig.

ERICH HONECKER ARRIVES ON VISIT TO PRC

For XINHUA accounts of the visit to the PRC of Erich Honeceker see the International Affairs and Eastern Europe sections of the 21 October China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC SENDS THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU211507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The PRC party and state leadership has conveyed cordial thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; for the GDR congratulatory telegram on the 37th anniversary of the PRC. The message is signed by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

KURT HAGER RECEIVES PRC ACADEMY PRESIDENT

AU201248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Hu Sheng, CPC Central Committee member and president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, for a talk on 14 October.

At the friendly meeting Kurt Hager briefed his guest on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions for strengthening socialism and peace. He discussed the SED's science policy, particularly the tasks of social sciences in implementing the central research plan of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences of the GDR in the 1986-90 period.

Both partners in the talks praised the successfully developing cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the GDR Academy of Sciences.

The talk was attended by the members of the SED Central Committee Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee; Werner Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences and head of the social sciences research area; and Xing Fu Fan [name as published], charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in the GDR.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU221234 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 86 p 1

[Message of condolence from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, the Council of Ministers, and the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique -- dated 20 October]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

I received the information on the tragic death of the president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, our comrade and friend Samora Moises Machel, with great consternation.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the government, and the people of the GDR I express heartfelt sympathy on the severe bereavement to the Frelimo Party, the government, and the people of the friendly People's Republic of Mozambique.

With Samora Moises Machel the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people lost a great son under whose outstanding leadership the armed struggle against colonial rule was started and brought to victory under great sacrifices.

As the first president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel achieved lasting merits in overcoming, step by step, the difficult colonial heritage left by imperialism and in building a new life. Samora Moises Machel was an outstanding representative of the national liberation movement of Africa and the Nonaligned Movement. He made a significant contribution to the struggle of the African peoples for peace and independence and against colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid.

For the GDR the death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel means the loss of a sincere friend and close fellow fighter who, through great personal work, contributed to developing and deepening the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

Together with the Mozambican people the GDR is mourning for a passionate patriot of Mozambique and a tested internationalist. In accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation, the GDR will continue the path of the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

Samora Moises Machel will never be forgotten by our party and our people.

Erich Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

HONECKER GREETS JOURNALISTS MEETING IN SOFIA

AU211257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] in Sofia:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council I convey the best greetings to the 10th IOJ Congress.

The GDR appreciates the active work of the IOJ in the 40 years of its existence -- work for peace, cooperation, and understanding among the peoples -- its solidarity with all countries and social forces struggling for national independence and social progress.

The most important task of GDR policy is to safeguard peace for the present and future generations. A nuclear inferno would annihilate mankind. It is the highest political and moral obligation to prevent such a development. Following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, the main thing now is to utilize the chance and work to ensure that the question of war or peace will be decided in favor of peace. Journalists can make contribution to ensuring that the world conscience will determine the world's development.

We regard the policy of dialogue and cooperation as the path to advance armament limitation and disarmament and to reduce tensions. With their deeds to strengthen the GDR, the citizens of our country stand for their responsibility for peac.

The GDR mass media feels committed to these lofty goals. It lets itself be guided by the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress to do everything for the well-being and the happiness of the people, for peace. Far beyond the borders of our country it supports a worldwide policy of coalition of reason and realism.

We are convinced that the journalists on all continents have a high responsibility to ensure that peace, disarmament, and security will become determining factors of international life at the threshhold to the next millenium. May new, strong impulses for that emanate from the 10th IOJ Congress and may the expectations thus be met that the democratic public places in the world organization of journalists.

WPC DELEGATES MEET GREEK, FRG FIGURES IN COPENHAGEN

AU210902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 86 p 5

[Jochen Preussler and Dr Jochen Reinert report: "Demand in Copenhagen: GDR Delegation Met Representatives From Greece and FRG"]

[Text] Cophenhagen -- The demand that the arms race on earth should be halted and that militarization of outer space should not be at all be permitted marked the discussion at the world congress in Internatinal Peace War in Copenhagen on October.

Connie von Praet, director at the Washington institute for security and cooperation in space, stated that only a peaceful exploitation of space would benefit mankind. She pleaded emphatically for Soviet-U.S. cooperation in this field. Soviet cosmonaut Dr Vladimir Aksionov responded by saying that the USSR vey much hopes for a resumption of that cooperation.

The White House's insistance on nuclear tests is an expression of the aspiration to military superiority, stated a group of 12 U.S. delegates. "We must note with regret that the fact that a comprehensive test ban was not concluded is the sole fault of our government", they underscored.

Spokesmen from Brazil, India, Japan and other countries cautioned that the worldwide peace movement must intensify its effort to bring about a genuine disarmament. Jeffrey Segall, member of the British section of the association "International Physicians for Preventing Nuclear War (PPNW), termed it a human right to insist on the termination of nuclear tests.

Delegation from the two countries reaffirmed the agreement between the peace movements of Greece and the GDR at a meeting in Copenhagen. Retired General George Koumanakos, vice president of the Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament of Greece, (KEADEA), as well as Prof Dr Alkis Argyriadis, president of the Greek Committee for Detente and Peace (EEDYE), stressed the need to redouble efforts, particularly after Reykjavik.

On Friday night the GDR delegation met with representatives of FRG peace organizations. At the cordial meeting Manfred Feist, member of the SED Central Committee, stated that last but not least whether the dangerous path to further rearmament or the party toward detente is trodden depends on the peace movement.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES HUNGARY'S JUDIT CSEHAK

AU221337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 October Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the friendly meeting the partners in the talk reaffirmed that in view of the further complicated situation, it is necessary to unite all forces of reason and realism in order to let peace triumph over war. They stressed the constructive role of the far-reaching proposals for disarmament on earth and for the prevention of the arms race in space that Mikhail Gorbachev submitted during the Reykjavik meeting. Now it is all the more necessary to utilize the change to bring about a change from confrontation to detente.

They agreed that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are successfully developing on the basis of the agreement reached at the highest level. In this connection, the "Long-term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Through to the Year 2000," signed by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar, is of particular importance.

In the cultural and scientific field relations have also achieved a high level. The meeting of artists and scientists, the exchange of ensembles and exhibitions, the popularization of the best work of art and literature, the development of close partnership relations between bezirke and cities and between the associations of artists, cultural, artistic, and scientific institutions take a firm place in the intellectual-cultural life of both peoples.

Judith Csehak reported on the results achieved in implementing the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Werner Krolikowski briefed his guest on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, with which the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy in the GDR is being continued. In this connection he particularly referred to the results and tasks in sociopolitical development.

Judit Csehak, who is participating in the ceremonies on the 175th birthday of Franz Liszt at the invitation of the GDR Council of Ministers, expressed the conviction that her stay in the GDR will contribute to further deepening the fraternal cooperation between both countries.

The meeting was attended by Friedhelm Grabe, deputy minister of culture. Also present was Istvan Roska, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR.

On the same day Csehak conducted friendly talks with Friedhelm Grabe, deputy minister of culture; Hans-Joachin Boehme, minister of university and technical school affairs; Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health; and with Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU201107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 October in Berlin, Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of post and telecommunications, discussed questions of mutual communications, scientific-technological cooperation, and the assistance in vocational basic and advanced training of staff members of the Afghan post and telecommunications sector with Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of communications of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

On the same day a government agreement on cooperation between both countries in the post and telecommunications sector was signed. The document contains stipulations on the further development of the mutual post and telecommunications and the assistance in developing the news sector in both countries.

Abdul Wahed Baba Jan [spelling as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the GDR, participated in the signing ceremony.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION SENDS LETTER TO GORBACHEV

AU201526 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Writers Association has sent the following letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, CSPU Central Committee general secretary:

Dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev!

We feel committed to wholeheartedly thank you for the content and form of your appearance in Reykjavik and also for the way in which you informed the public on vital developments. You represented the basic position of humanity and you did it in a way marked by humanity and understanding for people. You supported the socialist point of view consistently and with clear logic. We feel fully a part in your actions and want to reaffirm that in the GDR authors, you have responsible fellow fighters for peace. Dear Comrade Gorbachev, in your work you can rely on our work.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Writers Association Hermann Kant, president.

MINISTER WRITES ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU190500 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management: "Our Economic and Social Policy Includes Fashioning the Environment"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There are two most closely interlinked objectives at which environmental policy in our country is aimed: to improve the working and living conditions of people and to enhance the growth of the national economy with rising efficiency.

Hence, environmental policy under socialism is not self-preserving, is not an end in itself. Nor is it limited to environmental protection regardless of how important this task is today on a national and international level. [passage omitted]

In view of the further exacerbating course of confrontation and the arms drive of influential circles of the United States and NATO, our environmental policy is more closely than ever linked with the policy for securing peace, reducing the danger of war, and eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno, with the establishment of an international security system.

This now is the most important thing for the preservation and protection of human life and its natural environment. After all, all national and international efforts to emphatically improve environmental conditions are only meaningful if a nuclear war, regardless of whether it springs from the earth or from space, is prevented and if a security system is set up. [passage omitted]

Because of its multifaceted role in the social reproduction process, water is of decisive importance among natural resources. It cannot be augmented, but it possesses the capacity of being recyclable and, hence, can be used several times over.

The task has been set for the 1986-90 5-year plan of safeguarding the growing requirements for potable water of the populace, requirements that are to increase by 15-16 percent in keeping with quality requirements and steadily under all conditions. The further increase in industrial output must be achieved with unchanged quantities of water. [passage omitted]

The 11th SED Congress has also adopted the rational employment of power sources and the reduction in specific power consumption in all sectors of the national economy as the main source for meeting the growing demand for power in the interest of environmental protection. The target is in 1990 to employ less power, equivalent to 80 million tons of brown coal, than would be necessary on the basis of the technological standards of 1985. Even under the past 5-year plan, savings of primary energy for power generation purposes have considerably reduced sulfur dioxide emissions in heating and power heating plants. [passage omitted]

The measures for the protection of the fauna and flora are comprehensive. The legal basis for this was created in the 1954 law for the protection of nature.

The 773 nature preserves, covering an area of 105,000 hectares, and the 403 scenic preserves extending over 1,964,000 hectares, that is, 18 percent of the GDR's territory, serve the purpose of preserving naturally unique and attractive areas with wild living species of animals and plants. On some 7,000 hectares they are being left in a virgin state.

The provision for the protection of species that went into effect in 1984 defines the classification of threatened plants and animals into four groups and on this basis stipulates very purposeful and differentiated measures for their protection. As a result, 856 species of animals and 136 species of plants are now being protected. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Across Country Borders [subhead]

The GDR regards international cooperation for solving environmental policy tasks as necessary.

The economic summit conference of the CEMA countries in June 1984 made the rational exploitation and protection of nature one of the six main directions of scientific-technical cooperation until 2000. As early as the beginning of the 1970's the GDR has actively worked on the 160 themes of the program for the protection of nature adopted by CEMA. Most closely connected with all this is the bilateral cooperation with the USSR and other states of the socialist community.

For decades the direct and very close cooperation concerning border waters, from planning and balancing water supplies to the servicing of water bodies, their protection and control, and flood forecasting and fighting has been organized successfully on the basis of government agreements with our two neighboring states, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR.

Since 1981 joint measures to reduce air pollution for the protection of forests on both sides of the state border between the GDR and the CSSR have been organized in keeping with a government agreement on forestry and agriculture, the power industry, and in the sphere of science and technology as well as in environmental surveillance.

It is the declared and actively pursued policy of our socialist state, in agreement of the Helsinki Final Act, to fashion mutually advantageous environmental policy relations within the framework of the United Nations and of its organizations, the United Nations Environmental Program, UNESCO, and the world Meteorological Organization, the ECE, and also on a bilateral basis with nonsocialist European states in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The bilateral relations with Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Austria, and Norway have been and still are being developed in a multifaceted manner. They have also successfully developed with the FRG and the Berlin (West) Senat. They extend from the meetings of politicians to exchanges of scientific-technical experiences among sciences and specialists and to agreed upon projects, the protection of bodies of water on rivers that flow across the borders, and flood protection.

BRIEFS

TRAINING AID FOR MOZAMBIQUE -- A protocol for cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique in vocational training was signed in Maputo today. It provides for the training of skilled workers for Mozambique in the spheres of the construction industry and metallurgy and the qualification of Mozambican cadres in the GDR over the next 4 years. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 18 Oct 86 LD]

MARJAI RETURNS FROM TRADE TALKS IN FRG

AU211430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Oct 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Jozsef Marjai's Talks in the FRG"]

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has opened the Hungarian Days in Hannover, FRG, and held talks with Martin Bangemann, West German minister for economics. During the talks the two sides exchanged views on the questions of world economy, international trade, and finance. They reviewed the situation of bilateral economic cooperation between Hungary and the FRG and examined the tasks concerning the development of relations.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Berhard Vogel, prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate, and with Ernst Albrecht, prime minister of Lower Saxony.

Istvan Horvath, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, was also present at the talks.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers discussed with Ernst Albrecht and leaders of other states, as well as with representatives of the city of Hannover and various enterprises the questions of further developing relations between enterprises of Hungary and Lower Saxony. In the building of the government of the land of Lower Saxony Jozsef Marjai gave a lecture to enterprise managers on the economic situation of Hungary and on developing concepts. The lecture was followed by a general debate on the new forms of practical cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai has returned to Budapest.

LAZAR RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MINISTER 21 OCT

LD212232 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tuesday met Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan minister of foreign cooperation and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Also present at the cordial, friendly discussion were Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, and Lizandro Chavez Alfaroi, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Hungary.

UK TRADE MINISTER CLARK CONCLUDES VISIT

AU221201 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Oct 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-British Economic Talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Alan Clark, British secretary of state for trade and industry, paid a visit to Budapest between 16 and 18 October.

The British secretary was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and by Deputy Premiers Lajos Faluvegi and Josef Marjai. He also held talks with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, and Peter Veress. [paragraph continues]

The talks were attended by Leonard Appleyard, British ambassador in Budapest. The parties discussed developments in Hungarian-British political and economic relations. They agreed that the high-level and mutual visits of last year made a significant contribution to the development of relations between the two countries. The British secretary and his Hungarian partners evaluated positively that trade between the two countries increased more than 1.5 times in the past 3 years, including an almost two-fold increase in Hungarian exports. They concluded, however, that there are more possibilities for expanding economic relations. They foresee prospects for doing so by increasing intercompany relations in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries mining, vehicle production, electronics, computer technology, and developing energy efficient equipment and technologies. In addition to this, economic relations can improve by expanding cooperation on third markets and by increasing the number of joint companies to be established in Hungary using British capital.

The British secretary has left Budapest.

LAZAR, FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD211523 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- As reported, Tuesday morning Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met in Budapest's parliament Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister of the Republic of Finland, currently on an official visit in Hungary. The parties to the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, described the Hungarian-Finnish relations as of special quality and exemplary of cooperation between countries with different social systems. Both states have the intention to maintain and continue to improve these ties. Further opportunities for the expansion of cooperation are on hand mainly in the economic sphere.

Discussing major international issues, the parties agreed on the need to make further efforts towards disarmament agreements, and took an identical position also on the Soviet-American dialogue and the continuation of East-West relations.

The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also met the Finnish foreign minister in the parliament.

In the morning Paavo Vayrynen attended a foundation stone laying ceremony at the new Finnish Embassy building in Budapest. He conveyed the greetings of the Finnish state and called the event a new milestone in bilateral links. Besides developing official contacts, there are more and more opportunities for braod strata of the two peoples to get a better knowledge of each other. The partner town movement, the Finnish friendship circles in Hungary and the Finnish-Hungarian friendship society in Finland are equally fine examples of successful cooperation which have by now come to encompass all fields of public life.

Kadar Receives Vayrynen

LD230402 Budapest MTI in English 1858 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Wednesday met Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Finnish Centre Party and foreign minister of the Republic of Finland.

At the cordial meeting the sides discussed international issues, and particularly the aftermath of the Reykjavik meeting. They took a stand for furthering the Helsinki process, and the necessity of reducing the armaments race.

The sides reviewed the traditionally good bilateral relations, and possibilities to further develop cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Matti Kahilvoto, head of the Political Main Department of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, and Arpad Hargita, Hungarian ambassador to Finland, and Arto Mansala, Finnish ambassador to Hungary.

During the day, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, also held talks with Paavo Vayrynen.

PCP'S CUNHAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MEETS SZUROS

LD212120 Budapest MTI in English 1843 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, arrived in Budapest Tuesday on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Alvaro Cunhal is accompanied by Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committe and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department. The party was met at Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Kadar Receives Cunhal

LD230406 Budapest MTI in English 1856 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Wednesday held talks with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

At the cordial and comradely meeting views were exchanged on major issues of the international communist and working class movement, and international life. The leaders of the two parties reconfirmed their commitment to an active stand for strengthening the cooperation of the international communist movement and all peace-loving, anti-imperialist, progressive forces. They welcomed the peoples, parties and movements which carry out a heroic battle in various parts of the world for national independence, freedom and for social progress, and gave an assurance of solidarity.

In connection with the Reykjavik meeting the sides appreciated the constructive and major Soviet proposals which provide a realistic and reciprocally acceptable opportunity for agreement that would promote major progress in the field of nuclear disarmament.

The sides pointed out that responsibility for obstructing agreements, and for the possible deterioration of the international climate, falls to the imperialist policy which strives to attain military superiority. They noted that further efforts are needed to check the armaments race and to promote nuclear disarmament.

The sides stated that the all-European dialogue carried out in the framework of the Helsinki process by the participating states to reduce tension and mistrust, and to extend reciprocally advantageous cooperation, has particular importance from the point of view of international peace and security. They stressed the importance of the successful completion of the Stockholm conference, and voiced the hope that the follow-up conference scheduled to begin in Vienna in early November will successfully contribute to extending detente to further areas.

Janos Kadar and Alvaro Cunhal gave briefs on their parties, and the timely tasks facing them. They highly appreciated the traditional and developing comradely relations between the HSWP and the Portuguese Communist Party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and internationalism. They voiced their conviction that further strengthening cooperation between the two parties will serve the interests of the two countries, the Hungarian and the Portuguese peoples, and the common cause of international peace and security.

On behalf of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, Alvaro Cunhal invited a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party for a visit to Portugal.

Also present at the meeting were Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

Following the meeting, Janos Kadar hosted a dinner in honour of Alvaro Cunhal. Present were Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Istvan Horvath and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the Central Committee, Geza Kotai, and Domingos Lopes.

ROMANIAN SUPREME COURT DELEGATION VISITS

AU171925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- A delegation of the Supreme Court of Romania led by its president Ion Salajan paid a visit to the Hungarian People's Republic upon the invitation of the president of the Supreme Court in the neighbor country, Jeno Szilbereky. The delegation were received by Vice-President of the Presidential Council Rezso Trautmann, Minister of Justice Imre Markoja and Chief Public Prosecutor Karoly Szijarto.

During the talks experience was exchanged on the activity and possibilities of developing cooperation between the two supreme courts.

MSZMP'S MATYAS SZUROS DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD191333 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, has departed for Moscow. Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, was at Ferihegy airport to see him off.

POLICE QUESTION SIGNATORIES OF BUDAPEST APPEAL

AU221525 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Several Polish signatories of the joint appeal for democracy issued Sunday by political oppositionists in four East European countries have been interrogated and warned by police, oppositionist circles said here Wednesday.

Those questioned were said to have included Jacek Kuron, head of the dissolved Social Self-defence Committee (KOR), and a militant of the independent trade union Solidarity, Jacek Szymanderski. They were held for two hours at Warsaw's police headquarters and "warned" against the continuation of "illegal activities," the sources said.

Mr Szymanderski was told by police that the appeal, marking the 30th anniversary of the Budapest uprising and calling for democratisation of the East European countries, was contrary to "national entente and the interests of People's Poland," according to the sources.

The appeal, unprecedented in the history of postwar Eastern Europe, was signed by 118 oppositionist; Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland, the last-named contributing 28 signatures.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES AUSTRIA'S KIRCHSCHLAEGER

LD211410 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 21 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the former president of Austria.

Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited Poland to receive the Doctor Honoris Causa title awarded to him by the Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin.

ORZECHOWSKI ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA, MEETS HAYDEN

LD230654 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Canberra, Oct. 22 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived here today for an official visit.

At Canberra airport Minister Orzechowski was greeted by his Australian counterpart William Hayden. During his stop-over in Sydney Minister Orzechowski was welcomed by representatives of the local Polonia. [Polish community]

Also today, the two foreign ministers held official talks. They reviewed and assessed the state of bilateral relations from the point of view of their further development. They pointed to the value of political dialogue and cooperation, also on the international forum, and stressed the will to increase economic exchange and the need for a more intensified development of cultural contacts.

Referring to the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the two stated that though it had not produced solutions expected by the international community, it had helped clarify stands on nuclear arms limitation and bring them closer together, except the SDI programme. The ministers expressed a conviction that the meeting in Reykjavik should open up the road for further talks aiming to seek a solution to the most significant problem at present, a peaceful future of the world, that is. In this context they refeferred to the CSCE experience and the proposal on security and cooperation in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, put forward by Mikhail Gorbahev in Vladivostok in July this year.

Minister William Hayden gave a dinner tonight in minister Orzechowski's honour. While stressing the Polonia's contribution to the development of Australia, minister Hayden expressed a conviction that despite the huge distance between the two states, Australia and Poland were linked by many ties and by either common or convergent interests, the most significant of which is the overriding one -- the protection of mankind against the threat of war.

Minister Orzechowski recalled Polish-Australian historical ties citing examples of pawel Edmund Strzelecki and Bronislaw Malinowski. He also referred to the experiences of Polish and Australian soldiers fighting wide by side on the fronts of World War Two and pointed to good bilateral cooperation at present.

DAILY EXAMINES POSSIBLE LIFTING OF U.S. SANCTIONS

AU211354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 86 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski article: "Sanctions and Other Fiascoes"]

[Excerpts] Reports from Washington assure us that "For a good many days now, a plan for lifting the sanction that were imposed on relations between the United States and Poland in 1981 has been lying on Secretary of State George Shult' desk.." Polish-language radio stations that broadcast propagands news reports from across the ocean for the purpose of exercising an "Appropriate" influence on Polish public opinion have, above all, been vying with each other to provide assurances of the imminence of such a move.

The November "Month of Polish-American Heritage" announced by President Ronald Reagan is to provide an opportunity for the stick, one of those instruments of Washington policy, to be laid down. Speaking about the Polish-American heritage, the President said: "It has earned distinction by its contribution to the creation of a great America."

Hypocrisy has once again been introduced into the propaganda of the choice between the carrot and the stick! What we do not know is whether the sticko really has been laid down or whether a smaller one will just be wielded in its place? Will we be offered the entire carrot or just a piece of it? Leaving aside the question of the exact dimensions of the carrot and the stick, what we do know for certain is that this change in Washington's position has resulted from the fiasco in which the policy of sanctions and differentiating between socialist states has ended. [passage omitted]

Contrary to Washington's expectations, Poland never found itself isolated politically. The moderate tone of the statements that were made at the time and the talks that were held with France, Italy, the FRG, and even Great Britain soon after 1981 attest to this. Economic sanctions never suited the interests nor the objectives of the governments of these states. [paragraph continues]

For the majority of states we were and still are partners worthy of engaging in cooperation with on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and interests. We are European neighbors in dialogues on coexistence and complementary partners in economic cooperation. Today, trade with these countries could be greater if we could offer a wider range of goods for export.

Perhaps the fairest assessment of the dubious benefits produced by American sanctions has come from George Blazyka (a professor at the London School of Economics). Writing in the February 1984 edition of the monthly THE WORLD TODAY, he says: "It is not completely clear whether those who lost most as a result of these actions (sanctions and Western Europe's temporary submission to the United States -- author's note) were not the Poles but those who initiated the actions."

It is difficult to have any doubt about this in Poland. The United States has lost most. Its neoglobalism and its anticommunism have led it into an anti-Polish blind alley.

There is little doubt that Washington is aware of this situation. The two things attest to this. First, some sanctions, although not the most important ones, have been gradually lifted and attempts have been made to find a pretext for removing the most burdensome restrictions. Second, after a period of 5 years, Washington must have realized that pressure and blackmail can only fail.

However, to leave this blind alley or to shift from the stick to the carrot, Washington would like to have a suitable alibi. What sort of alibi? For example, a Polish-American Heritage Month. Or, let us say, a positive assessment of certain decisions taken by the Polish Government, such as the decision to release all noncriminal prisoners, which for us is an expression of stabilization and the expansion of national accord. Or, the statements made by the president of the American Polonia Congress, Alaojze Maszewski, who has said that the maintenance of sanctions is damaging to relations between the American Polish community and their country of origin, or the views expressed by a great many congressmen who are seeking the support of this community in the November elections. But this is too little. An alibi from Poland itself would be most useful. Members of what was the Solidarity right wing are always ready to provide such an alibi, as they are now engaged in finding other forms and methods of activity.

At one time Washington relied on their support for sanctions and would quote their statements in support of its actions. Thus, they were willing to voice approval of Reagan's policy of force and restrictions.

There were also others who, when the burden of American restrictions weighted heavily on our country, provided the Washington administration with a Polish alibi by maintaining a stance of haughty silence. And today, when world opinion can see the fiasco in which the anti-Polish economic and political operation has ended, when the American administration is seeking a way out of the blind alley, the very same people, who have served Washington well in providing motives, would be prepared to express support for American moves toward Poland once again. But this time they would do so in accordance with the scenario contained in the plan lying on the U.S. secretary of state's desk. Both these "alibis" are false.

Yet there is no need to seek false alibis in relations between states. Poland has, through the words of its official representatives, always said and continues to say today that it is for the full normalization of relations with the government of the United States and the expansion of those relations on the basis of respect for sovereignty, equality, and mutual advantage. We believe that the plan for lifting sanctions lying on secretary of State George Shultz' desk should have and should only have a basis of this kind.

WARSAW TV REPORTS 21 OCT MEETING OF PZPR CC

LD212153 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today discussed steps aimed at deepening the process of national accord, and ways of enriching the structure of socialist democracy. In particular, it closely studied a report on the state of consultations and work concerning the Social Consultative Council at the office of the chairman of the State Council, and civic consultative conventions at voivodship peoples councils, voivodship socioeconomic councils, and the office of the spokesman for civic rights. A draft long-term outline plan of the work of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee was examined, and proposed topics for plenary meetings of the Central Committee were presented.

The Politburo heard a report on the course and results of official visits of friendship to our country by Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov and Premier Zbigniew Messner to the GDR.

DAILY EXAMINES SOLIDARITY'S 'DESTRUCTIVE' ACTIVITY

AU201338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 86 p 5

[Jerzy Lobman article: "Destruction and Isolation"]

[Text] In many respects, the so-called underground structures formed with a considerable delay after the proclamation of martial law remain what they were before it. Incapable of working out a real program of action, they have restricted themselves to negation, destruction, and making their presence knwon by trying to prevent normal life in the country. Only their objective possibilities have changed, but not their desire. That is what this self-styled "political" movement was all about.

On 22 April 1982, over 4 months after 13 December, the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee was formed. It commenced its activity with threatening the authorities and frightening society. It said in its first communique on 22 April: "We declare that in the event of the dissolution of Solidarity, we will not refrain from calling for a general strike and an active defense of work places." The "union" was not yet dissolved. Besides, it is difficult to understand what work places would have had to be defended in the case of its dissolution. It is difficult to interpret these words as anything other than a threat of civil war. How real this threat was is another matter. The point is the attitude of the authors of these curious appeals.

At the same time, in order to encourage as many naive people as possible to take part in this adventurism, it was announced that the authorities are seeking ways of collectivizing rural life and "destroying the independence of the church." Today, from a distance of several years, one can see how much these warnings were worth. But at the time, some excited minds could have taken them seriously. And that is what the gentlemen of the "opposition" were after, and still are.

The concept of a general strike was applied with urgency. Following the Sejm resolution which dissolved all trade unions and permitted the emergence of a new "underground," it was arrogantly declared that "the union exists because that is the will of its members" and a general strike was announced for spring 1983. This announcement was made on 20 October, in other words almost 6 months before the day of action. [paragraph continues]

The period in between was meant to be filled with many operations, including an 8-hour strike on 10 November. "Weakening the bodies of authority is an important part of strike preparations," it was said.

One should recall the conditions under which all this was taking place, what the economy was like and what the market situation was. The "underground" was only involved in one thing -- preparing further adventurism in the same style as the one forced upon the authorities by the introduction of martial law.

This was not accompanied by any positive steps. A boycott on all official organizations was declared. Cooperation with the new trade unions and workers councils was refused, and the Sejm and people's council elections and all festivities were boycotted. "No" was said to everything. What is more, whenever the authorities displayed goodwill by means of successive amnesties and a gradual relaxation of the rigors of martial law, this was played down and new "conditions" constantly demanded. According to the "underground," the lifting, preceded by the suspension, of martial law was an "insignificant act" because all the enormous work of the Sejm during martial law had not been annulled. According to these few "no gentlemen," the entire life of the country should have been moved back to the state it was in when they were sowing confusion and disaster. Neither did they wish to view the amnesties as successive acts of grace. They regarded them as something that was "owed" to them.

Still there was nothing but warnings of strikes, announcements of placard and leaflet operations, and various kinds of dishonest "analyses" and disinformation meant to fill people with doubt and draw them away from hard work, the only kind of work capable of heaving the country out of the mess into which these gentlemen had thrown it, and the kind of work which did gradually do so.

Let me give just one example. In the May 1985 "exports' report" on post-December economic policy, one can read that "the economy is being injected with money that has no backing, money from wages paid for work which fails to supply either goods or services to the market." The authors had in mind, among other things, production for defense and export purposes. They asked whether one could or should stop these spheres of production. They also asked: Who had caused not so long ago the pumping of hundreds of billions of zlotys into the economy and at the same time cut back production because of the consequent shortage of budgetary funds?

This type of attitude -- a constant combination of destructive activity with cynical and impertinent explanations for it -- repelled society from the authors of this activity. This can even be seen in their documents. When they started their underground activity they were arrogant and sure of themselves. We read in their statement of 22 April 1982: "In order to make the government recognize the need to negotiate with the authorities of Solidarity headed by Lech Walesa, we have decided on all forms of action, any form of pressure." "Resistance actions," it was repeated on 20 October, "will reveal the authorities' complete isolation." But when people saw through this pedantry and did not render their support for the "actions" planned for 20 October, a statement appeared saying that the "course of events has placed a question mark over the tactics employed by the union so far". The "protest actions" planned for November were called off, and various kinds of activity was "cancelled" and "postponed" with increasing frequency and for the most varied reasons.

Still on the threshold of June and July 1985, the "underground" no longer proclaimed a general strike, nor a 1-day strike, but a 1-hour strike because of the rise in meat prices. But even after this they were forced to concede: "The union's latest action against the drop in the standard of living has not achieved effective results. One can say that there was a lack of mass response to the call for a 1-hour strike."

The adventurist and destructive activity of the underground has led it where it is today. It has stopped being a significant element not only of great politics, but of the entire life of the country.

This development led to yet another phenomenon. In order to place this topic in an international context, the following statement was made on 28 July 1982: "We expect the underground movement to become an additional factor shaping the international situation in accordance with the Polish cause." As time went by, however, there was less and less reference to "shaping the international situation" and more and more appeals for support. This in turn led to activity that was solely for the purpose of anti-Polish propaganda and policy in the West.

In January 1983, the gentlemen of the "underground" sent to the Madrid conference a report which defamed Poland. In October of the same year, they sent a similar treatise to all the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, even suggesting an end to peaceful coexistence and cooperation between East and West and repeating all the insinuations of Western propaganda on this subject. They wrote: "The world should see Polish totalitarianism as the source of unrest and tension, and view it as a danger of war."

In November 1983, the "economic advisers" of the gentlemen of the underground wrote that "sanctions possess a symbolic meaning" and that the "authorities' propaganda," blaming the sanctions for the crisis, "is blatant lies." It is not sanctions, but a "lack of help from Western countries" that is important, they wrote.

I do not know which deserves greater emphasis here -- the cynicism of the above statement or the poor psychology of those who wanted the country's economic problems to be solved with the aid of Western charity, the way the West solves its own problems.

As we can see, destructive activity was not restricted to domestic affairs. It was also raised to an international level. However, as even the most recent lost souls alienated themselves from this way of thinking and as the isolation of the above "aktivists" increased, the international part of their interests gradually dwindled away. Somewhere, far from Poland, there are places where they can appreciate this.

DAILY VIEWS TV PROGRAM ON TRADE UNIONS

AU201456 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 p 2

[Commentary signed 'Jas': "There Will Be No Repeat!"]

[Text] What is one to think of the declaration by former Solidarity leaders who, mindless of the unlawfulness of their actions, are announcing the rebirth of former structures? What is one to think of their intentions and goals?

These questions were addressed to aktivists of the reborn trade unions by the presenter of yesterday's television news [Dziennik Telewizyjny]

Of course it was difficult to expect words of applause and support for activity which implies the formation of a so-called pluralistic, but in fact politically competitive, trade union structure. What is surprising is that the trade unionists appearing before the cameras were as sparing in their verbal disgust as they were rich in argumentation speaking against the new attempt to split the class trade union movement.

Wieslaw Wicel, chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Municipal Transportation Employees, even said that by using slogans, "these people are trying to win either their own cause or one that has nothing to do with trade union activity." One cannot dismiss the arguments of Jan Tyrka, deputy chairman of the Independent, Self-Government Trade Union of the Lenin Steelworks, who said about the current situation that "the hotbeds of tension and underground newspapers and structures have vanished" and expressed, quite simply, surprise at the fact that people bandying about lofty slogans and aware that work determines the country's future are forming illegal political structures whose functioning must lead to tension and discord. This thought was supported by Zbigniew Kaniewski, deputy chairman of the Federation of Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions of Employees of the Light Industry, who reduced the problem to one lapidary statement: "Only thanks to work can we reestablish our country's strength."

I think that the viewers of yesterday's program will agree with me that the proverbial dot over the "i" was supplied by the words of Wlodzimierz Lubanski, representing trade unions of employees in metal and electrical machinery enterprises. Lubanski recalled the past when the existence of three trade unions in this factory spelled mutual animosity, rifts, and envy. Speaking against so-called trade union pluralism and presenting data illustrating the development of the trade union movement in its new, reborn structures, Lubanski formulated the following final thought: "We trade unionists always have our door open to anyone who wants to work. There is room for everyone who wants to defend the interests of working people."

If Wlodzimierz Lubanski clearly reveals the intentions of former Soldarity leaders, recalling that "they wanted to climb over the backs of the workers in order to reach power"; if he says that it is unacceptable to him and thousands of others that "the same person, the same Polish citizen who wants to live in this country is in favor of the continuation of sanctions," then one can neither deny him the truth of what he is saying nor accuse him of demagogy.

In the documentary part of the almost 12-minute program, it is not the trade union ambitions but the political ambitions of Lech Walesa, Zbigniew Bujak, and Milewski, who resides in the Brussels office of the so-called Solidarity, that fill one with disgust. The American Senator Dodd, after meeting with Walesa and Father Jankowski at the Church of Saint Brygida in 1983, said that the former Solidarity leader is in favor of..."the continuation of sanctions, which have no influence on the Poles' standard of living." Milewski criticizes Western politicans who say that the situation in Poland has normalized and that sanctions ought to be lifted. In a press interview for a French paper, Bujak says that the application of sanctions against Poland is the "moral duty" of the Western countries...

In the context of pronouncements like these, the question whether the former Solidarity leaders are bent on trade union activity or on discord and a "repeat performance" is a rhetorical one. The television commentator was right to say that their activity is a "Polish alibi for American anti-Polish politics," a Polish alibi because it is formulated by Polish citizens in Polish. On the other hand, it is not Polish because it exacerbates difficulties not only for the government, not only for the authorities, but most of all for the entire nation.

What does our society think? The Radio and Television Committee opinion poll center asked people what losses our country has suffered as a result of these sanctions.

Some 24 percent of the people said they thought the losses were enormous, and 46 percent thought they were considerable. Whom had the sanctions affected? Some 31 percent said mainly society, and 51 percent said society, the government, and the nation to an equal degree. Only 6 percent thought that the economic sanctions had affected mainly the government.

The short tv program did not exhaust the subject. The activists of the reborn trade union movement did not present every argument. That is good. After the program there was time for thought and to cast one's mind back to a time that has left not only memories and scars, but also a general conviction that no right-minded person wants to return to such a past.

DAILY EXAMINES OCTOBER 1956 'POLITICAL TURNABOUT'

AU212231 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Oct 86 p 3

[Bogdan Hillebrandt article: "October 1956 -- a Political Turnabout"]

[Text] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum was the end result of processes that had commenced much earlier. The October turnabout marked the high point of the Polish "thaw," the name given to the process of liberalization of the system of government set up after 1948. The changes and reforms that had been demanded in 1955 and 1956 now had a chance of being implemented and confronted with the real possibilities of the party and national economy.

The Beginning of the Thaw [subhead]

One should look for the beginning of the thaw on the threshold of 1954 and 1955, when criticism of the political and economic errors committed in the first half of the 1950's started to become increasingly bolder. This criticism resounded particularly loudly at the Third Central Committee Plenum on 21-24 January 1955. The subject of this plenum was the observance of the Leninist principles of party life and the power of the leadership, as well as the overcoming of bureaucratic distortions in the party and state apparatus. The plenum assessed in a critical and self-critical vein the work of the party leadership and the work methods of the security organs, and revealed cases of abuse of office, unjustified interference in various spheres of public life, and breaches of the rule of law.

However, it turned out that the Third Central Committee Plenum only attained partial results. Although several senior officials of the Ministry of Public Security were removed from office and the ministry itself had been abolished 1 month earlier and replaced by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and a separate Committee for Public Security, these were only cosmetic changes aimed at easing social tension. [paragraph continues]

No change was to be observed in the work style of party cells and in the contents of propaganda. Neither was there much change in internal party life. The chief constructors of PZPR policy to date, and these included Boleslaw Bierut, Hilary Minc, and Roman Zambrowski, made a conscious effort to tone down these "thaw" trends, aware that sooner or later the liberalization process would bring responsibility for the distortions committed after 1948 out into the open. These men constituted the higher secret stage of the Central Committee, where all basic political and economic decisions were made.

The Death of Bierut [subhead]

A further impulse inspiring the forces of renewal inside the PZPR was the 20th CPSU Congress in February 1956. By boldly revealing Stalin's mistakes and the losses suffered by the Soviet party and state as a result of the unjustified and unlawful repressions, the congress created, in Poland as well, the possibility of finally overcoming the distortions and negative phenomena of Stalinism. These were revealed by CPSU First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev in a report delivered at a closed session of the congress. The text of this report was read afterward at meetings of PZPR primary bodies and formed the starting point for discussion on the subject of errors and distortions committed not so much in the USSR as in one's own Polish house.

On 12 March 1956, several days after the end of the 20th CPSU Congress, Boleslaw Bierut died in Moscow.

His death created a new situation. An activist enjoying enormous prestige had gone, but at the same time a person who bore responsibility for the errors of the period 1948-55. His departure from the political scene opened up the possibility of a more thorough and critical reevaluation of the PZPR's political line so far, especially because Beirut's successor, Edward Ochab, was not regarded as one of the activists who had shaped the old party political line and could disconnect himself from it.

Nevertheless, it soon transpired that Ochab was also not a supporter of more fundamental changes. There was soon a visible difference between, on the one hand, the reform trends that had been revealed at numerous meetings of party aktivs who, full of concern for the country's further development, had demanded the complete removal of all obstacles to democratization and the overcoming of errors; and, on the other hand, the stance of the PZPR Politburo, which tried to make cosmetic changes in party policy instead of real changes. As a result, the crisis grew and so did the impatience of society, which expected a visible departure from sectarian and dogmatic practices and an improvement in the economic situation.

The Sharpening of the Crisis [subhead]

There was more and more criticism to be found in the press. Journalists ostentatiously gave up whitewashing reality and began to reveal economic mistakes and criticize the social and moral consequences of the "cult of the individual." Demands were made for a democratization of social relations, a true historical assessment of all the undergound formations who had fought the occupant, and the rehabilitation of persons wrongly sentenced or detained without sentence. A particularly sensitive issue both from the moral and political point of view was the imprisonmet of practically all the key leaders of the former Home Army and the detention of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland. Wladyslaw Gomulka was released from over 3 years of detention on 13 December 1954, but many activists of the Polish Workers Party during the occuption and leaders of the Home Army and People's Guard remained in prison. The climate was sharpened by increasing economic demands by the labor force, to which there was a lack of proper reaction. The nonfulfillment of these demands was the direct result of the tragic events in Poznan on 28 June 1956.

Because of the authorities' procrastination over solving key social and wage problems of the work force of the Cegielski plant, which was named after Stalin at the time, a strike erupted which was supported by most Poznan workers. There was a demonstration in front of the PZPR Voivodship Committee headquarters, followed by an attack on the voivodship Security Office. A battle ensued, with dead and wounded on both sides.

The dramatic events in Poznan shook society to the core. At the same time, they showed that the determination of the workers class had moved far forward and that undue procrastination over solving inflated social and economic problems was quite impossible. However, the party leadership headed by Edward Ochab pretended not to notice this truth, and tried at first to interpret the Poznan events was an attack by antisocialist forces against the party and state. It was in such a climate that the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum met on 18 July 1956.

The plenum lasted with a short break until 28 July. It expressed fundamental differences of opinion concerning ways out of the crisis. Some Central Committee members insisted on more radical changes and the bringing to account of the persons responsible for the distortions of the Stalinist period, regarding this as a basic condition in order to regain the confidence of the workers class and the entire people in the party. Such a stance was expressed by, among others, Mieczyslaw Moczar, Boleslaw Ruminski, Wiktor Klosiewicz, and Stanislaw Lapot. However, most of the plenum participants were opposed to such far-reaching conclusions. Those party members who demanded party sanctions against Berman, Minc, and Zombrowski were accused of anti-semitims and of wanting to break up the party.

The Case of Gomulka's Return [subhead]

The seventh plenum annulled the resolution of the November 1949 third plenum, or, to be more precise, that part of it unjustly accusing Wladyslaw Gomulka, Zenon Kliszka, and Marian Spychalski of clandestine activity inside the party. However, there was no decision to reject the charge of "right-wing and nationalistic deviation.

The difference in views among the PZPR leadership meant that the Seventh Central Committee Plenum was not in a position to resolve the crisis. The tragic events in Poznan imposed a burden on the moods prevalent in the country. They clearly showed that the workers class disapproved of the circumstantial policy concerning social and wage matters and that they resented the delay in democratization. They showed how seriously the party's bonds with its primary class background had been shaken.

However, the course of events showed with increasing clarity that profound political changes were needed in Poland. Those to whom such changes were the most inconvenient also realized it. Those same activists who had made Wladyslaw Gomulka's presence at the seventh plenum impossible, rejecting the thought of "Wieslaw's" return to active political life, now turned to him to reconsolidate the party with his prestige.

On 15 October 1956, a press communique appeared on the subject of a PZPR Politburo session with the participation of Wladyslaw Gomulka and on the convening of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum for 19 October. "Wieslaw's" suggestions and views were reflected in the plenum draft resolution, which was prepared earlier. However, no approval managed to be gained for the proposed text of the Politburo report, and so this report was not read at the plenum.

The news about the plenum coincided with another rise in the temperature of social moods. Constantly new data began to appear in the press about the real state of the country's economy, with demands that the persons guilty of wrong decisions or abuse of office be named. Workers spoke out in a similar vein at open party meetings, of which there were many at this time. Work forces demanded joint participation in the management of enterprises.

Students expressed solidarity with the workers' demands. Three rallies organized by the Warsaw Polytechnic during the eighth plenum and attended by many thousands exerted pressure on party bodies and, at the same time, constituted an expression of support for Wladyslaw Gomulka.

Catastrophe Avoided [subhead]

The contents of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum, which started on 19 October, differed markedly from those of earlier plenums. An unforeseen feature was the sudden visit by a delegation from the CPSU. Four members of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium arrived in Warsaw, including First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev and Marshals Georgiy Zhukov (USSR defense minister) and Ivan Konev (commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces). Their arrival was brought on by news reaching Moscow about the alleged growth of a counterrevolution in Poland and by the increasing political crisis and growth of disturbing social moods.

Because of the arrival of the CPSU delegation, the plenum was interrupted, but not before a decision had been made to include Wladyslaw Gomulka, Zenon Kliszka, Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, and Marian Spychalski in the PZPR Central Committee. After this, the Politburo, together with Wladyslaw Gomulka, went for talks with the Soviet delegation in the Belvedere. The Soviet guests expressed concern about the development of events in Poland, which they thought might lead to counterrevolution and an end to the Polish-Soviet alliance. During the talks, which did not lack dramatic tension, the Soviet delegation gave expression to its doubts. The talks ended with the assurance that the PZPR assumes responsibility for the situation in Poland and that the foreseen political changes are not in the slightest bit a threat to the Polish-Soviet alliance and to the friendship between People's Poland and the USSR. Next morning, the Soviet delegation returned to Moscow.

The Eighth Central Committee Plenum -- a New Party Political Line [subhead]

The eighth plenum began on 20 October. The point of departure for the talks was provided by Wladyslaw Gomulka's long speech, which criticized PZPR policy during the 6-year plan and proposed new paths of action necessary in order to continue socialist construction in Poland.

Approving the political line contained in Wladyslaw Gomulka's speech, the eighth plenum adopted a resolution called "Concerning the Party's Current Political and Economic Tasks." Having said that an increase in the party's leading role is a decisive factor in Poland's continued development toward socialism, the resolution called for a sharper struggle against conservative forces trying to halt the process of democratization. It said that the PZPR should meet halfway the movement of work forces which was trying to improve management methods and increase the workers class' direct participation in the running of enterprises.

Recognizing the need to undertake effective action to visibly improve the standard of living of working people, the resolution warned that any additional weage rises not backed by market commodities would lead to a destabilization of the market and fall in the value of money, and would thus turn against the working people themselves. Hence, any further rise in real wages was permitted only if production were to increase and new material resources were to be created.

The third part of the resolution was devoted to the restoration of Leninist principles to interparty and interstate relations within the socialist camp. It said that the bond joining the socialist states, stemming from a communion of goals and interests, "not only does not exclude, but even calls for full independence for each country and people when choosing ways of building a new, superior system that best suits their historical conditions."

The Central Committee entrusted the implementation of the new political line established at the plenum to the newly elected leadership, at whose head was Wladyslaw Gomulka as PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

A change of first secretaries, revision of policy, and adoption of a new line of action suited to Polish reality permitted a return of social confidence in the party. By showing the way to overcome the political crisis and at the same time abandoning discredited methods of building socialism, the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum achieved a historic turning point in the history of People's Poland.

NEW VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS ELECTED 11 OCT

AU200850 Warsaw RZECZEPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] PAP — The following new officials to voivodship PZPR committees and voivodship control and auditing commissions were elected by delegates attending voivodship accountability and election conferences on Saturday, 11 October:

Czestochowa Voivodship — Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Jerzy Sypek. Secretaries: Tadeusz Kardas, Janusz Kulis, Stanislaw Przewratil, Wojciech Rydecki, and Marian Sedzielewski. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Henryk Jaderko;

Olsztyn Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Tadeusz Jelski. Secretaries: Jozef Doliwa, Mieczyslaw Kubicki, Grzegorz Nowicki, and Leszek Stankiewicz. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing commission: Jan Malinowski;

Opole Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Eugeniusz Mroz. Secretaries: Edward Bochynski, Eugeniusz Brudkiewicz, Rudolf Golonka, Zdzislaw Kabza, and Kazimierz Suchecki. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Jozef Strzelecki;

Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Stanislaw Kolasa. Secretaries: Stanislaw Boczek, Karol Sekowski, Tadeusz Szarlej, and Mieczyslaw Szulc. Members of the Secretariat: Wieslaw Chrzanowski, Cezary Gniadkowski, and Tadeusz Wilk. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and auditing Commission: Wlodzimierz Szewczynski;

Przemysl Voivodship: PZPR Voivodship Committee first secretary: Zenon Czech. Secretaries: Marian Domaradzki, Zdzislaw Januszewski, Stanislaw Nowicki, and Antoni Wisniowski. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Jerzy Starzewski;

Rzeszow Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Franciszek Karp. Secretaries: Woldzimierz Bonusiak, Zenon Cyprys, Marian Magon, Marian Skubisz, and Stanislaw Czech. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Julian Krochmal;

Tarnobrzeg Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Janusz Basiak. Secretaries: Stefan Czekaj, Tadeusz Jarocki, Wieslaw Ufniarz, and Jerzy Zaranski. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Stanislaw Pawlik;

Warsaw Voivodship: Warsaw PZPR Committee first secretary: Janusz Kubasiewicz. Secretaries: Bogdan Michalski, Stefan Opara, Janusz Patorski, Wojciech Pietruszynski, Andrzej Skapski, and Stefan Stypulkowski. Chairman of the Warsaw Control and Auditing commission: Jan Jasinski.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO FRELIMO ON MACHEL'S DEATH

AU211358 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, has sent the following cable to the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee:

We have learned with deep sorrow about the tragic accident that claimed the life of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and leader of the Mozambique people's struggle against colonialism, for winning national independence, for his homeland's socioeconomic growth, close friend of the Romanian people, who has consistently acted to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mozambique, and noteworthy militant for the cause of social progress, freedom, peace, and understanding among peoples.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the SR of Romania, and on my own behalf, I want to extend to Frelimo, the government, and the Mozambique people most sincere condolences and our complete compassion to the bereaved family.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC STATE SECURITY MINISTER

AU221710 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1986 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 22 Jia Chun Wang, state security minister of the People's Republic of China, who pays a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and the Chinese party and state leaders.

During the interview that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, they emphasized the relations of close friendship and fruitful collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples that record continued development.

During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania and China had identical positions on fundamental matters of the world political life, on the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, on securing peace, eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order.

DEPUTY PREMIER PACOSTE MEETS USSR OIL MINISTER

AU211712 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 21/10/1986 -- On October twenty-first Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste received the Soviet Minister of the Oil Industry V.A. Dinkov, now in Romania on the occasion of the Bucharest International Fair.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good Romanian-Soviet relations of economic collaboration and approached problems regarding the prospects of further developing them in domains of mutual interest, oil included.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CC PLENUM; CHANGES ANNOUNCED

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Test] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/10/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP took place on October 22, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The agenda of the plenary meeting included:

1. -- The report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation on the Single National Plan of Socio-Economic Development for nine months and the measures for the integral fulfillment of the plan for 1986.

2. -- Proposals for amending certain provisions in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.
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3. -- Draft resolution by Romania [on the reduction] by five per cent of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures and the calling of a referendum in this connection.

4. -- Routine matters.

Cadres of various compartments of activity, of the party and state apparatus, participated in the plenary meeting as invited guests.

The report of the Council of Ministers was presented by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister.

In connection with the first item on the agenda, the plenary meeting endorsed a resolution appeal for the fulfillment with all indices of the Single Plan of Socio-Economic Development in 1986.

The plenary meeting unanimously endorsed the proposals on amending some provisions in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania and decided that they be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate and endorsement.

The plenary meeting endorsed the decision on the reduction by Romania by five per cent of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures and the calling of a referendum in this connection.

At the last item on the agenda, the plenum decided:

-- The release of Cornel Pacoste from the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP, in connection with his taking over the office of deputy prime minister.

-- The election of Vasile Barbulescu to the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

Resolution on Arms Cuts

AU222031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP on the Five Percent Reduction by Romania of the Weapons, Effectives and Military Expenditures and the Calling of a Referendum in This Connection" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1986 -- The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, held on October 22, 1986, analyzed the proposal of the Third Congress of Working People that, espousing the initiative of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, president of the republic, endorsed the resolution on the five per cent reduction of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures and the calling of a referendum.

The plenum assesses highly the essential role and decisive contribution of Nicolae Ceausescu in the elaboration and promotion of socialist Romania's foreign policy of peace and collaboration, his proposals and demarches of wide international reverberation devoted to the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, to securing the people's supreme right to free and dignified existence, to life and peace, that imposed him in mankind's conscience as a great and untried hero of peace.

Sustaining and endorsing with full satisfaction and boundless confidence in the homeland's socialist and communist future, [as received] the rousing appeal to peace of the eleven thousand working people who were rallied in the broadcast and most representative forum of revolutionary, worker democracy in Romania, the steadiness of the initiatives and efforts of socialist Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, toward promoting the policy of detente and achieving nuclear and conventional disarmament, the use of the tremendous material, technological, scientific and human resources that are wasted today on arming, for the eradication of underdevelopment and of the economic gaps, for the progress and prosperity of all peoples the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP decides, in full unanimity, the five per cent reduction by the end of this year, of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures.

Fully espousing the new peace initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu, that expresses to the greatest extent the unflinching will of socialist Romania to do everything possible for freeing mankind of the nuclear and conventional weapons, to achieve disarmament and a lasting climate of understanding and collaboration among all nations of the world.

The plenary meeting decides the calling in November of a referendum within which the whole Romanian people should pronounce on the passage to unilateral reduction, by our country, of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures by five per cent already this year.

Considering that this historic decision will stand as an example for other nations and other peoples, too, to pass on to a unilateral reduction of the military troops and spending before general disarmament and peace understandings are reached, the plenum expresses full accord and supports most firmly the ardent call addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to all the European peoples as well as to the U.S. and Canada, for endorsement of real measures in this respect, which would make an effective contribution to the peoples' joint struggle to liberate mankind from the nuclear and conventional weapons, and would prove a real firm wish to pass on from mere statements to concrete actions of finding constructive solutions to the problems of the international life.

The plenary meeting expresses the conviction that the new peace initiative of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, while pervaded by the profound humanism that is characteristic of our socialist society, will find due echoing in the ranks of the heads of state and government, of politicians and parties, of all the nations, of the advanced and progressive forces everywhere, and that it will make a moment of greatest importance in the peoples' joint action for a renunciation of the nuclear and conventional weapons and the implementation of general disarmament, for the triumph of the policy of peace, understanding and international collaboration.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY IN BUCHAREST

AU201303 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," at 17 October ceremony in Bucharest at which he was granted the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: I want to express warmest thanks to the Political Executive Committee and the State Council for the decision to award me the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" of Romania. I view this as an appreciation -- as the decree stresses -- of my activity and also as a particular appreciation of the correct agrarian policy promoted by our party and of the correct decisions adopted by the 13th party congress regarding the general development of our homeland in the new stage in which agriculture has to play an important role.

As is well-known, during the years of socialist construction, our homeland achieved noteworthy results in the development of industry, agriculture, science, education, culture, and in improving the general standard of living of our whole nation. All this is confirmation of our party's correct policy and of the creative application of general laws to the conditions and realities in Romania. It also demonstrates that our party -- which has assumed the great responsibility to guide all our people on the road to socialism and communism -- is fulfilling its historic mission honorably. At the same time, these great achievements are a direct result of the devoted work performed by the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people who unswervingly implement the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party -- the decisive force of everything we have achieved and propose to achieve to bring about Romania's growth and to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialistr society and our homeland's firm advance toward communism.

On this occasion I would also like to extend, on behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations to the workers class, the peasantry, and to all our people for these great achievements and I would like to wish them better and better results in the fulfillment of this year's plan and of the 1986-90 5-Year-Plan that will ensure our homeland's transition to a new and higher development stage in all areas.

Everything we have proposed to achieve in the current 5-year plan is based on the transition to intensive development which requires a better organization of all activities and which especially requires basing all fields of activity on the latest achievements of science and technology of our time. We must be fully aware that only by developing the research activity in all areas, only by implementing the programs for the modernization and scientific organization of the production process and of all activities, and only by firmly applying the principles of self-management and self-administration will we have the guarantee for implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, the plans, and programs we have adopted unanimously within the party-state leadership bodies and the workers revolutionary democracy bodies.

In general we have begun the first year of the current 5-year plan with positive results. We have everything necessary to conclude this year with an industrial production at least 7 percent higher than last year and we have all conditions to achieve an appropriate increase in labor productivity and an important increase in the national income and in all areas. The programs and organizational measures that have to be implemented are known and on this occasion, too, I want to stress that we must do all we can to implement plan provisions and programs -- as regards all indicators -- in all areas and sectors.

The results we have achieved in agriculture are part and parcel of this. From a climatic viewpoint we have not had a very good year. However, as a result of efforts made by our society aimed at achieving a strong material-technological base in agriculture -- both regarding mechanization, chemicalization, and especially regarding irrigation and land improvements and improvements in ensuring quality seeds, seedlings, good breeds of livestock, and in other areas of agriculture and improvement in ensuring the necessary cadres -- we have been able to overcome many of the difficulties brought about by nature and to achieve, on the whole, yields that can be called good ones. On the basis of what is known so far -- and we have actually reached the end of crop harvesting -- we will achieve at least 28 million tons of grains and this is the best crop yield ever achieved in Romania.

Good yields have also been achieved in the case of sunflower, soybean, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes, fruits, vegetables, and livestock. Proceeding precisely from these achievements, the Political Executive Committee and then the State Council decided to institute the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution," which, beginning with the current year, will be awarded to counties and units which fulfill the production stipulated in the targets of the new agrarian revolution. These targets and criteria are known. This year we decided to award this title to one county and a number of agricultural units for their good yields. Olt County, on which we decided to confer this high title, has achieved more than 21,600 corn cobs per hectare, and more than 6,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare, more than 7,000 kilograms of barley per hectare, more than 3,500 kilograms of sunflower per hectare, more than 43,000 kilograms of sugar beet, positive results regarding other crops, and important results in livestock. Thus this title is not awarded for achievements in one or another area, but for results achieved in general which meet the criteria we have established and the targets we aim at within the implementation of the new agrarian revolution.

In almost all counties we have a great number of units with positive results, with more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat, 9,000 kilograms of barley, and more than 20,000 kilograms of corn per hectare. We also have state cooperatives and units which have achieved 27,000 kilograms of corn cobs per hectare.

This is why one can state already in the first year of the current 5-year plan that we have achieved positive results and that these results demonstrate that the 13th party congress decisions and the programs we have in agriculture are realistic and completely attainable! We have already achieved crops -- not on a small area, but on large stretches of land, and in one county on all its lands -- which demonstrate that it is possible for us to implement the targets of the new agrarian revolution, thus enabling us to prove the superiority of socialist agriculture and the power of cooperative workers, of the working people, technicians, and specialists in agriculture to raise agriculture to a high development level. (loud applause)

It has not been easy and will not be easy to achieve all this. Firm action must be taken to apply the measures aimed at appropriately organizing the activity, at firmly applying the achievements of agricultural sciences in all areas, and at properly organizing and carrying out agriculture work.

We have everything available that is necessary. The seeds with which we have achieved these large yields have been achieved by scientists in Romania and by our research institutes. For this reason, we decided to award the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" to the Fundulea Agricultural Research Institute this year in great appreciation of the activity carried out by men of science in agriculture and of the contribution they are making, and should make, to implementing the new agrarian revolution and to raising our agriculture to the level that meets the requirements put forward by the 13th party congress and by the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

As in all areas, we must strengthen order, discipline, and responsibility in agriculture as well. In the last analysis, the people and their activity are the decisive factor for implementing the new agrarian revolution! As a matter of fact, when we formulated this target we stressed that this presupposes not only large yields but also a change in the very way that peasants and all those who are active in agriculture think, work, and live.

At the working people's congress we discussed that to implement the targets of the scientific-technological revolution in general, we must change the people, we must fashion them and instill in them a new, revolutionary awareness and arm them with a high level of professional, scientific-technical, and cultural knowledge based on the materialistic-dialectical and historic concept and on the ideals of socialism.

Thus, now when we review what we have achieved in the process of implementing the 13th party congress decision regarding agriculture, we must be fully aware that this is only the beginning. We still have to cover a long road in agriculture and all counties and our whole country in general must fulfill the planned production plans. In industry and in the other areas we must carry out sustained work and radically improve all our activities. We must give priority to strengthening the sense of responsibility, order, discipline, and the proper organization of our activity and, above all, we must improve the level of professional training, scientific-technological specialization, and the general level of culture. We will be able to implement the targets of the scientific-technological revolution and of the new agrarian revolution only with people characterized by great knowledge and a high revolutionary spirit, beginning with workers and peasants and up to the intellectuals! A revolution can be carried out only with revolutionaries! We have achieved the socialist revolution with revolutionaries! We will be able to implement the scientific revolution only with revolutionaries in science, technology, and culture! Thus, we must propose to turn our party aktiv, our cadres in all areas -- economic, scientific, cultural -- into real militant revolutionaries for socialism, for what is new, and for communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

I want to assure you, the party, and all our people that I will continue to do all I can to contribute to and unswervingly implement decisions, the country's laws, and the targets aimed at our homeland's general development.

I believe that the best response to this distinction you have conferred on me is to spare no effort to ensure that all our areas of activity -- beginning with the party and state leadership bodies -- honor their responsibilities optimally. Only in complete unity and only if all our cadres and all our people will unite their efforts will we be able to ensure that the targets aimed our homeland's growth are implemented! I repeat, I will do all I can to respond to the trust bestowed on me by the people and the party! Once again I want to express thanks to the Political Executive Committee, the State Council, the party, and our people for this award. I want to conclude by wishing for intensified activity to optimally fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan. I wish all working people and all our people success. I wish you success in your activity! Much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

TURKISH NEWSPAPER MILLIYET INTERVIEWS HASANI

LD202337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Ankara, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the official visit by Turkish President Kenan Evren to Yugoslavia, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Mehmet Barlas, commentator of the newspaper MILLIYET, and granted him the following interview:

Question: What is your assessment of the present state of Turkish-Yugoslav relations? What is the significance of the second visit by Kenan Evren to Yugoslavia?

Sinan Hasani: Turkish-Yugoslav relations are, as a whole, good, stable, and friendly. We believe, however, that much more can be done to promote these relations in numerous spheres. This is natural, because Yugoslavia and Turkey are situated in the same region and we have numerous common interests and objective possibilities for raising this cooperation to a higher level.

I would like to express great satisfaction that President Kenan Evren accepted the invitation to visit the SFRY officially. The forthcoming meeting is the second visit by the president of Turkey and a new opportunity for us jointly to contribute to the creation of a generally favorable atmosphere and give a boost to the all-round promotion of mutually useful cooperation.

Question: What is your assessment of certain misunderstandings among Balkan countries, for instance misunderstandings between Turkey and Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia and Albania? What is the reason, in your view, for the disagreements between Yugoslavia and Greece?

Sinan Hasani: As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it is very interested in good relations among all neighboring countries and in strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans. For its part, Yugoslavia actively strives and makes a contribution in that direction, through its policy of good-neighborliness on the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. By promoting cooperation and creating a more favorable atmosphere in relations, we endeavor to secure the framework for solving unresolved questions with neighboring countries, too, where they exist.

The attitude toward minorities is one of the important conditions for good relations among neighboring countries, including those in the Balkans. In our view, they must be recognized and equal, and as such, they represent a bridge for bringing closer the countries in which the main body of nations live. Otherwise -- and this happens -- they can be a factor in misunderstanding, and even serious disagreements.

For Yugoslavia, goodneighborliness means the most direct implementation of the policy of nonalignment. This expresses the broader aspiration for the Balkans to become a zone of peace and constructive cooperation, free of the presence of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

Question: In your view, do Turkish-Yugoslav economic cooperation and joint investments have a future?

Sinan Hasani: In economic cooperation we have achieved visible successes in the expansion of trade exchange, because, for instance, last year it amounted to $126 million and just 2 years prior to that, a mere $44.7 million.

The achieved level is, however, I would say, considerably below the real potential of the two countries' economies. On the other hand, we are taking concrete measures to stimulate economic cooperation with Turkey because it again has come to a standstill this year.

I think the focus of future cooperation should be on linking up the two economies on long-term foundations, and as part of this orientation we give precedence to economic cooperation, joint investments, and joint operations in third markets. The cooperation agreed upon between enterprises from our countries is to be praised. We are convinced that this kind of cooperation is mutually useful and that it contributes to the realization of the development plans tof the Turkish and Yugoslav economies.

Question: You are also a writer. How do you view modern Turkish and Yugoslav literature?

Sinan Hasani: As far as I understand, modern Turkish literature, as its starting point the tradition and characteristics of its clime, is in the stream of world literary trends and is successfully searching for answers to many contemporary question. Some of these works are also used directly in our country, primarily by the Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia.

As far as contemporary Yugoslav literature is concerned, it is also without doubt an expression of the palette of Yugoslavia as a multinational community. The freedom of artistic creation allows the blossoming of artistic inspiration, the nurturing of different literary approaches and more or less successful literary experiments. All this has contributed toward making Yugoslavia a place where the literary output is enviable and where great artistic heights are being reached.

Of course, economic and other related problems facing us as a social community also affect Yugoslav literature. This is manifested in, among other things, the politicization of the literary content and a marked critical attitude.

It is today particularly important for the literature of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities that they should, through translation, present their greatest achievements to the world in the best possible way, but also that they should gain greater insight into the creations of other nations. Translations of literary works are also a way toward the greater drawing together of nations and their cultures. A fine example of this is the recently completed translation of poems by Desanka Maksimovic into Turkish. More of these translations from Turkish and other languages into the languages of our nations and nationalities are, of course, always welcome.

Question: Where has Yugoslavia succeeded after Tito, and where has it not succeeded?

Sinan Hasnai: the role and importance of President Tito are enormous and generally known. What I would like to stress is that even, as you say, "after Tito," we are continuing along the same path, toward the same goal. Our development has undergone and is undergoing both ups and downs; but today, as during the life of Prsident Tito, continuity is always ensured of the fundamental orientations of our socioscioalist [as received] self-management, of the equality of the nations and nationalities, and of the independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

With its overall socialist development Yugoslavia has achieved major rsults in social and material development.

The working class is strongly developed, socialist self-management relations have become dominant, and we have achieved the unity of the nations and nationalities. We have powerfully developed the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and our country's unwavering ability to defend our gains, integrity, and sovereignty. We have further affirmed Yugoslavia's nonaligned position in the world and its role in the international community. Of course, we are also faced with numerous problems and difficulties and we do not hide this. Over the past few years the basic problem facing Yugoslavia was that not all the potential for realizing greater efficiency of economic operation, productivity, faster technological development, and so on, has been fully exploited.

At this very moment, we are working on the realization of important changes in economic and political life so that our system of socialist self-management should be even more efficient and stable. We are convinced that we shall succeed in this, that we shall successfully overcome the difficulties present, as we have done in the past, even when they on occasions looked insurmountable.

Question: What is meant by the question of the equality of the nations and nationalities? What is a nation and what is a nationality?

Sinan Hasani: Through the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, Yugoslavia correctly and successfully resolved the national question in the sense of recognizing the national individuality and equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. Yugoslavia is a multinational community in which several nations and nationalities live. The logical consequence of this is that Yugoslavia is a federation, that it has six socialist republics and two socialist autonomous provinces.

According to the SFRY Constitution, the term "nations" means the Yugoslav nations that, proceeding from the right to self-determination including the right to secession, united into the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The term "nationality" means parts of nations that live permanently on the territory of Yugoslavia and whose main bodies live in other countries (Albanians, Turks, Hungarians, Slovaks, Italians, Ruthenians, Romanians, and others).

The principle of the equality of the nations and nationalities is expressed through their participation in the overall socioeconomic and political relations in our self-management socialist community. The character of the federation and the position of the republics and autonomous provinces in it, the organization and structure of the federation organs and the method of decision-making in issues of common interest proceed from and are based on the principle of full equality for the nations and nationalities. Following from this principle, the principle of equality of the languages of the nations and nationalities and their scripts and the right of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia to develop their culture and enjoy all the other rights enshrined in the SFRY Constitution have also been established.

Question: Within the framework of the socialist bloc, what are the characteristics of the new era that is setting in with the arrival of Gorbachev?

Sinan Hasani: In our view, Gorbachev's policy is bringing certain innovations in the development of the Soviet Union at the internal level and in its activity at the international level. This is also reflecting positively on development in other East European socialist countries, and even further afield. It goes without saying that all these changes are being followed closely in the world, and therefore also in our country.

TURKEY'S EVREN DEPARTS SARAJEVO FOR HOME

LD221550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Sarajevo; 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of the Republic of Turkey Kenan Evren today ended his official visit to our country and left Sarajevo for Turkey. At Sarajevo airport at Butmir the high-ranking guest from friendly Turkey and his aides were seen off by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Petar Dodik, member of the Presidency; Savo Cecur, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly; Josip Lovrenovic, president of the Republic Excutive Council; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Army District; and other officials. [passage omitted]

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU221205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday, at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, a Kuwaiti delegation headed by Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti defense minister, arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country and the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

The defense minister and the delegation of friendly and nonaligned Kuwait were met at the airport in Batajnica by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Zorko Canadi, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, Kuwaiti ambassador to the SFRY, was also present at the reception.

Talks With Mamula

LD201956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of defense, who has arrived for an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the FEC, has had talks with his host, Fleet Adml Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. During the talks, which took place in an open, cordial, and friendly atmosphere, particular attention was focused on interarmy cooperation between Kuwait and Yugoslavia and ways of further promoting and developing military-economic relations. It was stated that traditionally good political relations between the two nonaligned countries are more prominent than relations in the economic and military fields which should therefore be further expanded and enriched with new forms and qualities. Both sides expressed the firm belief that this visit will make a significant contribution to that end and provide a fresh stimulus for the further enhancement and development of the already good relations between the peoples and governments of Kuwait and Yugoslavia.

During the Kuwaiti delegation's visit to our country, expected to last several days, the guests will visit some of the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army as well as a number of military industry manufacturing plants in order to acquaint themselves with their capacities, range of products and the potentials for manufacturing modern weapon systems and military equipment. [passage omitted]

Visits Exhibition

LD212038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- On the second day of their visit to our country, the Kuwaiti military delegation led by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, paid a visit to the permanent exhibition of arms and military equipment at Nikinci. The hosts acquainted the guests from friendly nonaligned Kuwait with the production capabilities and range of products of our military industry and with the features of certain types of weapons, military equipment, and combat systems. The Kuwaiti delegation viewed the exhibits on display and then attended a demonstration of the fire power and maneuverability of some up-to-date combat means.

During the afternoon the delegation of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces attended tactical exercises that form part of the regular combat training of one of the units of the Belgrade Army District. The unit's officer, Ludvik Kranjc, acquainted the Kuwaiti defense minister and his delegation with the aims of the exercise and the method of executing the combat maneuvers. Participants in the exercise demonstrated a high degree of readiness and training in carrying out combat maneuvers in flat terrain and in battle against an airborne landing.

Visits Installations

LD230300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- His Excellency Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, who is leading a military delegation on an official friendly visit to our country, today visited the Air Force unit at Batajnica airport, commanded by officer Miladin Grujic. Al-Sabah was accompanied by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, Air Force and air defense commander.

The visitors from Kuwait were briefed on types of aircraft, weapons and military equipment at this unit's disposal, as well as on some features and firepower and maneuver capabilities of some combat systems. After this the delegation of Kuwait's Armed Forces visited the Moma Stanojlovic Air Force Institute in Batajnica, where Gojko Kovacevic, director of this work organization, talked about the institute's production capacities in the field of Air Force technology, weapons, equipment for our modern combat aircraft and maintenance facilities.

Tours Sarajevo Plant

LD230302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Oct -- The Kuwaiti Armed Forces delegation led by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah arrived this morning from Belgrade on a short visit to Sarajevo.

At Sarajevo airport, the Kuwaiti delegation was welcomed and greeted by Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Military District, and colleagues.

During their stay the delegation visited the Famos Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Hrasnica. They toured the production plant and with great interest observed the production process. The Kuwaiti delegation was briefed on the organization of this collective's defense preparations.

Tomorrow the Kuwaiti delegation will visit some other organizations of associated labor in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where it will end its official visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR SOVIET-U.S. ARMS ACCORD

LD172111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- Asked by the diplomatic editor of TANJUG to comment on the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said that Yugoslavia, like the rest of the world, regrets the fact that the talks between U.S. President Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik did not yield the concrete results anticipated by the world public in halting the arms race and in disarmament, which is of vital importance for peace and security in the world. Nevertheless, as both sides are saying, in the course of these talks there was a considerable narrowing of differences in views on a number of major questions of nuclear arms reductions, where the great powers have particular responsibility and also obligations toward the world community considering the nuclear means at their disposal. The world therefore expects that the USSR and the United States will, in their future negotiations and dialogue, reach agreements on the reduction of the chances of a nuclear catastrophe despite the complexities and difficulties. Such results would signify an historical turning point in the direction of halting the arms race and opening up a process of disarmament.

The situation following the meeting in Reykjavik shows the very real relevance of the appeal of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit to the leaders of the USSR and the United States. The nonaligned countries warned that a speeding up of the arms race increases the risk of a nuclear catastrophe and the possibility of the destruction of mankind. They called on the USSR and the United States to take immediate steps to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, to continue the dialogue and negotiations they have begun with an aim to reaching substantial agreements in the field of disarmament, which will take into consideration the interests of all states and nations.

LIBYA'S JALLUD RECEIVES YOUTH DELEGATION

AU220920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Tripoli -- Major 'Abd as Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, has received in Tripoli a League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia delegation led by Hasim Redzepi. In the talk in which Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, also took part, Major Jallud spoke about the historic role and importance of President Tito in founding the movement of nonaligned countries, in its strengthening, and the preservation of its original principles.

Jallud said that the youth all over the world, particularly in nonaligned countries, should follow President Tito's path and work. He also spoke about the need for closer cooperation between young people not only in the Mediterranean but everywhere else.

MIKULIC MEETS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD212156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- According to a statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, FEC President Branko Mikulic had a working meeting today with the presidents of the Executive Councils of the republics and autonomous provinces, at which views were exchanged on the basic directions of development and economic policies for next year. Today's discussion was based on the first draft of the resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development for 1987, and also covered the proposed changes in the systemic laws on education and social price controls and on preventing monopolistic market behavior. The meeting also endorsed the envisaged priority tasks of the economic policy relating to maintaining the tempo of production that has been achieved and to speeding up the increase of exports, improving the qualitative factor of business activity, and in particular increasing labor productivity and business efficiency and significantly reducing inflation. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for next year's resolution to be an operational program of specific measures and activities for implementing these tasks as much as possible.

As well as debating the draft resolution, the SFRY Assembly will also examine the draft federal budget for 1987, the projected balance of payments of the country, the draft decision on credit and monetary policy, the draft energy balance sheet, the proposed measures and model for the interest rates policy in 1987, and so on.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

LD212222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee examined the ideopolitical issues of Yugoslavia's foreign economic relations as an aspect of the realization of economic policy stabilization.

It was stressed that despite certain positive results in this sphere, some essential objectives of socioeconomic development failed to be realized, primarily the tasks outlined in the plan and concerning exports and the balance of payments. Of particular concern is the sluggishness and delay in drawing up joint export programs and the fact that because some of the crucial prerequisites of the stabilization program in this sphere are not being implemented, export incentives with organizations of associated labor are decreasing instead of being enhanced.

The Presidium's view is that the restructuring of the Yugoslav economy and the observance of market laws are of crucial importance for our more successful participation in international trade. At the same time, they are of decisive importance for a speedier adoption and implementation of joint programs for export-bound production and of joint export programs.

The Presidium also considered information about the implementation of the stance adopted at the action conference of Communists in the energy industry. It concluded that the activity of the LC in organizations of associated labor in energy industry should be further intensified if the stance is to be implemented consistently.

The Presidium stressed that in the forthcoming activity of drawing up joint development plans and programs -- particularly the long-term development program in the Yugoslav energy industry up to the year 2000 and programs for a better technical, technological, and economic organization -- and of pooling among energy industry branches, the Communists and other subjective factors should advance the energy industry's socioeconomic position and to create economic and other conditions for more stable and continuous development on the basis of self-management.

HASANI VISITS BORBA, INFORMED ON ORGANIZATION

AU220913 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today visited the newspaper publishing work organization of BORBA and used the occasion to inform BORBA's editorial staff in more detail about the course and achievements of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, particularly the activity of the Yugoslav delegation.

Hasani said that this biggest group of countries that follow the basic principles of the policy for which more than two-thirds of humanity have opted for, confirmed its adherence to the basic ideas of its founders.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, also answered numerous journalists' questions regarding details and the atmosphere in which the summit was conducted, the meetings of the Yugoslav delegation, and the further directions of the nonaligned countries' activities.

Sinan Hasani was later informed about the work, activities, editorial policy, and position of the BORBA work organization.

Millan Rakas, director of the BORBA work organization, presented Sinan Hasani with reprints of the first issues of BORBA from 1922.

HASANI RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR TO GDR

AU220914 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Yesterday in the Palace of the Federation, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Milan Predojevic, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the GDR, before he departs on his new tour of duty.

BOSNIAN WRITERS SOCIETY SUPPORTS BULATOVIC

AU221346 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 86 p 6

[M. Duric report: "Without a Magic Wand"]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 16 Oct -- After a session that lasted less than 2 hours, the extraordinary meeting of the Bosnian Writers Society adopted a new constitution. [passage omitted]

Various problems regarding the election of the president of the Yugoslav Writers' Association are still unsolved. The current stance of the society was referred to as "Aesopian," but was nevertheless said to be clear. In any event, writers in the same place have recently expressed support for Bulatovic. Now they are changing their mind. The general view was that a final decision should be made, but the writers could not agree whether to vote publicly or secretly....

And finally, with 25 votes for, 13 against, and 4 abstentions, the participants in the meeting gave support to Bulatovic as the future president of the Yugoslav Writers' Association. [passage omitted]

BULGARIAN TV DENIAL OF MACEDONIA 'PROVOCATION'

LD221731 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 22 Oct 86

[By Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 22 (TANJUG) -- A Bulgarian television serial entitled "Pages of a History", shown in three installments last week, constitutes an anti-Yugoslav provocation because it negates the existence of the Macedonian nation whose struggle for independence from Turkish rule was depicted as a struggle of "Bulgarians" in Macedonia for unification with "Mother Bulgaria".

The serial deals with the period from the middle of the 19th century to the end of the Balkan wars in 1913, during which, as claimed, "Bulgarians" in Macedonia waged a struggle for the liberation "of these Bulgarian lands" from Turkey and their unification with Bulgaria.

The first installment was dominated by the well-known thesis on the alleged unjust dismemberment of "San Stefano Bulgaria" which had access to three seas -- the Black, the Aegean and the Adriatic.

The second and third installments showed the Ilinden Uprising of the Macedonian people (on St. Elias' Day in August 1903) against Turkish rule as an uprising of "Bulgarians, Greeks and Wallachians" and the prominent Macedonian revolutionaries Goce Delcev and Jane Sandanski as "Bulgarians".

The serial ends with the 1913 war between the Balkan allies, and claims that Serbia and Greece "perfidiously" joined forces against Bulgaria in order to "seize" the whole of Macedonia. But it glosses over the historical fact that, on July 19 that year, Bulgarian forces launched an all-out attack on Serbian and Greek positions.

The authors of the serial clearly wanted to "explain" that the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia remains "an alienated Bulgarian land" populated by "Bulgarians."

It is hard to believe that the editors of Bulgarian TV's channel one prepared the serial on their own initiative.

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CSSR'S HAVLIN SPEAKS TO COMMUNIST THEORETICIANS

AU171500 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "A consultation on the Activity of Party Theoretical Centers Has Begun in Prague; Taking Into Consideration the Interests of All Mankind"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- An international meeting of representatives of theoretical work centers of the communist and workers parties and other Marxist research centers began in Prague yesterday [14 October]. The deliberations are attended by delegations from the socialist countries and by representatives of institutions of the Communist parties from the capitalist and developing countries. Yesterday's session was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Miloslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Jozef Svec, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; Jozef Svec, head of a CPSL Central Committee departent; and Ladislav Novotny, rector of the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College.

The purpose of the meeting is to exchange information about the activity of the party centers for theoretical work and multilateral work groups, and the coordination of cooperation when implementing the resolutions of the fraternal party congresses. A discussion of topical issues concerning the development of socialism in the current stage is on the agenda.

Authorized by the CPCZ Central Committee, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin welcomed the participants to the CSSR. He conveyed comradely greetings to them, and wishes for the complete success of the deliberations and for a pleasant stay in our country from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

In recent days, he said, we have all followed with great tension an exceptionally important international event -- the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Issues which are fateful for our times, for the future of mankind, and its further existence, were on the agenda.

The Soviet Union submitted a proposal for scrapping all nuclear weapons by the end of this century. In Reykjavik the Soviet comrades proposed reducing the number of strategic weapons by 50 percent now. At the same time they went fully half way to meet previous American demands to scrap all American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The stance of the Soviet Union consists of not just proposals, but practical deeds. People throughout the world, even in bourgeois circles, are gradually comprehending that the Soviet proposals are not an expression of the geopolitical efforts of one great power but express the objective interests of all mankind. Unfortunately, the Soviet peace proposals and demands run up against the intransigence of the U.S. military-industrial complex. This happened in Reykjavik too. The United States blocked the talks at the moment when, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said, the adoption of historic decision was close at hand.

As the press conference held in Reykjavik on Sunday night reaffirmed, the Soviet representatives are realists and optimists. Their optimism springs from their good will and patience, stems from the clear program of acceleration of the comprehensive development of the USSR and other socialist countries, from the endeavor aimed at consolidating the unity and the action capability of the international communist and workers movement, all peace and democratic forces. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed this again at the end of the press conference by calling for further talks on contentious issues.

Josef Havlin underscored that the CPCZ fully supports the USSR's peace foreign policy. This policy, also expressed at the Reykjavik meeting, fully corresponds to the interests of our country, our nations. We will be actively contributing to its assertion also in the future. A unified course of the socialist countries, a unified support of the Communist and workers parties is important in this.

You are meeting in our fatherland, he said, at a time when we are striving to fulfill the tasks arising from the 17th CPCZ Congress for all spheres of social activity. On the basis of a profound analysis of the state of our society, its long-term needs, on the basis of everything that is being done in the world, especially in the struggle to maintain peace and eliminate the danger of a war conflict and of everything that is connected with it, the 17th CPCZ Congress approved a strategic line of an accelerated socioeconomic development of the CSSR for the next 5 years with a view to the year 2000. What is involved is the intensification of the national economy, in which we attribute the vital role to science and research, and to the consistent introduction of their results in practice. The principal purpose is enhancing the living standard of our people and strengthening their social security.

Josef Havlin futher said that the Czechoslovak working people fully support the CPCZ policy, which proceeds from the experience we have acquired to date in the construction of socialism, from the systematic assessment and generalization of this experience, and the creative application of the wealth of theoretical as well as practical findings of the CPSU, expecially from the deliberations and adopted documents of its 27th congress. He stressed that we attentively study the experience and methods of work of the Communist and workers parties of the socialist countries, of the Communist and workers parties of the whole world, and that we are searching for ways to make use of them in our conditions. We attach particular importance to theoretical works that elucidate the topical issues of social life and that contribute to a creative search and practical recommendations derived from theoretical knowledge.

He noted that the time which has elasped since the 17th CPCZ Congress fully confirms that we have entered a very demanding period, in which there is not place or time for indecisiveness or inconsistency, in which only consientious work and a full dedication to the cause of socialism can yield success in the realization of the policy of the party and the socialist state.

In another part of his speech, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin spoke about the fulfillment of the economic plan in the first 6 months of this year. In this connection he noted problems, such as the slow reduction of material and energy intensiveness by the production sector, and the rising of the quality of products and other, especially qualitative, indicators of the plan. In the interest of this, we are waging a great struggle for the comprehension that science and modern technology, their development and more energetic implementation, are decisive factors of the intensification of the national economy, that scientific-technical development must become the axis of national economic planning and all management.

We attach great importance to the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States Up to the Year 2000 and to a consistent fulfillment of tasks that arise from it for us. We are convinced that the incorporation of our country in this common program will multiply the results of our research potential, that it will contribute to raising the productivity of social labor, and that it will deepen our knowledge, technological and economic policy.

Josef Havlin further characterized the development of our scientific research base. He pointed out the still considerable untapped potential and gaps in organization, in the methods of management and effectiveness of scientific research work. He stressed that the CPCZ ascribes special importance to the development of social sciences. At the 17th congress the party appealed to the front of social sciences for more boldness and systematization when studying the processes of qualitative changes of the entire social organism, when generalizing and formulating the necessary practical conclusions and recommendations. From this point of view, we very attentively study also the results of the communist and workers parties. The 17th CPCZ Congress, like the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of theo ther fraternal parties, stress the dialectics of the development of production forces and production relations, scientific-technical progress, and the growth of the active role of the human factor.

Josef Havlin said that the key tasks of social development fully concern also the further development of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia. The elections to all levels of representative bodies last spring affirmed that the political system of our state is healthy and productive. At the same time, however, the elections also showed the necessity for and the possibility of deepening social democracy further. Therefore, for example, we are expanding the powers and the responsibilities of the basic components of our self-administration system -- the national committees. By enlisting the entire National Front ever more actively in the joint decision-making and participating in the practical fulfillment of political, economic, social, and cultural-educational tasks in practice, the everyday public social activity of almost all the population of our country is being achieved. But here too we still have untapped resources from the viewpoint of quantity, but, in particular, also quality as regards joining, presentation of wishes, ideas, proposals, and the wisdom of citizens. The CPCZ Central Committee secretary said that the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress cannot be implemented without the aware, active, and creative participation of the young generation. We see in this a dynamizing social factor in the construction of the developed socialist society.

In the closing part of his speech, Josef Havlin stressed that Marxism-Leninism, as an internationally unform teaching doctrine, can be fruitfully developed only in close international cooperation, and that there is a growing importance to learn to know one another and exchange experience, theoretical findings, and ideas. He said that from these and other viewpoints, the meeting of the leading representatives of theoritical institutions olf the central committees of the Communist and workers parties is, without doubt, immensely important.

GDR PRESENTS PROPOSAL AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD232108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR delegation at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe has placed at the disposal of all participant states at the plenary session on Thursday the "Guidelines for a Nuclear Weapons-Free Corridor in Central Europe."

The proposal, which has been worked out by a joint working group of the SED and the SPD group in the Bundestag, was published in Bonn at the beginning of the week. The GDR delegation at the Vienna disarmament negotiations pointed out that the realization of this initiative would contribute to the reduction of military confrontation on the borderline of the two military coalitions in Europe and thus exert an altogether positive influence on the object of the Vienna negotiations.

Ambassador Valerian Mihaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, referred to the fact that the socialist states wish to achieve general and integrated disarmament for all types of weapons. This had again been stressed at the latest meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact at Bucharest.

Ambassador Mikhaylov in this connection recalled the latest initiatives by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of chemical and nuclear weapons free zones in central Europe.

Babajewski Speaks for Pact

AU231521 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, Oct 23 (AFP) -- A limited agreement at the Vienna Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks would enable wider negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe as a whole, the spokesman of the Warsaw Pact delegation said here Thursday.

The spokesman, Stanislaw Babajewski, made the statement to reporters after the weekly meeting between NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) and Warsaw Pact representatives on cutting conventional forces in central Europe.

Babajewski said that if the two sides reached a limited agreement here, it would be desirable to consider wider negotiations, not limited to central Europe, as a second step.

Delegates of both sides meanwhile reported once again their disagreement over control measures, the issue that for 13 years has prevented an MBFR agreement since the talks opened in 1973.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Robert Blackwill, said the Warsaw Pact demand that under the annual Soviet troop rotation in central Europe, the nearly 500,000 Soviet troops relieved should be allowed through without checkpoint control was unacceptable to NATO.

For the Warsaw Pact, Mr Babayevski accused the West of undermining the Vienna talks by proposing "heavily exaggerated" verification and control measures.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV 22 OCT TV SPEECH

AU231424 Sofia BTA in English 1138 GMT 23 Oct 86

["For the Sake of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA commentator Ivan Gaytandzhiev) -- For a third time in ten days, the Secretary General of the CC of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev came up with a realistic, highly responsible and authoritative assessment of his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the Icelandic capital. Mr Gorbachev was evidently guided in this move by the clear awareness that prompt and truthful information is needed to check the dishonest approach and speculations on the part of the U.S. and other NATO member countries.

Last night, in his major statement on Soviet television, Mr Gorbachev arrived at the principal conviction that the removal of the nuclear threat is not just the foremost priority, but also a feasible undertaking. Solutions to this hard and vital problem should be sought in the direction outlined by the Soviet Union in its constructive peace proposals tabled in the Icelandic capital. This new understanding opens up a fresh outlook on the chances to remove the nuclear threat impending over mankind, and it takes the efforts towards the maintenance of peace into a fundamentally new stage.

Washington's obstructionist policy runs against the vein of the common opinion that the Iceland summit upgraded the Soviet-American dialogue and East-West [?dialogue] as a whole to a higher level.

The Soviet Party leader produced a number of convincing examples to expose the provocative anti-Soviet campaign, launched in the U.S. and seeking to misrepresent the truth and the real dimensions of the Reykjavik meeting. He made it quite clear that certain influential circles in the U.S. are making a sustained effort to render the dialogue with the Soviet Union pointless and to ruin the process of nuclear disarmament. Instead of meeting half-way the U.S.S.R.'s goodwill and earnest desire to create conditions for lasting and stable peace, Washington concocts fabrications and brings fresh speculations into play. There is a growing awareness among the international community that, at least for the time being, the American Administration does not want a realistic settlement of the global issues of our time and, worse yet, it has not got any suggestions how to achieve it.

Instead of trying to create a more favourable atmosphere for the talks with the U.S.S.R., Washington blindly clings to its perilous "Star Wars" programme, whose implementation would spread the arms race into outer space.

Against the background of the negative view taken by the U.S., one cannot help being impressed by the consistent and constructive Soviet foreign policy, reaffirmed in Mr Gorbachev's statement. The radical Soviet proposals, seen by the world public as a constructive programme for peace and disarmment, remain in force.

In-depth analysis and objectivity are the hallmarks of the Soviet leader's statement. Speaking volumes for a most heightened sense of responsibility for the destinies of mankind, it epitomizes new political thinking.

IOJ CONGRESS ENDS, CALLS FOR PEACE ACTION

AU232036 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 23 Oct 86

["The I.O.J. Congress Calls for Joint Action in Defense of Peace -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- We call on all people working in the mass media to join their efforts in the struggle for peace, against the threat of a nuclear conflict, for democracy and progress, reads the address to the journalists of the world adopted at today's closing session of the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists (I.O.J.).

The address condemns imperialist forces who are promoting the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons. The planet is still being shaken by nuclear blasts conducted by the U.S. despite the persistent protests of the world public. The peoples of the world are deeply concerned over the plans to take the arms race into space, reads the document.

The participants in the congress express their regret over the American Administration's unwillingness to make use of the historic chance to find a cardinal settlement of the problems of war and peace. This chance appeared at the Reykjavik summit as a result of the Soviet proposals which correspond to the interests of all states. "We call on the leading politicians in the U.S. to reassess the realities of our time and embark on the road leading to the salvation of peace, the freeing of mankind from the horrible threat of an all-destructive war," state the delegates to the congress in their address.

The document notes that the mass media must contribute to the preservation and strengthening of peace, the establishment of a climate of trust between the states and peoples of the world. This conclusion was drawn by most delegates in their speeches before the congress. Guided by its awareness of its responsibility, the International Organization of Journalists appeals to all journalists to mobilize public opinion in defense of peace. The congress calls for more active joint efforts in the struggle against hunger, in the protection of the natural environment and in the development of new sources of energy.

Despite the differences in the social, economic and professional conditions under which journalists do their jobs, it is a common duty to everyone of them to work in the name of the truth, understanding, freedom and peace, concludes the address of the I.O.J., an organization uniting over a quarter of a million people working in the media throughout the world.

The congress approved a declaration of solidarity with all journalists who are working together with the people of their nations for national independence, for the right of self-determination, democracy, peace and social progress. The 10th congress expresses its solidarity with all proposals and initiatives aimed at total disarmament. In the International Year of Peace, the congress expresses its full support for the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states on the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, on the strengthening of peace and security.

The declaration expresses the organization's solidarity with all journalists who are fulfilling their humanitarian mission in the struggle against he reactionary forces and are thus subject to repression and persecution, with the journalists who have suffered from the concentration and monopolization of the media in the capitalist world. The I.O.J. calls for solidarity with the journalists fighting for their social and professional rights.

The congress approved the resolution proposed by the second working group on new world information order. It sets as a goal of the united efforts of journalists the establishing of new economic order and the development of independent national communication systems. The new information order must contribute to the strengthening of peace, to disarmament, to the creation of atmosphere of trust, understanding and cooperation. It must secure equal right participation of all peoples in the exchange of information. The right for free access to communication means should be guaranteed. The document points out that the new information order must create the conditions for equal right cooperation, to enable each country to defend its national sovereignty and cultural identity.

The resolution of the 10th congress stresses IOJ's active work is the U.N., especially in U.N.E.S.C.O., as well as in many other international organizations. It notes the need of broadening of the contacts among journalists from countries having different social systems.

The congress sent a cable to the leaders of the non-aligned countries movement, to the Organization of African Unity, and to the front line states. The cable condemns the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and insists on adhering to the announced sanctions against the regime in Pretoria.

Closing the congress Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng, chairman of IOJ, expressed satisfaction with the constructive and creative spirit of the discussions at the congress and characterized its work as fruitful.

Elects Leaders

AU232044 Sofia BTA in English 1933 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- The IOJ Congress elected the new leaders of the organization, today. Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng (Finland) was reelected as president of IOJ, and Mr Jiri Kubka (Czechoslovakia) -- as secretary general. Mr Jean-Maurice Herman (France) is a honorary president of IOJ. The Presidium of the organization has 31 members, and the Executive Committee - 65 members.

Reception Held

AU232047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A reception was given for the delegates to the 10th IOJ congress on 23 October at the Boyana Residence. On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, addressed the participants. He stressed the great authorative organization [several words indistinct]. The forum in Sofia demonstrated the great possibilities of the mass media in the struggle for liquidating nuclear weapons and protecting peace on earth, Comrade Petur Tanchev pointed out.

Prof Kaarle Nordenstreng, IOJ president, expressed cordial thanks for the warm hospitality and the wonderful work conditions created for the participants in the congress.

The reception, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

JOURNALIST COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU231513 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- A cooperation agreement between the unions of journalists of Bulgaria and Mongolia was signed here today. It envisages concrete measures for broadening the links between the two organizations in the 1986-1990 period.

The document was signed by Mr Boyan Traykov, president of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and director general of the BTA, and Mr Lodongiin Tudev [spelling as received], president of the Union of Mongolian Journalists and chief editor of the UNEN newspaper.

Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA, and Mr Ahmed al Hubaishi [spelling as received], director general of the Aden News Agency (ANA), signed a cooperation protocol for the two agencies for the 1987-1989 period.

ATANASOV RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU231350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received yesterday [21 October] Liviu Minda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to our country, on the occasion of his final departure from our country, after having completed his tour of duty.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

TANCHEV RECEIVES DEPARTING SRV, SWISS ENVOYS

AU231536 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] On 23 October Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Hoang Trong Nhu, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria, on his final departure from Bulgaria, and Andre Cocoigny, Swiss ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the end of his diplomatic term in Bulgaria.

CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS FRG 19-22 OCT

AU231008 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Cultural Exchange in the Name of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Essen, October 22 (BTA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation, headed by its president Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the F.R.G. from October 19 to October 22, 1986.

The delegation took part in the regular meeting of the Foundation's Circle of Friends in the F.R.G., held in Villa Huegel in Essen. Mr Vladimir Zhivkov read a report on the foundation's tasks and development.

Mr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Circle of Friends and chairman of the Krupp Supervisory Board, stressed the important role of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation for the development of children's and young people's talent and their education in the spirit of peace and understanding. He assessed highly the cooperation with the foundation and its contribution to the improvement of the cultural exchange between Bulgaria and the F.R.G.

The participants discussed a program which includes an exchange of students, exhibitions of children's works -- property of the foundation in the F.R.G., the promotion of cultural initiatives between the two countries.

Professor Peter Fischer-Appelt, president of the University of Hamburg, was elected chairman of the foundation's Circle of Friends.

In Hamburg the delegation met with members of the Senate and representatives of the town's cultural circles, with whom it discussed the prospects for broadening the cultural exchange and the implementation of joint programs with the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU230851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly examined and discussed the draft plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the draft budget for 1987. The people's deputies heard briefings from representatives of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finances, as well as a report from the commission's [not further specified] working group. During the debates it was pointed out that the main line of the draft plan is in conformity with the requirements for qualitatively new growth in the economy, the possibilities for socialist economic integration, and the country's participation in the international division of labor.

To ensure the commission's more efficient operation, three subcommissions were set up: on foreign policy questions; on foreign economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; and on international cultural activity.

The session was chaired by Milko Balev, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission.

GENERAL DZHUROV AWARDS MERITORIOUS SOLDIERS

AU210801 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p, 3

[Captain Petyu Dafinkichev report on a ceremony at the "N-garrison" on 16 October at which Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, presented banners to army competition winners]

[Excerpts] N-garrison, 16 October (from our special correspondent by telephone) -- A festive atmosphere reigns on the parade ground. The soldiers of the detachment in which Officer Mutafchiev serves are filled with the happy excitement of anticipation. They are greatly rejoicing today, because of the satisfactory assessment of their achievements during the past training year. [passage omitted]

The common and well deserved joy and pride reached their climax when Army Gen Dorbri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, accepted the report and individually greeted every soldiers' collective, congratulating them on the occasion of their great achievements. Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration, as well as other generals, and officers, and representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations took their seats in the honorary tribune.

Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was among those present at the ceremony.

The long-awaited moment finally came. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, presented the interim banners for the best results in combat and political training to the affiliated collectives of the Bulgarian People's Army in the detachments where officers Mutafchiev and Petrov are serving. The soldiers expressed their joy and satisfaction at the award by voicing their loud "Hurrah!"

In his brief address Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov stressed the fact that only a excellent results can be a correct and truthful expression of the soldiers' loyalty to the party and motherland. Dwelling on the intenational military-political situation, the minister of national defense pointed out that the imperialist striving of American imperialism led to the failure of the Reykjavik negotiations and prevented a decisive step toward the elimination of tension in the world.

"The most reliable guarantor for the defense of socialism and for the preservation of peace in the world remains the Warsaw Pact, the speaker further stressed. It depends upon the armament, training, and the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact whether peace reigns on this planet. The Bulgarian People's Army is an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. As a result, the power of the fraternal combat alliance, and peace in the world, also depend upon the state of our army," Comrade Dzhurov stated.

Having mapped out the trends that will produce a qualitatively new standard of the soldiers achievements during the forthcoming training year, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, urged the outstanding soldiers and winners of the competition, not to be content with their present achievements, but to multiply their successes, and to set an example to the soldiers' collectives, which should emulate them in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Officer Mutafchiev most cordially expressed gratitude on behalf of those who received awards.

A festive parade followed which was headed by the proudly waving banners as symbols of honor and th soldiers' loyalty.

KOMSOMOL CONGRESS ON CONVENE 25 MAY 87

AU171658 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Komosmol will be convened on 25 May 1987. This decision was adopted at a plenum of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee held in Sofia.

STROUGAL IN GREECE TO MEET PAPANDREOU, OTHERS

LD221353 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT Oct 86

[Text] Greece -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and his entourage arrived by air in Athens today for an official visit. They were cordially welcomed at the festively decorated airport by Andreas Papandreou at whose invitation the visit is taking place. Afterward Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Andreas Papandreou, inspected the guard of honor at the airport. He also met with other members of the Greek Government and state officials, as well as with employees of the Czechoslovak Embassy. After the welcoming ceremony Lubomir Strougal and his entourage left for their temporary residence in Athens.

Meets With Parliament President

LD231525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, started the 2d day of his official visit to the Hellenic Republic by meeting with Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament.

During the conversation, in which members of Lubomir Strougal's entourage and top-ranking representatives of the Greek Parliament also took part, the federal premier praised the present development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece. He noted that a positive contribution toward this development is made also by cooperation at parliamentary level. He praised their share in the open relations between peoples. Lubomir Strougal referred to the significant role of parliaments in today's world, not only for bilateral contacts between states, but also for the opportunities that they have in the effort to preserve peace. he also said that the expected Greek parliamentary visit to Czechoslovakia will undoubtedly make an important contribution to improving Czechoslovak-Greek relations.

Ioannis Alevras stressed during the meeting that regular contacts between Czechoslovak and Greek representatives create an excellent atmosphere for cooperation between the two countries. He expressed the conviction that the present visit of Lubomir Strougal will be important for present relations and will be a further impulse for their deepening.

Received by Greek President

LD231745 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Greece -- Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, who is paying an official visit to Greece, was received in Athens today by Khristos Sartzetakis, Greek president. He briefed him on the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy and Czechoslovakian attitudes toward the development of the current international situation. During the meeting, President Khristos Sartzetakis praised the present fruitful results of the Czechoslovak-Greek cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. He highly praised the fact that, as has also been confirmed by the present Czechoslovak-Greek talks, they share identical or very close views on overcoming the world's main problems. He recalled the persistent efforts of Greece in seeking to strengthen cooperation between peoples and its enterprising attitude toward disarmament talks.

Talks With Papandreou

LD231732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Greece -- Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou, Czechoslovak and Greek premiers, met in Athens today for their final talks.

The two representatives emphasized that in the last few years favorable results have been attained in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Greece. They spoke about other possibilities to advnace cooperation, in particular in the machine building industry, in expanding the Greek power production base and in the building of hydraulic power stations.

Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou said that the two countries agreed in their attitudes to tackling the key problems of the mankind: To avert the danger of nuclear war, arms and the creation of conditions for friendship and fruitful cooperation between nations. They praised the peace initiatives of the USSR that have met with a wide reaction from the world progressive general public. In this connection Lubomir Strougal spoke highly of the foreign policy of Greece, which is guided by the effort to create a favorable atmosphere for the political solution of serious conflicts in various parts of the world.

At the conclusion of the talks the foreign ministers of the two countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Karlos Papoulias, signed a Czechoslovka-Greek government agreement on preventing double taxation.

Issues 'Joint Press Release'

LD232123 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has returned to Prague after his official visit to Greece at the invitation of the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou.

In a joint press release, both prime ministers reaffirmed their governments' wish to expand their relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of independence, national sovereignty and mutual respect. They agreed that the Reykajavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan had been an opportunity to find a mutually acceptable basis for working out a proposal for a radical reduction in strategic weapons levels. They expressed their hope that the leaders of both superpowers would continue their efforts to overcome their differences on the interpretation of the ABM Treaty and on the matter of a total and definitive nuclear test ban, which are preventing them from reaching an agreement.

Other Reportage

For Greek reportage on the visit to Greece by Premier Lubomir Strougal, including meetings held with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and banquet speeches, see the Greece section of the 22 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUSAK RECEIVES GDR'S HERMANN AXEN 23 OCT

LD231649 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who has been in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was in attendance.

During a cordial comradely talk, both officials expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful development of relations between the communist parties in keeping with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ and 11th SED Congresses. They noted both sides' commitment to strengthening friendship, exchanging experience and increasing advantageous cooperation in the interests of reinforcing the cohesion and unity of the countries of the socialist community. They voiced full support for the latest peace initiatives by the Soviet Union delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Reykjavik, and affirmed Czechoslovakia's and the GDR's determination to promote these far-reaching proposals in close collaboration with the other Warsaw Pact member staes. They stressed that it was especially topical and necessary to adopt concrete steps to strengthen peace, to stop the arms race, and to prevent the militarization of space.

During their meeting, they spoke highly of the new political initiative by the SED to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in central Europe, adding that the CPCZ was a party to this initiative.

POLAND'S GORYWODA ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 23 OCT

LD240838 Prague CTK in English 0706 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 23 (CTK) -- Polish Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda arrived here tonight at the invitation of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac.

At their working meeting they will deal mainly with the fulfillment of task arising from the conclusions of talks held between the two countries' top representatives, the development of mutual economic cooperation and the coordination of national economic plans for the 1991-1995 period.

STEFANAK ON HIS TALKS IN PRC, JAPAN, INDIA

AU221328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview given by Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, to Rudolf Nittmann: "Solidarity and Cooperation in the Struggle for Common Goals" -- date and place of interview not given; opening paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Excerpts] A CPCZ delegation led by Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, recently conducted talks with representatives of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party, the CPC, the Communist Party of India, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist). [paragraph continues]

The results of these talks and other current issues of the international communist movement are discussed in an interview that Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ delegation, gave to RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA.

[Nittmann] What was the purpose of the trip to the three important Asian countries -- Japan, China, and India -- and how would you evaluate its results?

[Stefanak] I would like to say, first of all, that the talks which the CPCZ delegation conducted in those countries are an integral part of our party's wide-ranging international activities. In this way we implement the tasks which the 17th CPCZ congress laid down for the foreign policy sphere. The specific aim with regard to the international communist and workers movement is to enhance class solidarity between fraternal parties by means of equal cooperation in the struggle for common goals, for peace and socialism, while respecting differences in the individuals parties' tasks and conditions of activity.

It was in this spirit that we conferred with the Communist Party of Japan, the Communist Party of India, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist). In Japan and India we also had several meetings with representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party and of the Indian National Congress (I), the ruling party. We regard all these talks as useful and beneficial. They confirmed their readiness to promote international relations in order to contribute to mutual knowledge and cooperation between the peoples of our countries and confirmed their determination to cooperate even more closely in the joint struggle for peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war, and against the aggressive policy of imperialism.

In the PRC we had a meeting with leading officials of the CPC Central Committee Internatonal Liaison Department, the first meeting of its kind in a long time. We also regard these talks as a contribution to the implementation of the foreign policy line mapped out at the 17th CPCZ Congress. [passage omitted on the aims of the domestic and international policy of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party]

[Nittmann] Public attention here has been aroused by the report on talks with Zhu Liang, director of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department. Have these talks yielded any specific results?

[Stefanak] The first specific result is the very fact that this meeting took place. We had an opportunity to talk not only with the director of the International Liaison Department but also with other officials of that department. During these talks we expressed our mutual interest in assisting in the comprehensive development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations in all areas and at all levels. We agreed that relations between the CSSR and the PRC have reached such a level that it would not be natural if they were not reflected in ties between the two parties as well.

Both the CPCZ and the PRC are the ruling parties in their countries and as the leading forces of their societies they lead their socialist construction. Our talks were therefore aimed at the search for ways to further deepen our mutual understanding and cooperation in order to strengthen peace and social progress in the world. Our side confirmed during the talks the coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist countries aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war, strengthening peace and international security, and at detente and disarmament. We did not hide our view that a normalization of relations between the CPC and the other fraternal parties of socialist countries, notably the CPSU, would have a beneficial impact not only on the development of our cooperation with the CPC and the Chinese people, but also on reinforcing the international communist and workers movement and all forces of peace in the world.

[Nittmann] Let us now turn to India. How would you assess the CPCZ delegation's talks with the Indian political parties?

[Stefanak] Very positively. We maintain traditionally very good cooperation with the Communist Party of India, with which we have already implemented the third 2-year agreement, which was signed this March. [passage omitted on past contacts between the two parties]

As regards the Communist Party of India (Marxist), this year we held the first direct bilateral talks. During our stay in India we raised the level of mutual contacts and signed the first interparty cooperation agreement. The fact that the positions of our two fraternal parties are identical establishes good prerequisites for the implementation of this agreement.

Our party attaches special importance to the CPCZ's ties with the Indian National Congress (I). It is a ruling party whose foreign policy orientation has a very positive influence on India's position in the present world. [passage omitted on India's policy of nonalignment and on the CPCZ delegation's meetings with rank-and-file party members in India and Japan]

DAILY CLAIMS PRC FOMENTS UNREST IN SE ASIA

AU221550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 86 p 6

[Jiri Roskot Hanoi dispatch: "Who Is Preventing Detente in Southeast Asia? Faking Blindness"]

[Text] During his recent stopover in London, the Thai foreign minister alleged that his country would help Vietnam economically, but only if the SRV withdrew its units from Cambodia. And China has been heard to speak in the same vein. Almost simultaneously Singapore's Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, who is currently also chairman of the ASEAN's Permanent Committee, claimed that Vietnam is an obstacle to resolving the so-called Cambodian issue.

Relations between the states of Southeast Asia have long been burdened by distortions of the policy pursued in this issue by three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and the People's Kampuchea. In evaluating this situation the ASEAN states obviously underrate the serious consequences for that area, were the People's Kampuchea to be left to the tender mercies of the Pol Pot followers and their raids. A hidden, or even open, unwillingness to acknowledge that Cambodia has a popular and responsible system is regrettably seducing many ASEAN countries to short-sightedness. Nobody applauds Pol Pot's folowers' crimes but it seems that their units are sometimes regarded as a battering ram which could facilitate the return of former Cambodian politicians, such as Son Sann and others. The substantial is lost in the illusion: It is disregarded that the Pol Pot followers represent the storm troopers of the clique which is responsible for the genocide in Cambodia -- a clique which has not given up its ambitions to return to power. At the same time, one tends to overlook -- and this is as dangerous -- the systematically expressed goodwill of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to resolve all controversial issues with the ASEAN countries, and to resolve them in the only way that takes the real interests of the Cambodian people into account: by discontinuing all assistance to the Pol Pot gangs and by making sure they disband. At the same time, the groups of Vietnamese volunteers who help defend the country's sovereignty would leave the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This also directly concerns China which, although not a member of ASEAN, is the principal generous patron of the coalition of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. As we know, so far China has rejected a normalization of relations with Vietnam without preliminary conditions. Instead, it is striving to coerce the SRV -- judging by the "offers" quoted above -- by promising it assistance in exchange for a betrayal of the SRV's international policy with regard to the People's Kampuchea. This is not the path to stabilization in the area. And it is also why Vietnam justly rejected these attempts to drive a wedge between the Indochinese countries, which want to develop full contacts both with the ASEAN states and with China on the basis of equality of respect for sovereignty, and of mutual advantage. It is those who fake blindness in the face of reality who are the obstacle to settling the situation regarding the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINKS TO MACHEL DEATH NOTED

LD211110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Commentary by editor Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] The tragic deaths of the highest Mozambican representatives have posed a number of questions. The aircraft in which Samora Moises Machel was returning from Zambia, where he had headed a Mozambican delegation at a meeting with the presidents of Zambia, Zaire, and Angola, crashed near the Mozambican border on South African territory. This is where the bandits from the so-called Mozambican Resistance Movement, controlled and financed by the Republic of South Africa, are operating. This is why Alfred Nzo, the general secretary of the African National Congress, and this is not a coincidence, at a press conference in Copenhagen today accused the South African government of either being directly or indirectly responsible for the death of the Mozambican president.

Although the investigation of the whole case is far from closed, the tragic death of the Mozambican president is being closely tied to the hostile policy pursued by the Republic of South Africa, which has recently stepped up actions against the progressive regime of Mozambique. This is why the Mozambican government more than once appealed to the international community for help in stopping the aggressive actions against progressive African states. There has been open talk that the Republic of South Africa has been preparing extensive military operations against Mozambique with the aim of overthrowing the government of Maputo. The people of Mozambique and the national liberation movements of Africa have lost in Samora Moises Machel an important figure under whose leadership the Frelimo party and the Mozambican Government have been carrying out progressive social and economic transformations, fighting for the consolidation of the sovereignty of Mozambique, its political and economic independence, and championing in foreign policy an anti-imperialist line and cooperation with socialist states.

Samora Moises Machel held many Mozambican and foreign distinctions. He received the International Lenin prize for strengthening peace among nations and the Soviet Order of Friendship Among Nations. In 1981 he paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The news of the tragic death of Samora Moises Machel has, therefore, profoundly touched the people of our country.

BENO, POLEDNIK CHAIR PARTY SECRETARIES MEETING

LD232302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A nationwide consultative meeting of secretaries of the regional and Prague and Bratislava city CPCZ committees for political organizational work was held today in Prague.

The first part of the meeting, which was chaired by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, dealt with the findings and experiences of party work with young people and the tasks in educating the young generation following the 17th party congress, and with the current state and program for the future mass development of physical education and sport.

The second part of the proceedings, which was chaired by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee, dealt with measures for implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee Presidium in connection with the annual membership meetings of primary party organizations next year, and with other topical tasks of political organizational work aimed at ensuring the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

OFFICIAL VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

AU202007 Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Oct 86 p 5

[Interview given by Engineer Jozef Keher, CSSR deputy minister of fuels and power and plenipotentiary of the CSSR Government for the Nuclear Power Industry, to Rudolf Unger: "Why Do We Need Nuclear Power Plants?"; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Unger] A distinct qualitative feature of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the Czechoslovak power industry was the putting into operation of additional nuclear power plant units. At the same time, the original plan of construction was not fulfilled. How would you evaluate the construction of nuclear power plants and the generation of electricity from that source during the preceding period?

[Keher] In preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we assumed tht seven 440-megawatt units of the VVER type would be in operation by 1985 -- four at Jaslovske Bohunice and three at Dukovany. Corresponding to this assumption was the task which the 16th CPCZ Congress set for the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- to produce between 80 and 83 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, with 15 billion kilowatt hours in 1985 coming from nuclear power plants. Owing to delays in production and assembly, only four units at Jaslovske Bohunice and one unit at Dukovany were put into operation by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It was for this reason that in the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we produced only 11.8 billion kilowatt hours [in nuclear power plants], instead of 15 billion as planned. The difference had to be made up by full use of thermal power stations. It was necessary to produce additional millions of metric tons of brown coal in our collieries below the Krusne Hory mountain range and to ensure perfect operational reliability of all power-generating facilities, many of which are outdated. Moreover, hydroelectric power plants also failed to fulfill their planned output, owing to consistently low water levels.

Despite the failure to meet original targets for the construction of nuclear power plants, by applying the experience acquired at Jaslovske Bohunice we managed to reduce the intervals between putting individual units at Dukovany on a trial run. In Septemer 1985, we put on a trial run the second unit of the V-2 power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, and in March 1985, the first unit at Dukovany. In this 5-year plan, in March 1986, we put on a trial run the second unit at Dukovany and before the end of the year we expect the launching of the third unit. The fourth and last unit should be put into operation in July 1987.

[Unger] In addition to the power generating capacity of nuclear energy, the implications of nuclear power for coal mining, coal transportation, and for the environment around traditional power stations are also important. Is it possible to quantify these side effects for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan?

[Keher] To demonstrate the advantages of nuclear power over coal mining, coal transporation, and the impact on the environment around thermal power plants, it is possible to cite the following examples: A single 440 megawatt reactor produces 10,560 megawatt hours of electricity in 24 hours. To produce the same amount of electricity, a thermal power plant would need about 220 railroad cars of brown coal, each car carrying 50 metric tons. In 1985 nuclear power plants produced 11.8 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Had this amount been produced in traditional power plants, an extra 415,360 metric tons of sulphur dioxide would have been released into the atmosphere. To prevent pollution on this scale, it would have been necessary to provide desulphurizing installations of the regenerative type at a procurement cost of about Kcs1 billion for each 220 megawatt unit, with annual operating costs of an additional Kcs100 million.

[Unger] In each 5-year plan, the construction of nuclear power plants represents the investment task with the absolutely highest priority requiring the maximum preparedness of all participants. Experience from Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany shows that this has not always been respected. Can we assume that construction at Mochovce and Temelin will avoid these "teething troubles"?

[Keher] The financial sums earmarked for nuclear power plant projects convey only a partial picture of the exactingness of their preparation and implementation. The Eighth 5-Year Plan, for example, provides for a volume of investments in the nuclear power industry of more than Kcs40 billion. Concentrating deliveries, building capacities, machinery, and other resources on a task of ths magnitude represents, no doubt, a demanding problem. However, today we are in a position to say that both our Czechoslovak manufacturing base and the broad cadres of specialists possess valuable experience from the projects carried out thus far. However, what we regard as crucial at this stage is to apply even more consistently to the construction of nuclear power plants the results of the scientific and technical revolution -- not only to the technical solutions as such, but also to the technological processes of construction. This should result in further improved quality and, above all, efficiency of this construction. For the Mochovce and Temelin nuclear power plants, for example, we assess from much broader aspects both the question of seismic resilience and questions of deploying automated systems of steering technological processes.

We are often being criticized for failing to make use of fully repeatable designs. However, it is necessary to realize that it is precisely findings and experiences from the construction and, notably, operation of previously implemented projects and the strong influence of scientific-technical development that force us to apply new elements for enhancing reliability, safety, and protection of the environment, while at the same time asking for design solutions that are standardized to the greatest possible degree. As I have already said, questions concerning the efficiency of this entire process are coming clearly to the fore at this stage. At the same time it must be remembered that the risks for all participants of ensuring efficiency at projects of this magnitude are fairly large. These risks also entail a number of problems in discussing and approving documentation and concluding economic contracts for the long periods of construction. A number of problems also concern price formation for special types of building and assembly jobs and for special deliveries. It is logical that conflicts do arise in such situations, conflicts that consequently delay the start of construction but which must dealt with in a highly responsible fashion and at all levels of management. The CSSR Government and other agencies have already adopted a number of measures aimed at stabilizing long-term concepts that are essential for preparation and for improving interaction among participants in construction, including interaction among cooperating CEMA countries. The overall experience and current preparedness of the participants in the construction of the Mochovce and Temelin nulcear power plants provide the prerequisites for fulfilling the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan, in spite of a number of problems and difficulties.

[Unger] The operation of nuclear power plants provides a formidable source of secondary heat, which can be used to supply surrounding towns and industrial zones. Is there a plan for the use of this heat in individual 5-year periods up to the year 2000 and thereafter?

[Keher] According to a long-term concept, in 1990 nuclear energy ought to account for 2.1 percent of heat generation, in 1995 for 7.2 percent, and in the year 2000 for 15.2 percent. A conduit for conveying heat from the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant to Trnava is under construction and will be put into operation in 1988. It will supply heat and hot water to households as well as industry and agriculture. In the next stage, we reckon with the supply of heat from Bohunice to Leopoldov and Hlohovec. We also envision heat supply from Dukovany to Brno, from Mochovce to the Levice area, and from Temelin to Ceske Budejovice.

[Unger] The period of a 5-year plan is far too short for the construction of a nuclear power plant; it usually takes 10 years from the elaboration of the blueprint to the commissioning of the last unit. Looking at things from a long-term point of view, what is the topography of future nuclear power plants and nuclear heating plants up to the year 2000, and thereafter?

[Keher] Unfolded in the present period is the construction of four VVER-440 units at Mochovce, whose trial run should start between 1989 and 1992. At the same time, preparatory and building work is under way at Temelin on the construction of four 1,000-megawatt units of the VVER type with a protective mantle, the so-called containment. At the same time we are looking for suitable localities in eastern Slovakia, northern Moravia, and eastern Bohemia to build in each of them two 1,000-megawatt units.

'AKTIV' VIEWS DELAY, PROBLEMS AT DANUBE PROJECT

AU171108 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 86 p 2

[Jan Havrilla Gabcikovo dispatch: "Stirred Waters of the Future Hydroelectric Power Plant"]

[Text] Gabcikovo -- Following the working meeting on Monday [13 October] of organizations involved in the construction of the system of water projects on the Danube, which was held on the initiative and with the participation of Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, a Party economic aktiv was held yesterday, again at Gabcikovo, of the builders of the project. The aktiv, organized by the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee, dealt with the results of a recent party check, by the CPSL Regional Committee, on the completion of tasks in the first 9 months of the year.

The results of the party check on the completion of tasks at the water projects, information on which was provided by Stefan Mihalik, secretary of the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee, ought to spur Communists working at the building site to overcome the difficulties encountered during construction. As the aktiv confirmed, problems abound but they need not be dramatized. Instead, it is necessary to mobilize forces to reduce the delay in completing this year's planned tasks.

Obstacles at a Critical Point [subhead]

According to the approved timetable, construction worth almost Kcs1.17 billion ought to be carried out on the water management section of the project this year. By the end of September, less than 70 percent of this planned annual volume had been completed, in spite of the fact that the builders enjoyed favorable weather. [paragraph continues]

The state of completion of plans for crucial technological processes at the project is very critical. This concerns, in particular, laying concrete at the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant and sealing the dike of the inflow canal with an asphalt-concrete mixture and sealing its botttom with foil. For the first three quarters of the year, the laying of concrete is more than 40,000 cubic meters behind the schedule and the work chart. As was stressed by Milan Chrapciak, director of the Water Management Construction enterprise, the investor of the project, failure to complete tasks at Gabcikovo could substantially affect whether the project is ready for the subsequent years of construction -- which is at a critical point, according to the approved work chart. It could even jeopardize the scheduled completion of the project and the commissioning of the first unit of the hydroelectric power plant. However the mobilization of the resources of everyone involved and the introduction of round-the-clock laying of concrete could reduce the delay -- which is currently about 1 month's work -- to roughly 20,000 cubic meters by the end of the year.

Fruitful Discussion [subhead]

The system of water projects on the Danube, which is a joint venture of two fraternal countries -- the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic -- is a demanding undertaking because of its technical design and because of the volume of work and deliveries that must be completed in each year of construction. It inevitably entails numerous technical, organizational, and economic problems, and also problems with materials and equipment. The solution of these problems is sometimes beyond the ability of the direct participants in construction and must be assisted by federal and intersectoral agencies. Julius Hanus, first deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, who spoke at he aktiv, stressed the importance of adhering, to deadlines at the system of water projects. He also drew attention to significant untapped possibilities in management and organization at the project and in the use of machinery and equipment.

In this connection other participants in the discussion pointed to problems connected with the availability of technology at the project and with the inflexible deliveries by foreign trade organizations. However, they also reluctantly conceded that it should be possible to make better use of what is available at the building site now. In conclusion, participants in the aktiv adopted an appeal, calling on the enterprises and organizations involved in the project to exert exceptional efforts to fulfill the planned tasks, to improve the organization and management of labor, to focus on crucial jobs, to consider those methods that have impeded the improved use of technology, the more efficient use of working hours, the higher shift intensity, and so forth. Greater use must also be made of the party's right of control and of the assistance of other social organizations. This is the only way to make sure that the completion of tasks at the system of water projects becomes a matter of the honor and prestige of every builder of this important venture.

BRIEFS

BORDER COMMISSION ENDS SESSION -- Prague Oct 9 (CTK) -- The Permanent Czechoslovak-Austrian Border Commission ended its ten-day session here today with agreement on measures for the necessary outlining and demarcation of the frontiers in border river sectors in which water conservancy projects are under way. The commission, set up in 1975 under the 1973 Czechoslovak-Austrian Treaty on Joint State Borders, discussed the results of border demarcation work carried out this year, and worked out a program of work for next year. The session was held in an atmosphere of good mutual understanding. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1340 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

MINISTER BRIEFS UN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROPOSAL

LD240128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2138 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] UN/New York; 23 Oct (ADN) -- Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Peter Florin on Thursday [23 October] briefed the UN General Assembly on the initiative from the SED and the SPD to create a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe. Peter Florin stressed the appeal contained in the initiative to all governments who maintain troops in the area concerned to take up negotiations as quickly as possible on the creation of such a nuclear weapons free zone.

The GDR, the speaker stressed, is like the other Warsaw Pact states firmly resolved to continue its policy of dialogue and to deepen it. It would continue its constructive policy for the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and its efforts to form a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe. The GDR politician stressed the readiness of the GDR to incorporate its entire territory into a nuclear weapons-free zone. It also supported all efforts to reach an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe as soon as possible.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD231723 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, and Francois Plaisant, director of the European section of the French Foreign Ministry, paid tribute in Berlin on Thursday to the dynamic comprehensive development of relations between the GDR and France.

They stressed the desire of their governments to further develop and to expand their cooperation, which serves the interests of both peoples. Here, the partners in the talk evaluated the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the France as an important factor of security and stability in Europe.

There was agreement in stressing that, particularly at present, everything must be done to achieve effective results in stopping the arms race and in arms limitation.

Herbert Krolikowski stated in his connection that the GDR emphatically supports the constructive position of the USSR, which was prepared for compromise, during the Reykjavik meeting. The historic chance for eliminating nuclear weapons completely and using space exclusively for peace purposes, which was created thanks to the responsible activity of the Soviet Union, should be used without fail. Working toward this should be the concern of all states and realistic-thinking forces in the world.

Francois Plaisant spoke in favor of the continuation of the East-West dialogue and cooperation among states of different social systems in the interests of predictable international relations and greater security in the world.

Francois Plaisant is in Berlin for political consultations with Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TISCH RECEIVES FRENCH CGT WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD231350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2022 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN) -- The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik has confirmed the need to continue international dialogue in the spirit of detente. This opinion was expressed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, and Jacqueline Leonard, secretary of the French trade union federation CGT, when he received in Berlin today the CGT women's delegation visiting the GDR.

During the exchange of views, current tasks of the trade unions in the two countries were discussed. The paramount task is indefatigable support for preserving and safeguarding peace, it was stressed. Although a great opportunity for averting the nuclear threat of the destruction of mankind was missed in Reykjavik because of U.S. adherence to its SDI project for arms in space, the possibility for relevant agreements still exists.

The first concern of the trade union is to work toward ensuring that with the strength of all peace-loving people the interest in preserving life is met. Harry Tisch emphasized that the USSR's comprehensive and far-reaching disarmament proposals offer basic conditions for this.

WILLI STOPH ADDRESSES BERLIN DEBATES 23 OCT

LD231756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0851 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Two days of deliberations by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers with the chairman of the district/kreis councils and the chief mayor began in Berlin on Thursday. The talks focused on tasks, requirements, and experiences in the work of the local state organs in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

The introductory speech was delivered by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Dealing with the activity of the local state organs, Willi Stoph emphasized to the 800 participants that the task of the 11th SED Congress consists of making even more intensive use of the opportunities of the territories for growth in performance and in the citizens' well-being through the joint work of people's assemblies, enterprises and institutions, with broad inclusion of the working people.

Further Details

LD231946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR is undertaking all effort to maintain peace in alliance with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialism countries together with all forces of reason and realism in the world. This was stressed by Willi Stoph to representatives of the local state organs in Berlin on Thursday. "We assume that the amelioration of the international situation is attainable through the reduction of political and military confrontation, if in the struggle for peace, disarmament and normalization in international relations, the forces of reason and realism find one another and this struggle acquires a scope that has never existed before." The socialist peace and detente proposals serve this aim. In today's world there can be no security on one side at the expense of the other.

Referring to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, Willi Stoph stressed that the peoples received the new far-reaching proposals submitted there by the Soviet Union with unanimous approval. It has again become evident in Reykjavik where the obstacles lie on the path to arms limitation and disarmament, to the preventon of a nuclear clash on earth and in space.

The speaker continued: "This will give new impetus to the forces of reason and realism -- in Western Europe and in the United States itself -- to thwart the strategy of the military-industrial complex that endangers mankind. Therefore, it is vital now most of all to use the chance and to advocate that the question of war or peace be decided in favor of peace."

The efforts of the GDR are aimed at using the opportunity for a change for the better and at enlarging it and transforming it into reality of ensured peaceful cooperation among the peoples and states. Therefore, the GDR places its policy of dialogue at the highest level at the service of the explanation and implementation of the socialist peace policy.

Further in the course of his speech, Willi Stoph dealt with the work of the local state organs. The tasks of the 11th SED Congress consists of making even more intensive use of the opportunities of the regions for an increase in performance and in the citizens' well-being through the joint work of people's assemblies, enterprises and institutions, with the broad inclusion of the working people.

"They should work actively to carry out comprehensively intensification in their sphere of responsibility, to create better and better regional reproduction conditions for all combines and enterprises and to tap the local reserves for the development of performance and efficiency. This is also the path to the implementation of the law on the local people's assemblies."

The new dimension in the work of the local state organs after the 11th congress consists, among other things, in their devoting great attention to comprehensive intensification and, at the same time, to the protection and systematic raising of the material and cultural living standard of the citizens, in the sense of implementing the economic strategy.

"The role of the local people's assemblies in the management of the social, economic and intellectual-cultural development in the regions has increased," the speaker then noted. The practice whereby the councils submit proposals to the people's assemblies that allow the deputies to undertake concrete tasks that serve the fulfillment of the plan or the qualified preparation and execution of the important resolutions, has proved itself.

Stoph emphasized the comprehensive intensification of the national economy as the foundation for a dynamic and durable growth in all spheres. An even more effective linkage between the advantage of socialism and the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution first took place here. This especially applies to the broad development and use of key technologies. Creating better and better regional reproduction conditions for this is among the essential features of the responsibility of the local state organs concerning the state as a whole.

"Making more labor available by the specific saving of work places in accordance with the Schwedt initiative is of great national economic importance," the speaker emphasized.

Multiple shift working connected with the full use of production equipment makes it necessary from the beginning to take into account social affairs and requirements. "This concerns working and living conditions in the enterprise and in the area and includes measures for taking care of children. Also to be considered is rush-hour traffic, the supply of housing for shift workers on a priority basis, suitable opening times for shops and services as well as supplementing intellectual and cultural facilities."

Willi Stoph dealt in detail with the further work of the local councils to implement the housing construction program. The instruction given by the 11th party congress to build or to modernize a further 1,064,000 dwellings by 1990 makes it necessary for every bezirk and kreis to consistently implement the plans in this fiels. "It is now more than ever necessary in the management by local councils that the comprehensive means that have been planned for housing construction are concentrated on those areas where the living conditions of the citizens need to be improved most effectively."

Speaking about the tasks of the local rural state organs, Willi Stoph said: "The development of the socialist village as the center of working and farming life is connected indivisibly with the increase in agricultural production and its effectiveness. We are talking about well-kept villages characterized by good living conditions, an active social, intellectual, cultural, and sporting life as well as close community among the inhabitants."

The speaker recommended to the councils of the large towns to take better account of their housing areas to further strengthen contact with all citizens.

Work with citizens' petitions is a primary political task for all state organs, Willi Stoph said, and a fundamental element of socialist democracy. "The important thing is that the citizens should be helped quickly and effectively. All legal and national economic potential is to be used for this. In many cases it is possible to find rapid and sensible solutions together with the citizens and with the support of enterprises and social organs."

In conclusion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: "The standards set by the 11th SED Congress demand of every state functionary that he distinguish himself by high political and specialist ability, that the work close to the people and that he have firm principles and always sets an example. He must behave modestly toward citizens react sensitively toward their indications, suggestions and criticisms and give on-the-spot help to make the necessary changes possible. Actively and full of ideas, he must help the new to break through and be prepared to make use of the best experiences of others in his own work."

GYSI HOSTS RECEPTION FOR CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES

AU211300 [Excerpt] At a reception given in honor of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Reformed Churches in Berlin on Saturday [18 October], Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, praised the work of the world federation for peace, justice, and humanity and against imperialist exploitation and racism. "We are grateful that the World Federation of Reformed Churches is facing the central challenges of our times in such a determined way," he said. Referring to the nuclear danger, which does not distinguish between ideologies, religions, races, sex, and national borders, he reported on the things linking Marxists and Christians in this struggle. [passage omitted]

INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TRAINING

AU210936 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The principals of schools and other leading staff workers of the German People's Police and other organs of the Ministry of Interior discussed the further tasks related to training and advanced training after the 11th SED Congress at a working conference on Friday [17 October]. Army General Friedrech Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, pointed out that good results have been achieved in training and advanced training, particularly in the time since the 10th party congress. This is an essential prerequisite for guaranteeing public order and security, he said. It is now increasingly important to better meet the higher requirements that result from the new stage of social development in the GDR and from the international situation. [passage omitted]

TWO JAILED FOR 'TRAFFICKING' IN PEOPLE

LD241021 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (DPA) -- Two 18 and 19 year-old apprentices of the Bundesversicherungsanstalt fuer Angestellte (BFA) [Federal Insurance Office for Employees] have each been sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years imprisonment in East Berlin. According to information in the BERLINER MORGENPOST, they were accused of "trafficking in human beings" (escape assistance) in a trial that took place in camera. The Senate interior administration refused any comment in response to questions.

The two young men drove to East Berlin on 20 September and were arrested following a visit to a discotheque. The GDR press has not reported the case so far. The East Berlin authorities merely informed the Senate of the arrest of the two men some days later.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR -- On Tuesday [21 October] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, received Phi Thach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for a farewell visit. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA -- On 15 October Karlheinz Moebus, GDR ambassador to Jamaica, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Florizel Glasspole, governor general of the Republic of Jamaica. The partners in the talk agreed that increased efforts of all governments and peoples are necessary to safeguard world peace. They expressed their interest in developing relations between the two countries. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 86 p 4 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA -- On Wednesday [8 October] Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, received GDR ambassador Manfred Stantke for the presentation of his credentials. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

SARLOS OPENS AUTUMN SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

LD231116 Budapest MTI in English 0955 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 23 (MTI) -- The autumn session of parliament started in Budapest on Thursday. Present at the session are Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. (Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, stayed away for illness.) Other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the chairman of the Central Control Commission, the secretaries of the Central Committee, and members of the Presidential Council and the government were also in attendance. Those present also included several leaders and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps.

Opening the session, Speaker Istvan Sarlos announced that an MP of Budapest resigned as she accompanied her husband who had left for a lasting mission abroad. A new MP has been elected in the constituency. Parliament approved the resignation of the former MP and declared the mandate of her successor as verified.

Then parliament approved the following agenda:

1. Discussion of a draft amendment to law No. IV/1952 on marriage, family and guardianship,

2. Report on the work and development of the Hungarian Post Office.

Then Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice, took the floor.

MTI REPORTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROCEEDINGS

LD230703 Budapest MTI in English 2135 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers and government spokesman, gave the following information on the Wednesday session of the Council of Ministers:

Gyorgy Lazar reported on his talks with the Iranian prime minister. The Council of Ministers approved the report and the social-economic programme of housing supply of the 7th Five-year Plan period. The government passed a resolution to develop economically backward areas and approved the social-economic programme aimed at accelerating their development. The Council of Ministers heard and approved a report on the medium-range plan of economic organizations and the councils.

Rezso Banyasz detailed two major programmes.

"The aim of the currently approved social-economic programme for housing supply is for the number of flats and families to correspond in the settlements by the beginning of the 1990s, and for the stock of flats to qualitatively accord to the current, higher demands of society. In this interest, the housing conditions of further hundreds of thousands of people must be improved in the 7th Five-year plan cycle, with better organized work, a more conscious grouping of financial means, and possibly by leaving off certain 'prestige' projects. It should be made easier and faster for young married couples and familes with three or more chldren to acquire flats of their own.

The technical state of the flats, their convenience standard, and the residential environment in towns should also improve. We cannot come to terms with, and the government will not come to terms with poor, faulty work, with the recurring unfulfilment of the house-building plans, particularly in the capital. further mobility on the housing market must be promoted."

In the course of the 7th Five-year Plan, a total of 320,000 flats must be built, and 140,000-160,000 state flats renovated. Besides this, the programme also envisages the credit and material requirements for renovating 300,000-350,000 homes in private ownership.

Discussing the issue of developing economically backward areas, Rezso Banyasz pointed out that the currently approved social-economic programme is a major stage in implementing the government resolution passed in 1985. The programme affects 23 areas in seven countries, where industry is either lacking or obsolete. As cropland is poor, part of the population has to commute.

"The comprehensive programme of the government is primarily aimed at developing economy, extending job opportunities, and raising incomes. The target is to establish small and medium units, mostly of a background industry character that produce modern products with up-to-date technology. The targets for agriculture are to discontinue loss-making activity, realize soil amelioration, and increase small-scale production. However, mobilizing intellectual resources is equally important. Boosting local and village tourism, and the extension of limitrophe [border] traffic to be major contributory factors in settlement development. Modernization of the traffic and telecommunication of the areas is also considered necessary.

The plan cannot be met without the active participation of the county and local councils, the economic organizations and the population. The main source of central support is the fund of 3,000 million forints for territory development and organization envisaged for the 7th Five-year Plan. Financial support will be decided under an open tender system. Other sources are also available to develop disadvantaged areas such as the water management fund, and the amelioration state subsidy, the total of which can reach 30,000 million forints. The gradual development of backward areas to the most advanced is a long-term task that reaches beyond the current plan cycle -- said the government spokesman in conclusion.

DISSIDENTS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF 1956 UPRISING

AU210734 Paris AFP in English 0155 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct 24 (AFP) -- Some 60 opposition figures and students gathered in a private apartment here Thursday night to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising which was crushed by Soviet troops and tanks.

The ceremony came amidst reports of official harassment of dissidents and a police show of force in Budapest to guard against incidents connected with the revolt on October 23, 1956, which the Soviets put down 12 days later. It was attended by Lazlo Rajk, architect son of a former Hungarian foreign minister of the same name who was hanged in 1959, philsopher Gaspar Milos-Tama, writer Miklos Harazti and the publishers of various underground journals banned by the authorities.

Former Budapest Workers' Council Chief Sandor Racz, who took over after Soviet forces arrived in the capital on November 4, 1956, urged the Western media in a speech "not to accept so-called liberalism in Hungary."

Another speaker, Sandor Fzilagdyi, who heads the undergound journal BESZELO, said that the dissidents "have to accept the fact that a revolution is impossible today and to concentrate on human rights problems."

The participants then rose to sing the Hungarian national anthem and another patriotic song.

Earlier, Mr Harasti said that Laszlo Russay, who had hung a poster out of his window about 1956, had been sent to a mental hospital on Thursday.

He also said that police had just given the head of the underground publication AB, Gabor Demski, 10 days to leave his Budapest apartment, which is also used as a shop.

Meanwhile, a reliable source said that Hungarian authorities had confiscated the passport of Ferenc Koszeg, who organized a petition in Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland calling the Budapest uprising "a common heritage and an inspiration."

The source said 122 well-known figures in Eastern Europe had signed the document.

REPORT URGES BROADLY BASED TEACHING OF RUSSIAN

AU211110 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Andras Bencsik: "Emotional Ties"]

[Text] A female Russian language teacher had a legendary reputation in her high school, although she was exceptionally strict. Yet, her reputation was nourished by her classes, where students knew and loved Russian above the average level. Actually, her legendary reputation was based on nothing else but her way of holding conversations with her students in Russian from the first, discussing the big and small issues of everyday life and without being disturbed by the fact that the students spoke with difficulty and made mistakes in this new language. The main thing was to make the student speak and think in the language. She was able to combine with ease the strict rules of the curriculum with her experience as regards discussions that went beyond the curriculum. The result was that her students were day by day more willing to speak Russian and more at ease in doing so. They realized through their own experience why it was worth their while to memorize words and inflections.

It might not be her personal example, but perhaps the experience of similarly good or bad examples that gave an incentive to the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society to search for and find new ways and possibilities of educating Hungarian youths in the spirit of internationalism and making them clarify their world outlook and their relationship to the Soviet Union. According to the statement made by the Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, in educating our young people it is necessary to find possibilities that are different from formal elements and extend beyond acquiring a rich knowledge, in such a way that stronger personal memories remain with the young people.

The example of the young lady teacher is thus a matter of general application since teachers have an enormous role in forming the world outlook of young people; so do all people who, out of strong feeling or a sense of vocation, act to increase the friendship between the two peoples.

There is a lot to be done in this field, because the teaching of a history that does not always clarify the interrelationships and a lack of information are obstacles to the development of a historical outlook and a soundly based awareness of nationhood that are of mobilizing force. There are those in almost all strata of youth who have turned away from political and public life. They have done so because, among other things, it is their generation that is mostly burdened with the problems of starting a career and setting up a family.

It is necessary urgently to create a clear picture of the situation that results from a changing and not always easy life, and which is often affected by prejudices and a schematic or even idealistic approach. In order to go along with this requirement, the best and most effective method is to promote and help people acquire personal experiences.

There is a wide variety of opportunities, whether we are talking about primary school children, high school students, or vocatiional school students. It is, however, beyond doubt that there is no general recipe for success. Depending on location, age, and interests one has to find a way to further enrich among young people the traditions of relationship between the two peoples.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT 22 OCT

LD231651 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] During his visit to Hungary, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen stressed the importance of the so-called second basket of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The second basket of the CSCE, which deals with the questions of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, should receive considerably more attention during the CSCE follow-up meeting due to begin in Vienna next month, Vayrynen said. He was speaking yesterday at the Hungarian Institute of Political Science in Budapest before the end of a 3-day official visit to Hungary. [passage omitted]

The Finnish foreign minister ended his official visit to Hungary late on Wednesday evening, when he left for Yugoslavia to attend a foreign ministers meeting of the neutral and nonaligned CSCE countries. On the last day of his visit, Vayrynen met the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, and the chairman of the Hungarian Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, Matyas Szuros.

The Finnish foreign minister described his talks in Budapest as useful and intersting. According to Vayrynen, speical attention was drawn to Finnish-Hungarian cooperation in questions of trade and the economy.

LAZAR RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN

LD231427 Budapest MTI in English 0823 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 23 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Matej Lucan, Czechoslvoak deputy prime minister, in Budapest on Thursday. The cordial and friendly talks were attended by Judit Csehak, Hungarian deputy prime minister, and Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Hungary.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD231059 Budapest MTI in English 0908 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 23 (MTI) -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, visited Hungary from October 21 to 23 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party. Alvaro Cunhal was accompanied by Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the PCP Central Committee and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

Alvaro Cunhal held talks with Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, and Matyas Szuros, HSWP CC secretary. The leaders of the two parties exchanged views on topical international affairs and the topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement. In cordial, comradely atmosphere the sides informed one another about the state of their countries and the work of their parties, and surveyed the futher development of inter-party relations.

Alvaro Cunhal left Hungary on Thursday. He was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros.

TRADE UNION CHIEF RECEIVES TU RESEARCHER

LD230712 Budapest MTI in English 2208 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Gunther Kopke, director of the European Trade Union Federation Research Institute, visited Hungary from Octobver 19 to 22 on the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

The director was briefed on the political and economic state of Hungary, the economic management system, the social position, the role and interest safeguarding activity of trade unions and the activity of the theoretical research institute of trade unions.

In the course of talks with Hungarian trade union leaders, Gunther Kopke gave a brief on the research targets of the Brussels-based institute, and assistance to the trade unions.

Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met Gunther Kopke Wednesday and informed him on the tasks facing the Hungarian trade unions.

LAZAR HEADS DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION

LD231746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The CEMA session will commence in Bucharest on 3 November. The delegations will be led by heads of governments. The Hungarian delegation will be headed by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

GORYWODA LEADS DEBATE ON ECONOMY AT SEJM MEETING

LD231258 Warsaw PAP in English 1052 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23 -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) started its meeting here today with the agenda envisaging:

-- the first reading of a draft resolution on national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990,

-- a government report on the state of implementing a new system of steering socio-political progress in the national economy,

-- a report by the Sejm commission on government draft law on factory welfare and housing funds in units of socialized economy,

-- deputies' questions.

The meeting is attended by Wojciecj Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

The Sejm supplemented the first point of the agenda with the first reading of government's draft law on amendments to some laws regulating the functioning of the socialized economy. The Sejm also supplemented the agenda with a report by the Sejm Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Committee and the Sejm Legislative Committee on government's draft law on amendments to the law on misdemeanors.

The debates started with chairman of the government planning commission, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda taking the floor.

Presenting to the Sejm the main contents of the draft five-year plan, Vice-Premier Gorywoda stressed that its final shape came as a result of analyses, comments and motions forwarded by broad social and professional circles as well as the outcome of the discussion and resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress.

Describing the conditions for implementing tasks for the quinquennium, the speaker said that they were and would continue to be complex. We are dealing with the lowest in the history growth of quantitative production factors and at the same time -- with the increasing needs of society, decapitalization of fixed assets and high debt, he said.

Elaborating on the assumptions for the government's policy which could secure the fastest possible rate of this country's development, Gorywoda said it had to be aimed at using qualitative sources of development and widely understood modernization, while drafting the plan, Gorywoda said, necessary was a sharp and, sometimes, socially very difficult selection of the goals.

Among the basic social goals contained in the national socio-economic plan, Gorywoda named an improvement of foodstuffs and industrial articles supplies, inflation reduction, progress in solving the housing problem and development of health care, extension of the education base, schooling and culture, and the just shaping of people's incomes.

The speaker found the rate of export growth linked with deep changes in its commodity structure to be decisive in materialization of social and economic goals of this quinquennium, and went on to present a programme of plans which are to stimulate and increase export.

JARUZELSKI DELIVERS KATOWICE PZPR CONFERENCE SPEECH

AU221921 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 3-4

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at a Katowice Voivodship PZPR accountability and election conference held in Katowice on 18 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: I am pleased to be able to take part in your conference and to convey to you sincere greetings and best wishes from the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

Katowice Voivodship is a region that is making a great contribution -- material, scientific, and cultural -- to the achievements of our entire nation.

Your party organization, which has 252,000 members, is also the largest in Poland. Its membership includes over 126,000 workers, and every sixth party member in Poland who is also a worker is active here. There are a great many seasoned and conscientious work leaders, activists, and social activists in Silesia and the Basin, whose patriotic and responsible attitudes proved themselves in very difficult times.

People's Poland has never been let down by the industrial heart of the country and its hardworking and selfless people.

I am aware of the significance of this fact all the more when I recall the Katowice Voivodship conferences I attended in June 1981 and January 1983. They mirrored those extremely complex times. A comparison of the current situation with the one that obtained at that time gives one more confidence and strengthens the conviction that, although we are treading a difficult path it is the right one.

This is the result of the implementation of the line adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and the great work that gave rise to the achievements of the 10th congress, the result of implementing the line of socialist renewal, accord, and struggle; socioeconomic reforms; and profound changes within the party itself.

However, being certain of the correctness of this policy cannot make one careless. On the contrary, it raises and makes more demanding -- and it must make more demanding -- the requirement for it to prove itself by engendering constant and systematic improvements, even small ones, which are nevertheless felt by people. This not only applies to the national or voivodship level, but even the lowest levels.

One of the fundamental changes to have occurred in our situation is that we can no longer be satisfied because something wrong has not happened on a particular day. Doggedly and daily, at every level, and in each sector we should ask ourselves, starting with the Central Committee first secretary and ending with the rank and file comrade: What has occurred that is good?

What new contributions to the achievements and developent of our fatherland have we made today, this week, this month?

I can state with approval that duty understood in this sense has defined the main direction of today's meeting.

At the beginning of the eighties, our party was faced with the need to effect fundamental changes in our ways of thinking, leading, and operating.

Under pressure from a growing number of difficulties, and under fire from our enemies, who were strengthened by many weaknesses in our own ranks, we had to find an answer to what was the most important question facing us: What should we defend and what should we conquer? What should we continue and what should we change?

To find an answer the party did not desist from harsh criticism, including self-criticism. In doing so it defended the fundamental achievements of the Polish revolution and maintained inviolable socialist positions.

At that time it proved very useful to reflect on the collective experience of our party, the workers' class, and the entire nation. In particular, I have in mind the Polish October. The 30th anniversary of that memorable Eighth Central Committee Plenum falls tomorrow. It became the turning-point, the culmination, and the positive resolution of a sociopolitical drama.

The events of that time, which had deep roots in Polish soil, marked Poland's entry into the international process of eliminating the deviations that had been produced by the so-called cult of personality, a process that the CPSU displayed great courage in commencing, and a return to the creative sources and content of socialism, to Leninist injunctions and norms.

It represented a stiff test for convictions and attitudes, and called for profound ideological and ethical reflection.

On the one hand, there was a reluctance to effect essential changes, an ossified dogmatism, a sectarian mistrust, and a nihilism that undermined national dignity. On the other hand, there was a certain reactionary and nationalist froth combined with cosmopolitan revisionism, and the desertion of polotical chameleons, who were hurriedly "throwing the baby out with the bath water," having themselves previously stirred up the situation so fervently. Moreover, some of them became professional experts in antisocialism and have remained so to this day.

In its struggle with these tendencies, a creative and responsible current began to clear a way for itself. It created the necessary conditions for better use to be made of the heroic work of reconstruction; industrialization; revolutionary social changes; and the great educational and cultural advances of previous years.

The process that led to the eighth plenum was complicated. The reports prepared by a Central Commission, appointed to examine the social conflicts in the history of People's Poland and their causes, points out that despite a great burden of difficulties and significan costs -- both social and personal, human costs -- the prevailing mood of the time was not composed of elements of regression and collapse but was characterized by a constructive and invigorating process that was full of hope.

Although not everything proved true, for such is history, the corrections to the construction of socialism under Polish conditions that were made at the time; and the constant enrichment of social practice by employing new solutions made October an important stage in the collective biography of the Poles.

During the 30 years that followed, confirmation of this stage was provided by both good and bad developments.

In good ways -- when the party, fathful to its ideological principles, acted in accordance with the spirit of the times.

In bad way -- when the party, acting contrary to the creative requirements of Marxism-Leninism, lost its class-based compass and leaders distanced themselves from reality and made arbitrary decisions.

Today the experiences of October mean, above all, increasing trust in the party and its reliability; concern for maintaining a close link with the workers' class and society; and the observance of Leninist principles and norms.

We remember how after August one of the first and leading slogans of the enemy was: "Socialism is unreformable." The party -- the same but different -- has not only proved its ability to effect profound changes but has also brought to the fore the need to make such changes permanent by implementing a package of institutional and legal guarantees. These measures have been unequivocally entered into the PZPR Statute and are currently being entered into a document of the highest importance -- the first program in the party's history.

This means that today socialist renewal is not only being defended by our subjective will but also by stable norms and appropriate institutions. Above all, the practice of recent years has confirmed that there will not and cannot be a turning away from socialist renewal. In particular, there will be no return to a high-socialist renewal. In particular, there will be no return to a high-handed manner, megalomania, arrogance, and arbitrariness.

The move forward is continuing and must be continued. However, it is not a process that takes place at the touch of a button, but one whose course runs through unavoidable conflicts. Indifference and demagogy, bureaucratism and a lack of the habits of co-management are barriers and obstacles that cannot be removed by uttering a magic spell. It is the party's task to expose such obstacles and barriers and consistently surmount them.

We have many new solutions. Today, however, the center of emphasis is making fuller and better use of what is new, first and foremost. The ideas of democracy; self-management; self-government; initiative; participation, and control must be given concrete human form in practice. It must be ensured that everything will collectively contribute to what is of the greatest importance -- efficiency.

This will determine the size and quality of Poland's contribution to the process of reconstruction and acceleration, which is nowadays encompassing real socialism to an ever greater extent, following the historic 27th congress of Lenin's party.

During numerous meetings with the leadership of socialist states, I had an opportunity to assure myself that we are all essentially asking similar questions and searching for answers that point in a similar direction. Moreover, this not only applies to the socialist community, but also to states with similar systems that remain outside the community's cohesive structures.

Such is the logic of the contemporary world, the incontestable injunction of socialist development.

While attacking the greatest importance to the observance of the fundamental principles of our Marxist-Leninist theory, we should maintain an uncompromising position vis-a-vis tendencies to water down and impoverish this theory, irrespective of whether such tendencies emerge from the right or the left. Overcoming such tendencies is one of the conditions for the development of ideological thought and socialist practice.

It would be a dangerous and unforgivable paradox if a system born in a great burst of revolutionary thought, created in opposition to orders established by previous eras, if the most important shift to the future in history were to set in immovable forms and lost that which is most valuable about it -- its momentum, impetus, and inextinguishable youth.

By boldly dealing with and solving complicated contemporary problems socialism is becoming more efficient. Thus, it is no accident that the current of change coursing through our countries today is encountering the opposition of imperialism.

Today's discussion was dominated by internal matters. Always and everywhere, however, this is linked to developments in the international situation.

The Soviet Union and the entire socialist community is continuing its peace offensive. It is being aided by the increasingly closer coordination of the foreign policies of our states, operational mutual exchanges of information, and consultations on initiatives and undertakings. This style of cooperation, which is closely linked to the line adopted at the 27th CPSU congress, befits the spirit of mutual respect and trust, strengthens internationalism, and extends the range and effectiveness of our action.

I would now like to make a few comments about the recent U.S.-Soviet summit. The international community awaited its result with hope. The Soviet Union did not disappoint these hopes. In Reykjavik, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev presented an extremely bold offer of important agreements on limiting arms and proceeding to radical nuclear disarmament. This could have quickly led to a historic breakthrough in East-West relations and a new situation in the world.

The opportunity was not exploited. The American administration once again bowed to the diktat of the military-industrial complex. We did not coin this term ourselves. Thirty years ago, the then U.S. president, General Dwight Eisenhower, who knew these mechanisms well, warned against the growing might of these forces.

In some areas of technology the United States already has one foot in the 21st century. However, in terms of political thought the country is still short on realism. Imperialist dreams about ruling the world are being revived, and they now include space.

The Reykjavik summit was an extremely instructive lesson, which has one again made everyone who is capable of thinking in a responsible way aware of the basic question of modern items: Confrontation of peaceful coexistence?

American-Soviet relations, of course, can in no way be frozen at absolute zero. We believe that the farsightedness and consistency of the Soviet leadership and the Americans' characteristic pragmatism will bear fruit, despite many obstacles, in the form of a continuation of a matter-of-fact dialogue.

People's Poland -- a country located in a sensitive place, the most sensitive place in the world and exposed to revisionist threats -- is, due to its bitter historical experiences, most vitally interested in the success of negotiations, an improvement in the international situation, and sound disarmament agreements.

Our nation is making a direct contribution to the process of European stability -- not only in the form of activity in the international forum but also and, above all, as a result of progress in the process of accord, internal consolidation, and restoring balance to the economy.

It is only caution and internal stability that really count in the world. Only stable countries can be responsible and respected partners -- and this applies to both East and West.

We have much evidence that Poland is respected in the world, mainly for the effective and sovereign resolution of its own affairs, for its return to the path of development, and for everything that decreases the threat of destabilization in Europe.

Even the foreign press, including the Western press, writes about Poland in this way.

Recently, for instance, signals have appeared that the lifting of the so-called sanctions against Poland is being considered in Washington. In the Thursday edition of TRYBUNA LUDU, Wlodzimierz Lozinski convincingly demonstrated that they had clearly ended in a political fiasco, had "worn themselves out."

This does not alter the fact that the West's illegal moves dealt a great economic blow to Poland and caused Poland enormous losses, losses amounting to billions. If it had not been for these losses we would have been so much further ahead today, and would have been living so much better.

However, today, viewing this from a certain distance, we are capable of discussing the subject without emotion, coldly.

One should not be surprised by these restrictive moves. They have their own logic. The West has its own imperialist and antisocialist goals -- to weaken and disorganize Poland and thus weaken socialism as a whole.

That this was done to the living body of our nation is a different matter, an ethical issue above all. So is the assumption that our society is incapable of thinking, the essentially insulting notion that it has no brain. How else can one explain the U.S. administration's tough opposition to attempts at imposing sanctions against the criminal regime of the Republic of South Africa, which it justifies by saying that sanctions would worsen the living conditions of the society of that country while simultaneously maintaining sanctions against us for so many years -- sanctions that are only meant to harm the PPR authorities?

Against this background, it is impossible to avoid the following question: How can those Polish citizens who vociferously supported sanctions and called for their imposition and continuation wipe out their disgrace? They praised them quietly, then attempted to remain silent about them, and finally some of them began to back out surreptitiously, to issue hypocritical appeals for the sanctions to be lifted. How are they going to justify their behavior to society, to millions of Polish families?

Recently, the same people have once again attempted to revive dead slogans and structures. Foreign pay plays a not unimportant role in this.

Let me share a certain thought with you. Before the outbreak of World War II, Hitler's Reich demanded an extraterritorial "corridor" from Poland. [paragraph continues]

Today, some people once again want Poland to agree to the creation of a "corridor," this time an antisocialist one. It would be, in a way, extraterritorial -- exempt from Polish law and reserved for persons who had many times proven their uncompromising hostility to the Polish state. Today, they are trying all out to catch up with fleeting reality. They declare that it is their intention to assist in improving the health of Poland and its economy.

We remember their "therapy" which, had it not been for a painful operation that was necessary for the defense of a state and nation whose existence was extremely threatened, would have led to fratricidal fighting and economic catastrophe.

Can anyone in his right mind expect us to walk carelessly into this clumsily laid trap?

Goodwill does not mean naivete. Thus, accept our advice: Stop before it is too late, and stop on good terms.

In the past few years I have visited many plants, schools, farms, and service facilities and have talked to a multitude of people in towns and villages. I continue to receive letters from thousands and thousands of people.

All of them want to enjoy a life that is better, easier, and richer, and this is only natural. At the same time, they stress -- they deserve respect and praise for this this -- that we must run the economy on more modern and thriftier lines, work better and more efficiently, justly share what we produce, and assume increasingly exacting tasks.

To do this we need calm, and our accord policy is helping us to achieve it. The 10th congress decisions have enabled us to give this policy a wider range. That is why talks and consultations continue to be carried out and in some sectors preparatory work is going on. We will inform our people about the results of this work.

It is not for reasons of expediency and seasonal tactics that we continue to create new areas of political-social militancy for responsible people who hold differing views. What we are doing is the right thing to do, one that enables us to exploit the entire potential of civic commitment, experience, and intellect for the sake of our overriding national good -- the PPR.

Dear Comrades, let me say at this point with pleasure that the present experience of your region in uniting the people for the sake of patriotic action is a source of our conviction that the processs of accord will move ahead and will produce the expected results.

It has not been possible to paralyze the Polish economy. Although slowly and with great effort, our economy continues to get up and regain its development elan, a fact for which the efforts and dedication of the workers class and farmers, the resourcefulness of engineers and technicians, and the toil of economists and organizers are mostly responsible. We offer cordial thanks to known and unknown people responsible for this.

The state of our economy also owes much to the fraternal assistance above all from the Soviet Union, which was accommodating in helping us overcome our difficulties, and to the sympathetic attitude of the other socialist countries.

A few days ago USSR Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov visited Katowice. His Polish visit was another important step in the process of tightening Polish-Soviet cooperation, which profits by the identity of our development goals and methods and by the process of reforming the economic mechanisms in line with the resolutions of the 10 PZPR and the 27th CPSU Congress.

We agreed that extensive cooperation and direct links between enterprises and scientific research centers form the basic plane of cooperation. At present, about 300 Polish and Soviet partners are already committed to this cooperation, and their number will continue to increase. We will intensify and improve the methods of this cooperation because it is not only the extent of cooperation that counts, but also its new and qualitatively higher goals.

The USSR continues to make it clear that it attaches great importance to cooperation with Poland. Our bilateral relations are becoming really exemplarly relations. Long-term programs and accords have created extensive opportunities for us to occupy a worthy place in the great process of acceleration in the USSR and other socialist countries and to make an original contribution to it.

Great tasks of modernization are before us. The USSR and other socialist countries continue to make dynamic efforts in this direction. Advanced industrial and scientific-technological solutions are not lacking, and many of them not only match the Western solutions, but even surpass them. We want to use them on an increasing scale and we will.

At the same time, as we have often declared, we are ready for a complete normalization with the capitalist countries. Poland is ready for extensive, equal, and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, and the realistic circles in the West continue to realize this better and better.

Esteemed Comrades! Now about economic matters. Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke about them at the Warsaw PZPR conference. I also had an opportunity to speak on this subject in Zielona Gora. The third plenary session of the Central Committee will be mainly devoted to this. Thus, for these reasons I would only like to come back to some matters that are a special concern of the working people. The unshakable interdependence between the economy and the social sphere is increasingly better understood. In order to fulfill our basic duty to serve man well, qualitative changes must occur in the entire economy. We were talking about this, here in Katowice, at a local meeting of the Government Presidium, in June 1984, in a wide context of environmental protection, the power industry, and transportation. The actions that have been undertaken are bringing concrete results, although they are not satisfactory everywhere. There has been progress in the market, especially the food market, but also concerning the majority of industrial goods. However, shortages in supply still persist. They result from the fact that production output is not sufficient and from inevitable curbs on imports. But there also is subjective negligence.

In my recent conversations with Kielce residents I heard complaints about the quality and esthetic value of goods, difficult conditions of shopping, and low standard of services. People have a right to demand not only to be able to buy basic goods -- in order to, as one says, put something one one's back -- but to demand a greater variety of goods, improved durability and functional quality of products, fashion, and comfort.

One way to create a consumer market is to tie production more closely to trade, set up industrial-trade enterprises, expand the network of enterprise shops, and so on.

Local industries could do much in this regard, and that is why the people's councils should accelerate the development of these industries along the correct lines. The State Council examined these issues the day before yesterday and noted that progress in this regard is still inadequate. I think this also applies to your voivodship.

Much has been said here about the housing situation. There has been a great deal of construction in this voivodship in the past 40 years, but it is a fact that almost 50 percent of all apartments were built before the war and that repairs to them are slow, rare, and expensive. The institutional priorities set up this year for the repair and overhaul of apartments can accelerate progress in this regard. We must not be slow in taking advantage of these priorities, and this applies especially to your voivodship, in which repairs and overhauls of old apartments are the weakest point of the housing economy.

Housing construction is the main issue, of course. Its costs are the highest in your voivodship, and you know why. Still, construction should not take such a long time here -- 3 years on the average -- because many of the reasons for this length of time are subjective. The Bytom and Gliwice construction combines operate under the same conditions, but Bytom combine is much more efficient in implementing its plans and production and achieve high standards of performance and correct economic indexes. What conclusions have you drawn from this fact?

In view of all this the initiatives promoted by the Katowice people's councils are all the more valuable. It was the only council in Poland to set up a standing commission for young people's housing. This initiative should be imitated. Better progress is possible. As Comrade Leszek Okaj stressed, a sense of vocational duty is the crucial factor, both on construction sites and in voivodship and central offices. Managers and administrative workers who come to terms with and retreat before difficulties are just as responsible as bad construction workers.

In your region, the protection of the natural environment is a particularly nagging question. However, Silesia and the Zaglebie region are the only regions of Europe with such a concentration of industry. Many agglomerations are coping with this problem. Also in Poland, a number of regions call for increased protective measures, such as Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz, and several other voivodships, as well as the Baltic coast. By the end of this quinquennium we shall have spent more than Z800 billion for environmental protection. Every 10th zloty spent on investment in the production sphere is allocated for that purpose, whereas in the past decade, it was every 50th zloty. It is in this region, though, that one sees most activities toward this direction.

The long-term program embraces the comprehensive undertaking, from correct use of equipment installed up the modernization and exchange of technology, and up to the construction of new sewage treatment plants. The realization of this program is supported by system mechanisms and a preferential credit policy. The current 5-year period will be the first one in which the spread of negative phenomena will be halted and the process of their elimination will start. Among other things, the concentration of dust particles will go down by 25 percent. Sulfur dioxide pollution will decrease slightly. The purity of rivers will improve, particularly in their upper reaches. The thrifty use of waste products will considerably increase. We hope that these measures will be supported by the wide-ranging ecological movement, by the activity of the nature protection league and youth organizations. We are open to any initiative, irrespective of whether it is coming from a rostrum or from a church pulpit, as long as it is objective and realistic. We are also interested in international cooperation in this sphere which, anyway, I stated a year ago at the United Nations.

However, we can tell good intentions from the noise raised by those who want to turn ecological issues into another counterfeit chip in the game against socialist Poland.

Transportation and communications in your great conurbation are still a sensitive issue. You have 3 million commuters a day and an enormous mass of freight, and this creates commitments that are unknown in other regions. In this situation you continue to take effective measures such as the construction of a system that better relates rail communications to bus and streetcar communications, and you do this with the help of the funds provided for by the Government Presidium. Unconventional improvements such as making bus drivers' wages dependent on the regularity of their bus trips should also be imitated.

We continue to catch up with our areas in many sectors, including social infrastructure. The great natural increase all thoughout the past 40 years and the present high natural increase have boosted our difficulties many times over, as attested to by the facts presented here by Comrade Marianna Skrzypek. School lessons in two and even three shifts and refusal to accept children for day schools because there are no vacancies are sad necessities which we must ease and eliminate.

You must remember the times when Silesia and the Basin were spoken of in a very solemn tone of voice and there was no end to praise. But in the welfare sector much less was done than is done today. In comparison to the second half of the seventies, in the pst 5-year period, 50 percent more primary schools were commissioned, 80 percent more kindergartens, 50 percent more nurseries, nearly 70 percent more outpatient clinics and health centers, and three times as many places in welfare homes.

Similar trends appear, anyway, on a national scale, and all this in the most difficult period of extrication from a profound economic breakdown. But the economic laws cannot be bypassed. Faster resolution of social problems is dependent on the pace of national income growth. What is needed is a resolute and faster movement toward higher effectiveness. This is the fundamental task of the second stage of the reform. Its effects thus far are very significant. It started fundamental systemic changes and it freed numerous initiatives. However, it failed to ensure a fundamental breakthrough toward intensive, fully rational management.

The implementation of the economic reform at present is not water-tight and there are even gaps in it in some echelons. There are many objective and subjective reasons for this, and we have often spoken about them. The mechanisms of the reform are not to blame. We must now make the economic reform water-tight with the help of cost effectiveness analyses. We must finish with the practice of "giving a hand" to bad managers. We must resolutely promote those who are efficient, and thrifty, and who show initiative. This is the briefest illustration of what we mean by the leading idea of the second stage of the reform. Manysided work on the practical features of this stage is still going on, and its results will be submitted to public consultations.

A stabilized fuel-energy base is very important for economic development. It is based on coal in our country, but the geological and production conditions of our miners continue to be more and more difficult. They have to dig out deposits that go deeper and deeper. The average depth of coal mines amounted to 383 meters 20 years ago, but now it amounts to 550 meters. In the Halemba, Dymitrow, and Pstrowski collieries miners have to work below 900 meters, but conditions are even more difficult in the Walbrzuch basin.

In order to maintain the present production of coal, miners must work selflessly and technological and organizational administration must be highly efficient.

The Boleslaw Smialy mine is an example of valuable initiatives because its production includes above-average amounts of large coals, which are in great demand. The employment of novel equipment and methods, for which Manager Stanislaw Galeczka is especially responsible, has brought about this achievement. The Andaluzja and Czerwone Zaglebie mines have also scored similar achievements.

The growing energy needs continue to make it increasingly necessary to be thrifty in using coal and electric energy, which is a product of coal. Waste has many sources -- from the mines through to the technologies of combustion and the processing of coal into products. This is also true of all fuels and raw materials.

The conservation programs adopted at the beginning of the eighties have produced good results. We were able to achieve almost 50 percent of the increase in the 1983-85 production by better utilizing our raw materials, fuels, and energy. In your voivodship it is the Katowice foundry that has distinguished itself by cutting the losses of coking gas by 120 million cubic meters a year. The Brzeszcze mine has been able to modify its boilers, which burn mining gas, in such a way as to make annual savings of almost 9,000 metric tons of coal. A few years ago the Ferrum foundry switched the second shift to night hours when electricity is cheaper and unlimited, and has thus improved its situation and workers wages.

These examples show that it is not true that "superficial reserves" have been exhausted. Why is it that other enterprises, especially those that "devour energy,," do not tap these reserves? For example, cost effectiveness analyses could make the producers of carbide realize that it is necessary to arrange for vacations in such a way as to concentrate production in summer months.

The necessity to conserve is still unknown in many enterprises, as attested to by the fact that the foundries operating open-hearth furnaces have increased their energy-intensiveness by 20 percent in the past 15 years and that this has increased the annual consumption of fuels by 270,000 metric tons. The reasons for this are longer periods of smelting, failure to observe technological norms, and deteriorating skills of workers.

It is the task of economic mechanisms to create conditions that are favorable to tightening conservation measures and eliminating waste and losses. Prices are one such mechanism. Realistic prices for coal are an increasingly urgent issue, but we must approach it cautiously by reconciling economic requirements with social considerations.

Katowice Voivodship's economic potential includes more than just coal and steel. The Rafamet and Poreba plants produce machine tools, the Zgoda plant produces marine engines, and other plants produce the small Fiat cars, refrigerators, bicycles, chemical fertilizers, paints, toiletries, clothing, and many other items.

Katowice Voivodship also accounts for a quarter of our national export. Polish mining machines, designs, and extraction methods are famous throughout the world. My foreign trips and talks with foreign guests in our country often confirm this.

Katowice Voivodship exports not only coal and steel, but also electroengineering, chemical, and light industry products. However, your export potential is far from being exhausted, as was stressed by the committee report and by Comrade Zdzislaw Drabek's speech. I am entitled to assume that your party organization, which is famous for its many valuable pro-export initiatives, will also score new remarkable results in this regard.

In People's Poland, Katowice Voivodship has become a great center of science and a home for over 12 percent of our scientific research potential. I am pleased to state that you know how to promote science and to tie it more effectively to production. You continue to focus research, development, design, and implementation work on the issues that are closest to the working people and most crucial for the economy.

The achievements of inventors, rationalizers, and workers of the scientific-technological base must be able to make the workers' efforts increasingly easy, safe, and productive.

That this can be done is shown by improvements in mechanized coal mining equipment carried out by Jan Zajac, Stanislaw Szweczyk, Stefan Staron, and Stanislaw Gagolski, in coal combines carried out by Stanislaw Brzyski, and in electrohydrualic cranes carried out by Piotr Remus.

In order to pave the way toward modernity, science and inventiveness themselves have to be modern. And yet in some colleges, institutions, and research establishments honest achievements and inventive passion are forced to tolerate more than one relic from the past, narrow-minded interests, lifeless bureaucracy, and incompetence in the management of resources.

For example, 5 years ago the Research and Development Center of the Power Industry in Katowice began to implement an important part of the government program for developing this sphere. Planned expenditure was Z2.2 billion, but actual expenditure turned out to be Z3.3 billion. What is more, instead of saving 6-8 million metric tons of fuel, only 88,000 tons were saved. Within the framework of this program, the "Bistona" plant spent over Z1 million in order to save 1 metric ton of fuel worth several thousand Zlotys. TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA was right to call this "technological progress in reverse gear."

The manpower shortage can be felt more keenly in the Kataowice Voivodship than any other region. This applies to production and the entire sphere of population services. Labor exchanges note only 23 people who are looking for work, at a time when enterprises are advertizing for 63,000 employees.

The certification of jobs and the brigade from of work organization will encourage a better application of manpower reserves.

Unfortunately, the brigade system is being spread around the voivodship too slowly, just as it is all over the country. So far it has only been introduced to several thousand enterprises. The Central Committee members who recently visited the Soviet Union had an opportunity to convince themselves of the values of this system. They emphasize its strong incentive effect and the way it makes workers feel responsible for their work. Soviet experience concerning complex brigades also deserves attention. These brigades consist not only of production employees, but also of administrative and technical employees directly connected with production. This permits all parts of the production process to be interconnected.

One must realize that the increase in the number of people of working age in the next few years will be very low. The race for higher wages and the buying-off of employees from one workplace to another is a path that leads to a further deterioration in economic relations, to higher inflation, and lower work discipline. Without a firm rationalization of employment, and especially without rapid organizational and technological progress, there can be no solution to the problem of manpower shortage.

The GDR has been successfully treading this road for many years. Between 1960 and 1965, the national income in Poland and the GDR increased threefold. But the population in Poland during this period rose by one-quarter, and in the GDR it fell somewhat. This is merely one example showing what possibilities of rationalizing employment we have and how great a role the certification of jobs may play in this process.

The planned economic structural changes, and technological reconstruction and accelerated development of those industrial branches that determine progress is of extreme importance for voivodships. This is reflected in the draft national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90. However, it would be a mistake to wait patiently and passively for a great structural "push." It is essential to abandon outdated commodities, eliminate efficient technologies, and improve the profile of production.

There are accusations that the investments policy merely perpetuates the structure of industry in force so far, erases the vision of modernity, and consolidates parochial business interests. There are proposals to change the paths of investments urgently and fundamentally. However, this is not quite that simple. The principles of the 5-year plan are aimed at structural changes, but in a feasible way. At the beginning of the eighties we were forced to carry out important investment cuts. Over 1,5000 important undertakings were shelved. A later improvement in the situation permitted the continuation of almost 900 tasks. When deciding whether to continue or restart a project, one applies the criteria of modernity, chances of export, and energy and materials intensiveness. For the continuation of these projects may encourage the performance of the structural changes we desire.

In any case, was it possible to postpone the construction or development of the Nitrogen-Phosphorous Fertilizer Plant in Police, the Nitrogen Plant in Wloclawek, the Cellulose-Paper Plant in Kwidzyn, or other similarly important projects? The Katowice region knows best that the expansion of coal mines is essential, if only to maintain the present level of extraction.

Apart from the correct choice of investment paths, it is equally important to raise the efficiency of investment processes, shorten the time they take, and not exceed cost estimates. A review of investment programs will be carried out to see if they are efficient and contain modern construction solutions. The central investments program will be checked by a government commission, and enterprise investment projects will be checked by ministers and voivodas. Socioprofessional organizations, especially the Chief Technical Organization and Polish Economic Society, should take an active part in this. The Council of Ministers will make a final assessment next year, presenting at the same time practical suggestions for changes in the program, tax concessions, rules behind the granting of credits, and so on. For the program review itself is meant to prevent a spread of outdated structures and to accelerate the modernization of production.

The difficulties and problems we are facing are enormous. But even so we hold trump cards and have chances. The point here is not the attainment of unfeasible and impossible goals. The point is that if we make maximum use of simple reserves, use working time better, eliminate waste of materials and energy, and liquidate improper use of machinery, we can achieve a major jump in progress. And this depends on all of us -- on us Poles, the party and its allies, the authorities, self-management bodies, trade unions, and the whole of our society. Therefore we must act more decisevely and consistently. The use of all these reserves is our common nationwide duty today.

Dear Comrades! Today's talks mark the end of the first and very important phase of the accountability and election campaign., Time is needed in order to make a proper assessment of it.

However, already today one can say that the voivodship conferences have confirmed the enormous efforts put in by the party cells and aktivs whose tenure is coming to an end, and their devotion to service for the party.

The conferences have rendered general and unanimous support for the party line and have tried to translate the resolutions of the 10th congress into the language of local conditions. Priority importance was given to problems that need to be tackled and can be tackled at voivodship level without waiting for them to be settled "upstairs."

This is of fundamental importance, for it is the party that should first and foremost counteract local and group parochialism for the sake of national interests.

Favorable changes have taken place in the composition of delegates. Before the ninth congress, 28.5 percent of them were workers and peasants, and today the percentage is 47.

The number of candidates for party membership continues to rise. Most of them are young people, mainly workers, but also peasants.

The elections of new voivodship party authorities have confirmed our class line. If in 1981 31.1 percent of the people in these authorities were workers, today the percentage is 49.8 perecnt. The party expects the new authorities to be faithful to the principle formulated at the end of the 10th congress whereby one should start with oneself; the higher one's post, the greater one's responsibility; and the greater one's responsibility, the greater should be one's effort for the sake of the party, workers class, and nation.

It is also important and valuable that we have generally overcome the habit of celebrating party events and painting them in festive colors. You yourselves know best how far we have come since the spectacles staged at the "Spodek" plant in Katowice, among other places. There is no time and room for this in a party that is rejecting theatrics and appearances and is placing emphasis on tangible effects of its own work.

A businesslike, objective, and critical assessment of the situation will determine how successful the accountability and election conferences and meetings have been. Many delegates spoke about issues which concern working people. But only some of them spoke of how the factories, institutions, and organizations from which they come intend to repair their own shortcomings. Therefore some conferences stopped halfway, as it were, between generalization and specifics.

Generalization and the vague nature of assessments is also encouraged by the fact that we do not devote enough attention to revealing differences in the standard of work between various workplaces. It is too seldom asked who is incapable of performing set tasks and why, and who manages to do so successfully. That is why at the approaching sessions of voivodship committees, especially in those voivodships where these weaknesses occur, it will be necessary to clearly formuate assessments and tasks and indicate to whom the are addressed.

I fully agree with Comrade Bogumil Ferensztajn when he speak about unpopular yet essential methods of criticism. Let me quote a soldiers' saying at this point: "More sweat during exercises means less blood on the battlefield." One can put it another way: "Sharper criticism at meetings means better results in life." That is the essence of the problem.

Another problem is that society feels that post-congress activity is not energetic enough. We are plowing too shallowly. We will return to these matters in full at the third plenum. This plenum, or at least the economic part of it, should assess where and why there are delays in performing the tasks of the 10th congress. We will systematically hold party organizations and cells to account for this, as well as the central and regional authorities.

That is how, under our conditions, we interpret the meaning of restructuring -- as a process of profound changes in party work style, unity of democracy and discipline, innovate thought and action, and the relentless discharge of duties.

I am impressed by the meetings in the field. I got to know many excellent hard-working people. Most Poles work well and solidly. But they are capable of being poisoned by a minority which ignores its obligations, especially in those spheres that affect man's standard of living. We must see to it that this minority feels bad.

Many burdens have objective reasons behind them and we cannot afford a rapid solution to various difficult problems. This is all the more so the reason why what we do have should function well.

There can be no minor matters for the party, first because, in the common way of thinking, every "slip" or any shortage or shortcoming is identified with the authorities and the socialist state in general. Whether this is justified or not, it is the truth.

And second, because what may seem of secondary importance on a general scale is often a vital issue to a man or his family. We must heal every human pain.

Whenever a citizen is wronged, his honor violated, or life for him is difficult because of someone else's neglect, soullessness and ill will, the party must do everything it can to remedy the situation.

We must not let neglect and breaches of the law remain without a reaction from us. Unfortuantely, situations like this are still tolerated or allowed to float on the surface of daily affairs without anyone "getting to the bottom" of the situation to reveal the perpetrators of wrongdoing.

One example of this was the situation in the rural district of Tyszowicein Zamosc Voivodship. A lack of proper party supervision and lack of reaction to signals from society led to the fact that the voidvodship authorities failed to react in good time to various misdemeanors committed by people in the rural parish leadership. Only intervention by the Supreme Chamber of Control and a Central Committee team set in motion a series of steps by voivodship party and economic-administrative bodies.

Although it is better late than never, this kind of "late" always costs the party and people's rule of some of its prestige in a socialist state.

We expect the party's control and auditing commissions, state control and investigation bodies, and the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate to be relentless in revealing wrongdoing and bringing about sanctions against those guilty of neglect and distortions that harm the social interest and socialist justice and morality.

In the accountability and election campaign we are now entering a stage on which all this depends. Now is the time to assess our party base -- the primary party organizations. Not even the best national and voivodship programs can replace the energy of these.

The natural division of the Central Committee and voivodship committees into departments and commissions must not act as a burden on primary party organizations. With their role and their closeness to everyday life, they embody party ideology, policy, and all the spheres and goals of party activity.

Of course, the division into specialized departments permits a more detailed knowledge of affairs and increses scope for action. But it is bad when, as is often the case, this specialization is construed as narrow-minded bias, under the influence of which a uniform picture of the tasks and activity of primary party bodies emerges.

The problems and tasks set by the 10th congress are concentrated in the primarly party bodies. They should therefore be viewed closely together.

Special assistance is required by those primary organizations containing 15 members and less. These comprise over 56 percent of all primary party organizations and contain almost one-fifth of all party members.

Party groups will also hold their accountability and election conferences. There are almost 30,000 of these in Poland. The 10th congress has supplied then with statutory powers and given them tasks. We are giving them the chance of finding full meaning in life.

Briefly, the campaign will have been successful if every single party organization knows what it has to do to fully implement the entire 10th congress resolution.

Our allies from the ZSL and SD, PRON members, and nonparty people were invited to the conferences. They said that the 10th congress line enjoys their understanding and support. This reminds us once more that open meetings are an unsufficiently used possibility of increasing our ties with society and influencing it. As Comrade Janusz Jozwiak rightly said, this applies especially to young peopole. The party statute makes meetings like this compulsory at least once a year. Let us see to it that all organizations hold such meetings.

While aiming to expand the scope of accord and dialogue, the party must pay particular attention to its ideological identity. A party that is unanimously ideological and cohesive will be in a better position to fulfill its role of encouragement in this process. Hence the particular importance of ideological tasks, from the social sciences right up to mass forms of training.

The trade unions and workers self-management bodies are exceedingly important and permanent bodies of socialist democracy and a valuable forum of party contact with work forces.

Their high social prestige, independent activity, and partnerlike position vis-a-vis the authorities suit todays' needs. They combine criticism and lively concern for working people's affairs which a feeling of joint responsibility for both the distribution of resources and their effective creation and multiplication.

It is the joint task of the party, trade unions, and workers self-management bodies to combat bureaucratism, haughtiness, and soullessness, as well as to overcome lack of discipline, waste of manpower and resources, and demogogy.

The first congress of the Federation of Trade Union of Miners with almost 500,000 members will take place in a few day's time. I hope that this congress will be an important feature of the preparations for the second OPZZ assembly.

It is answers, backed by deeds, to the following questions addressed to every PZPR member and candidate member that during every accountability and election campaign confirm and strengthen the party's image of proximity to the workers class and working people, and its image of justice, innovation, and effective action.

Comrade, what will you give of yourself and what specific tasks will you solve now and next year? How will you confirm your party allegiance with your work quality and service to society?

What do you intend to do to bring order and calm to your milieu so that it may become more efficient and that the principles of justice and warm interpersonal relations may exist within it? Will you present at least one suggestion and energetically implement a goal or useful initiative?

These are apparently easy questions containing the essence of all the tasks ahead of us and the condition necessary for performing them.

The Central Committee is convinced that the authorities elected today -- communists, workers class, and the whole society of Silesia and the coal basin -- will, as usual, not fail and that they will furnish examples of dedicatd, well organized, and efficient work for the good of our nation and socialist Poland.

WALESA REFUSED PASSPORT FOR U.S. VISIT

LD231811 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Poland -- Polish authorities today refused to grant a passport to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. Walesa was to travel to the U.S. to receive a $10,000 prize from the private John Rogers Foundation. The foundation previously honored Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, and Mother Theresa of Calcutta. All three are Nobel Peace prize laureates for their human rights activities.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN RELIGIOUS DELEGATION VISITS -- On 16 October Andrzej Gdula, director of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Legal Department, received a delegation from Afghanistan's Ministry of Religious Affairs, which is in Poland at the invitation of the Office of Religious Affairs. He informed the visitors about the political, social, and economic reforms that are taking place in Poland the directions of state policy that were mapped out by the 10th congress. Abdugafoor Baher, Afghanistan's minister for religious affairs, spoke about religious policy and national consolidation processes in Afghanistan. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

POLISH-HUNGARIAN THEORETICAL CONFERENCE -- On 20 October Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, received participants in a Polish-Hungarian theoretical conference organized by NOWE DROGI and TARSADALMI SZEMIE and devoted to questions pertaining to dialogue and social accord. The delegation was led by Stanislaw Wronski, chief editor of NOWE DROGI, and Rozsa Warro, deputy chief editor of TARSADALMI SZEMIE (the theoretical and political organ of the MZSMP). The meeting was also attended by Gyoergy Biczo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

GNA SESSION REPORTED BILL ON REFERENDUM PASSED

AU232011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/10/1986 -- Thursday, October twenty-three, proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Ninth Grand National Assembly (GNA) opened in Bucharest, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania attending. Participating are members of the leadership of the RCP and Romanian statokzdeputies as well as many guests -- heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, representatives of the working people, of the Romanian scientific and cultural life.

Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Bucharest as well as foreign press correspondents were present in the hall.

Upon the suggestion of the GNA Bureau the following agenda was endorsed: Romania's international activity regarding the development of the political and economic relations and the multilateral collaboration with all the states, the active participation in solving the complex problems of the world life by way of dialogue and negotiations, and in the struggle for disarmament and peace throughout the world; the bill on the alteration of certain stipulations in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the bill on the reduction, by the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the arms, troops and military spending by five percent, and related to this, on consulting the people in a referendum.

During the proceedings of the session President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech was followed with particular attention, full satisfaction and approval by all those present.

During the debates many deputies took the stand and shared the views of the head of the RCP and Romanian state regarding the need for all the states to halt the arms race and immediately pass on to real measures for the implementation of nuclear and conventional disarmament. The speakers appreciated the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal that Romania should cut by five percent its arms, troops and military spending, an initiative that once more proves Romania's resolve to make a concrete contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace.

The deputies passed unanimously the Grand National Assembly's decision to endorse President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech as a programme-like document of the Romanian foreign policy.

Next a passage was made to the second item in the agenda. The memorandum of the bill on the alteration of certain stipulations in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania was presented by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council.

The country's supreme legislative forum passed unanimously the law on the alteration of certain stipulations in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At the next item in the agenda the Grand National Assembly passed unanimously, by open vote, the law on the reduction, by the Socialist Republic of Romania, of arms, troops and military spending by five percent, and on consulting the people in this respect, in a referendum.

The deputies were informed that recently a series of bills were received at the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, that are being examined by the relevant standing commissions and will be submitted for debate by the Grand National Assembly at a future meeting during the current session.

The date of resumption of the Grand National Assembly proceedings in plenum is to be announced in due time.

RCP'S COMAN RECEIVED BY PORTUGUESE PARTY LEADER

AU210911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0832 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/10/1986 -- The president of the Socialist Party of Portugal, Victor Constancio, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. A warm salute and fresh successes in his activity were conveyed to the Portuguese socialist leader from RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, Victor Constancio requested that cordial greetings and wishes of new success in implementing the RCP programme as well as friendly feelings of high esteem and appreciation be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talks joint interest was shown in further developing collaboration between the two parties. Aspects of the international life were approached, with emphasis on the two parties' determination to take further action for the halting of the dangerous course of events, for detente and collaboration, for peace and progress the world over.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ROUNDTABLE -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/22/1986 -- A round table was held on Wednesday at the International Law and International Relations Association (ADIRI) in Bucharest, when Professor Allan Wallace, director of the Glasgow Institute of Soviet and East European studies, read a paper on "International East-West Relations". [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 22 Oct 86 AU]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/22/1986 -- On Wednesday, October 22, a programme for the implementation of the cultural and scientific collaboration agreement between the Romanian Government and the Mongolian Government over 1986-1990 was signed at Romania's Foreign Affairs Ministry. The programme provides for the growth of bilateral collaboration in science, education, culture and the arts, the press, radio and television. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 22 Oct 86 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SOVIET DELEGATION

Belgrade Talks 'Significant'

AU230939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stated that his talks in Belgrade were significant and that they opened up new prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. In a statement to Radio Yugoslavia, Demichev assessed economic cooperation between the two countries as successful and stressed that in the past 5-year period, trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union reached $35 billion.

Demichev headed a USSR parliamentary delegation which visited our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. Apart from parliamentary contacts, the guests from the Soviet Union were also received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Delegation in Macedonia

LD232132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1435 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Soviet Presidium, which arrived on a 3-day visit to the SR of Macedonia this morning, had talks in the Macedonian Assembly in Skopje, in which both sides expressed satisfaction at the visit and at the achieved degree of cooperation and friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Dr Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, briefed the members of the delegation on the development of Macedonia at the economic level and in other fields, laying special emphasis on the functioning of the delegate system. Starova also talked about the Yugoslav policy of good-neighborly relations, stressing that Yugoslav national minorities in neighboring countries ought to represent a positive factor of cohesion and cooperation. Dr Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, assessed as positive Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Within this context, the SR of Macedonia fosters friendly relations and cooperation with the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic, which are especially manifested in meetings of the two parliaments' delegations, in meetings of the central committees, governments, ministries and also in numerous cultural, education, scientific, and sport events.

Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Republican Executive Council, and Dr Boris Petkovski, chairman of the Commission for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries, spoke about economic and cultural cooperation.

The high-ranking visitors from the Soviet Union today also visited the Tito Institute for Metals, a composition organization of associated labor in Skopje. The members of the delegation toured a number of production halls and inquired about results of and prospects for economic cooperation between this Skopje institute and Soviet partners.

Official Talks Held

LD232129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dragoljob Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Presidency, and Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, received in Skopje today, in separate visits, Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation.

During the meetings, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations. They noted that the visit provided stimulus to the further promotion and expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, in which Macedonia's participation is considerable.

Dragoljub Stavrev held a formal luncheon in honor of the delegation of the USSR Suprem Soviet Presidium. Apart from the members of the delegation, the luncheon was attended by Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, and others.

Dragoljub Stavrev and Petr Demichev exchanged toasts. The delegation visited Skopje's cultural and historic monuments in the afternoon. The delegation will visit Ohrid tomorrow.

MIKULIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD230348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- FEC president Branko Mikulic received here today Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and cochairman of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

In the talks, in which FEC member Tibor Salma also took part, attention was devoted to the further improvement of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It was stated that trade is not developing within the framework of the plans and that, therefore, essential steps should be taken in order to achieve the agreed level. It was stressed that there is great scope for developing the collaboration of the two countries in industrial cooperation, especially in engineering and electronics. Note was made of the need for developing conditions for the further development of small-scale border trade and the broader opening up of the border for (?traffic and trade).

ORLANDIC RECEIVES PZPR'S CC MEMBER KUCZA

LD222327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ernest Kucza, member of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the PZPR Central Committee's Foreign Affairs department, who is visiting Yugoslavia within the framework of working consultations between the LCY and the PZPR.

The talks, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, covered cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and the two parties' activities on the domestic scene.

ALBANIAN DECREE ON NAME CHANGES CRITICIZED

AU211258 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 18 Oct 86 p 4

[Milo Gjurkiq article: "One Less Worry for Parents in Albania -- Only 'Revolutionary Names' Allowed"]

[Excerpts] There has recently been published in Albania a "Dictionary of Personal Names"; names that show a "Health National Character." [subhead]

Belgrade, 17 October -- The citizens of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have been freed for some time from worry where choosing names for their children is concerned. They only have to buy or leaf through the official "Dictionary of Personal Names." There is danger of erring if they choose one of the names from this "ABC," first published in 1982 and republished recently.

We must emphasize that citizens of this country have never had any other course open to them, even before the appearance of this extraordinary state index of permitted (and forbidden) names. Two decades ago, in 1966, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania urgently issued a "Decree on Names." Since that time parents have been obliged to call their children only by "revolutionary names" or names that show a "healthy national character."

Ten years later (1975), in a new decree on names, noncompliance was branded as an attempt to deceive the state. This supplementary act did not even leave adult citizens in peace. They were required, within a certain period, to change not only their first names, but their surnames too, if these names were, as it was put, "inappropriate from a political, ideological, and moral angle." [passage omitted]

This is the real meaning of the two decrees and the dictionary of names. Apart from anything else, it is mentioned that their purpose is to have everybody's names conform to Albanian and Illyrian characteristics. So names can only be considered "ideologically and politically appropriate" if they express a "healthy national character" -- in other words, an Albanian character.

So, for example, the surname Ristiq has become Rista, Vujosheviq has become Vujoshi, Stojkiq has become Floeste, and Pepiq -- Pepa. Kadiq has become Kadia, and Turoviq Turi; Orahovac has become Rahova, Gjorgjeviq has turned into Kjedri, and so on. For a long time it has been difficult in Albania to find an oasis where non-Albanian names are to some extent preserved. Members of the Yugoslav population, who have lived on the territory of modern Albania for centuries on end, have especially been subjected to this policy of assimilation.

The Albanian Government officially informed UNESCO in 1976 that the "national question is solved." In fact, it has been solved in accord with a legal decree on the basis of which many citizens of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania who have refused to accept the names and surnames offered them have been sentenced to jail, sent to so-called labor camps, or exiled to different parts of the country.

So, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has become a true example for all who wish to "solve" the national problem in such a way. The republication of the "Dictionary of Personal Names" nevertheless shows that it is not all that easy to finish the job of creating "ethnically pure Marxist-Leninist states." But this task is being pursued in Albania with total "revolutionary consistency."

SERB BODIES DISCUSS EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

AU171955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The situation in Kosovo remains one of the gravest political, moral, and socioeconomic problems of Yugoslav society. Tasks stemming from the political platform are not solved with the necessary resoluteness and persistency, it was said at the joint session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Political System Section and the Coordination Committee for International Relations. Here is Momcilo Boskovic:

The counterrevolutionary and hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists continues this year. The consequence of this is increased emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. During the first half of this year 1,330 Serbs and Montenegrins have moved from Kosovo to Serbia, 622 in the third quarter alone. This shows that emigration has increased again, Dragan Saponjic, republican secretary for justice and administration, warned in his introductory speech. There are about 650 places in Kosovo now populated exclusively by Albanian nationals. The basic causes of emigration remain direct or indirect pressures, he stressed and added the following:

[Begin Saponjic recording] During the first 7 months of this year alone, 180 criminal acts were registered, acts that present direct or indirect pressure against Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate. During the third quarter of this year, 21 criminal acts were committed against Serbs, Montenegrins, and Muslims, and among those criminal acts there are still rapes, robberies [razbojnistvo], and other grave acts. During the same period, 101 offenses against public peace and order were committed to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins. There were also other forms of pressure, including 34 physical attacks, 29 occurrences of insolent behavior and insults, then molestation, damages to fields, cutting of orchards and vineyards, and other disturbances. [end recording]

There have been some assessments in a part of the information media recently, the republican justice secretary stated, according to which the public expressions of discontent on the part of Serbs and Montenegrins about the situation in Kosovo are considered solely as a nationalist deed and that every case of asking for help outside Kosovo equals nationalism.

[Begin Saponjic recording] Apart from this, epithets are used according to which all those prominent Serbs and Montenegrins who are emigrating from Kosovo and leaving their people are cowards. Such evaluations and epithets will not contribute to the stabilization of gravely damaged intranational relations and to the return of confidence among citizens of different nationalities. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Vlajko Soskic, the first participant in the debate, is of the opinion that the behavior of leading people even before the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 contributed to such a situation in Kosovo. Milan Cukovic agreed with this and suggested that a state-party commission be formed with the duty of establishing who is to blame for such a situation in the province. According to Radosin Rajovic, this differentiation in Kosovo has not been completed and therefore the state of legal security is very poor.

KOSOVO NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD091707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Summary] Pristina 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held a session today during which discussion centered on questions of strengthening the combat readiness of the province's territorial defense. Some other questions pertaining to national defense and social self-protection were also discussed at the session.

SITUATION IN KOSOVO DEFENSE UNITS ASSESSED

LD150550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, it was established that significant results have been achieved in strengthening, training, and providing equipment for the units of territorial defense and military police and that their moral and political situation ensured successful realization of tasks. Stress was also laid on the need for a more intensive ideopolitical activity of the LC in these units.

The representatives of the commissions of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in the province are also reported to have taken part in the work of the commission.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES 'LEGALITY' ACTIVITIES

LD201259 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croat 1009 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ljubomir Popovic, a member of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, in his introductory address at today's session of the Provincial Committee, said that activities of communists to strengthen constitutionality and legality in this province, despite intensified efforts, have not produced the desired results and that changes in the behavior and work of state organs are necessary to facilitate the more rapid and responsible resolution of the numerous problems. Popovic pointed to the too-lengthy procedure for resolving citizens' complaints and demands and to the dragging out of procedures when making decisions, the consequence of which is the maintenance of illegal situations. This creates an impression that society is unable to solve conflicts.

The Provincial Committee session will set further tasks for the state organs in realizing constitutionality and legality and in bringing them more up to date.

BRIEFS

HASANI NAMED TO ACADEMY -- Pristina, 21 Oct -- The Kosovo Academy of Arts and Sciences has elected four new full members of this scientific institution. These are: Sinan Hasani, from the sphere of literature; Bozidar Jovanovic, from the sphere of economic sciences; Musa Hadziu from the sphere of medical sciences; and Svetomir Arsic from the sphere of sculpture. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 21 Oct 86 LD]

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NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER INAUGURATED

AU261444 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- In the context of the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding, the Academy of Sciences organized the inauguration ceremony of the National Information Network in the capital yesterday.

The ceremony was attended by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, the chairman of Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda and other comrades.

In the speech on the occasion it was pointed out among others that the information network is another deed of the party and the direct solicitude of our great, unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. It will serve the increase of the production and the management of the economy.

Those present visited the new building of the Institute of Information and Applied Mathematics and the Center of Information and Scientific and Technical Documentation, equipped with modern apparatus. These institutions will provide the scientific and technical information which is needed for the development of our economy.

In one of the halls of the Institute of Information and Applied Mathematics Comrade Besnik Bekteshi met and talked with cadres and specialists of these institutions and other working people of the Academy of Sciences. He greeted them on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers and congratulated the working people of the Institute of Information and Applied Mathematics on their contribution to the solution of many problems in various sectors of the economy as a way of helping to increase production and productivity, save the raw materials, speed up the fulfillment of the tasks in the calculation and performance of studies.

KORBECI HEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

AU231057 Tirana ATA in English 0855 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, left for the Socialist Republic of Romania yesterday. It will sign the protocol on the goods exchange between the two countries for 1987.

ALIA GREETS WALDHEIM, AUSTRIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261418 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Kurt Waldheim:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Austria, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I send warm greetings to you and the best wishes to the friendly Austrian people for their happiness and the further progress of the country.

I wish that the friendly relations between Albania and Austria develop constantly.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT ALGERIA END OF OCTOBER

AU201822 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Col. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.), Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the end of October this year.

Visit Postponed

LD252007 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] We have learned from the Foreign Affairs Ministry that the official friendly visit that Bulgaria's President Zhivkov was due to make to Algeria at the end of October has been postponed at the request of the Bulgarian authorities. The new date for the visit will be fixed at a later date.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MACHEL

AU241459 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we express our most profound condolences and sincere sympathy on the occasion of the great loss suffered by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and by the fraternal people of Mozambique through the untimely death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a loyal son of the people of Mozambique, an outstanding African statesman, and distinguished fighter for freedom and independence, for understanding among peoples, for the consolidation of world peace.

Comrade Samora Machel devoted all his conscious life to the struggle of the Mozambique people against the centuries-old colonial oppression and played his worthy role in the heroic history of his motherland. The thorough progressive changes in the society of Mozambique, which is developing along a path of socialist orientation, are closely linked to the name of Samora Machal.

With is active efforts against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the strengthening of cooperation among the OAU member-countries and among the members of the Nonaligned Movement, for the enhancement of the role of these organizations in contemporary international relations, Comrade Samora Machel asserted himself as one of the most distinguished leaders of the revolutionary movement in contemporary Africa.

Comrade Samora Machel was an indefatigable champion of the development and consolidation of the existing cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the socialist community member-countries. The Bulgarian people will always remember him for his invaluable contribution to the expansion and intensification of fraternal relations between the BCP and Frelimo, between our two countries and peoples. The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria express their confidence that these relations will continue to develop and to strengthen on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We deeply share your sorrow, dear comrades, over the great loss you have suffered, and we express our firm conviction that the friendly people of Mozambique, under the leadership of Frelimo, will continue to build up their new life in their beautiful homeland.

We pray you to convey our deepest condolences and feelings of sympathy to the wife and family of Comrade Samora Machel, as well as to the families of the party and state leaders -- his close fellow workers -- who perished with him.

Todorov Departs for Mozambique

AU270742 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] A Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, has departed for Maputo, where it will take part in Samora Machel's funeral.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCE 19-25 OCTOBER

AU261507 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 19 through 25 October reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of a photographic exhibition in Sofia on the theme of the International Year of Peace. (2030 GMT 22 October) Georgi Yordanov attended the premier of the new Bulgarian film "They Prevailed" in the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia. (2030 GMT 22 October) Finally, Yordanov attended a festive meeting in Sofia at which the film actor Zakhari Zhandov was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his 75th birthday. (1830 GMT 24 October)

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the National Assembly's Intellectual Development Commission in Sofia. (2000 GMT 20 October)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the above meeeting of the Intellectual Development Commission. (2000 GMT 20 October) Todorov also attended a meeting in Vratsa of the collegium of the Ministry of Transportation with okrug organs concerned with transportation. (1830 GMT 22 October)

Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended the Sofia premiere of the new film "They Prevailed." (2030 GMT 22 October)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, attended the Sofia premiere of the above film. (2030 GMT 22 October) Dyulgerov also attended a workers meeting in Sofia in support of the UN Week of Actions for Disarmament. (1600 GMT 25 October)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in a meeting in Shumen of the okrug BCP committee members and local propagandists. (1830 GMT 23 October)

Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting of the bureau of Ruse Okrug BCP committee with regional political education workers. (2030 GMT 24 October)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front, attended the opening of the new "Biomash" combine in the town of Loznitsa, Razgrad Okrug. (1400 GMT 25 October) Later in the day, Kubadinski attended a partisan movement commemoration meeting, also held in Loznitsa. (2030 GMT 25 October)

TANCHEV RECEIVES IOJ OFFICIALS IN SOFIA

AU242056 Sofia BTA in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received Prof. Kaarle Nordenstreng, president of the International Organization of Journalists, and Mr Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the organization, who attended the tenth I.O.J. Congress which closed in Sofia yesterday.

On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Petur Tanchev congratulated the guests on their re-election as leaders of the I.O.J., and he wished them every success in their work for the enhancement of international journalistic solidarity and for strengthening the understanding and confidence among the people.

The sides expressed satisfaction with and commended highly the work of the jubilee forum of the international organization, which has a membership of 300,000 journalists in over 120 countries. An emphasis was laid on the significance of the congress for the further successful rallying of the international community in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for detente and a positive turn in international relations.

The First Vice President of the State Council said that Bulgaria is seeking understanding, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, peace and detente in Europe and worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS SAFETY CONFERENCE ENDS

AU262009 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] October 26 (BTA) -- The sixth consultative meeting of international and regional organizations of journalists held in Sofia on October 24 and October 26, 1986 discussed questions concerning the safety of journalists.

The meeting agreed to intensify the cooperation between all organizations present in order to find a solution to this most urgent problem.

The meeting furthermore decided to express its deepest sorrow and dismay at the fact that hundreds of journalists have been killed, imprisoned, harassed or have disappeared while practicing their profession.

The international and regional organizations of journalists call for the immediate release of all their colleagues held as prisoners or hostages around the world and stress the need for all nations to provide free access and to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The international and regional organizations of journalists who took part in the meeting are:

The International Organization of Journalists (IOJ);
The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ);
The Union of African Journalists (UAJ);
The Federation of Arab Journalists (FAJ);
The Latin American Federation of Journalists (FELAP);
The Latin American Federation of Press Workers (Felatrap);
The Confederation of ASEAN Journalists (CAJ);

GEORGI ATANASOV RECEIVES NEW UK AMBASSADOR

AU241256 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received John Harold Fosset [spelling as transliterated] the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Bulgaria. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was present at the meeting.

NETHERLANDS TU DELEGATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU241709 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Closing talks were held between the delegation of the Netherlands Trade Union confederation, headed by Henk Van Ekkert, general secretary of the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation, and a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, headed by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council.

The mutual willingness for cooperation between the trade unions of Bulgaria and the Netherlands was once more confirmed during the talks and the necessity of its further development of the advantage of the working people in both countries was pointed out. The two delegations expressed their high appreciation for the positive initiatives to establish a zone without nuclear and chemical weapons and expressed their readiness for joint and united actions in defense of peace.

The delegation of the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation highly appreciates the great social achievements attained in our country and the serious methods through which the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council is accomplishing its tasks in society and especially in the field of asserting the working people's rights through the self-management organs within the workers collectives.

The two delegations expressed their conviction that a new European trade union conference will be organized as soon as possible and confirmed their willingness to contribute to the implementation of this conference.

RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN RESTORED

LD242350 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 24 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain agreed to restore bilateral relations unilaterally broken off by the Communist Party of Spain in 1969.

During a visit to Czechoslovakia on October 20-24 by a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Executive Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Simon Sanchez Montero, the two parties said they are prepared to promote bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality and internationalist solidarity.

The delegation was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak at the request of the Spanish Communist Party's leadership, aimed at restoring relations between the two parties.

The representatives of the two parties agreed on the need for ever close cooperation of all progressive and peace-loving forces, especially communist parties.

They supported the peace initiatives of the USSR, aimed at disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and condemned the efforts of the U.S. Administration to carry on plans for the militarization of space and at winning military superiority at any cost.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain left for home later in the day.

DANISH JOURNALIST QUESTIONED, EXPELLED

AU241252 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct 24 (AFP) -- The literary critic of the liberal Danish newspaper POLITIKA was questioned by police and expelled from Czechoslovakia Thursday, the daily reported on Friday.

Niels Barfoed was in Prague to deliver a 1986 Freedom Prize, awarded by POLITIKA and the Swedish liberal newspaper DAGENS NYHETER, to the Charter 77 human rights group.

The prize, first awarded in 1983 to Poland's Lech Walesa, went to Winnie Mandela and Helen Suzman for their fight against apartheid in 1984 and in 1985 to France's S.O.S. Racism.

RUDE PRAVO ON ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARIAN UPRISING

LD231338 Prague CTK in English 0650 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 23 (CTK) -- "The plot against the Hungarian people, against socialism, just as the case of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland at the beginning of the 1980's, did much damage but could not achieve the objectives set by international reaction," RUDE PRAVO said today.

In an article devoted to events in Hungary 30 years ago, the paper said that the 1956 counter-revoluton went exactly according to a plan elaborated abroad. When it was defeated, "Many American Thompson submachine guns and Garan semi-automatic rifles were confiscated -- at that time the weapons belonged to the regular equipment of the U.S. Army."

The Radio Free Europe offices in Munich served as a recruitment centre and the bands formed there of Hungarian emigrants penetrated Hungary, carrying weapons across the neutral Austria.

"The objective of the counter-revolution in Hungary was the restoration of capitalism, return to the pre-war years," RUDE PRAVO continued.

"However, the Hungarian people settled accounts with counter-revolution and returned to the road of building their country. It was no easy road. Much endeavour was needed to overcome the then mistakes and eliminate the vestiges of counter-revolution," the paper stressed.

"Thirty years later, it is possible to recapitulate the events and draw a lesson from them, to show that the class enemy wastes no opportunity to turn back the wheel of history and does not hesitate to use any means," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

STROUGAL RECEIVES POLAND'S GORYWODA 24 OCT

LD242157 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct. 24 -- Polish Vice-Premier and head of the State Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda paid a working visit to Czechoslovakia today. He was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. They positively sized up the implementation of decisions on Polish-Czechoslovak Economic cooperation and commodity exchange made during a meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski with Gustav Husak and tasks specified during the Prague talks by Zbigniew Messner with Lubomir Strougal.

Manfred Gorywoda had also talks with Czechoslovak Vice-Premier and head of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac. The two planners focused their attention on sizing up the implementatin of tasks stemming from a long-term programme for Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in economy, science and technology till the year 2,000.

Both sides agreed upon the lines and principles of doing preliminary work on the coordination of Polish and Czechoslovak plans for 1991-1995. They undertook new initiatives in direct cooperation and exchange of experiences. The two sides deemed direct and working contacts between Polish and Czechoslovak enterprises particularly important.

LENART DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO UKRAINIAN SSR

LD271045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, left for a working visit in the Ukrainian SSR today. During the visit he will acquaint himself with the construction of the Krivoy Roy Extraction and Dressing Combine at Dolinskaya and discuss future cooperation in ferrous metallurgy with Soviet officials.

PRC CPPCC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD242252 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 24 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), headed by Deputy Chairman of its National Committee Cheng Zihua, arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The delegation was welcomed at the Prague airport by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee Tomas Travnicek and other Czechoslovak officials.

The CPPCC, established in 1949 and having the function of parliament until 1954, groups China's political parties and mass organizations under the leadership of the Communist Party. It is headed by a National Committee formed by over 2,000 officials.

PRC YOUTH LEAGUE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD240846 Prague CTK in English 0645 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 23 (CTK) -- The current visit of the delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League is the first official visit of Chinese youth to Czechoslovakia after more than twenty years, head of the delegation Liu Yandong, secretary of the League Central Committee and chairwoman of the All-China Democratic Youth Federation, told CTK here today.

The visit is to contribute to the development and expansion of friendship with the Czechoslovak youth and thus also to the extension of cooperation between our nations. The aim of the visit is also to develop contacts between the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, she said.

The delegation handed over to the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee an official invitation to visit China.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia on Tuesday. It was received by a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek.

Today the delegation left Prague for the Slovak city of Bratislava.

GREATER RESPONSIVENESS TO SOVIET NEEDS URGED

AU230958 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "What Determines Good Reputation"]

[Excerpts] The fact that trade with the Soviet Union accounts for roughly 45 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade bears out sufficiently the importance of these economic ties for our economy. Arriving in our country from the east are, above all, crucial raw materials -- crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, chemicals and also technology for engineering, agriculture, and other branches. They arrive on time, in the agreed quantity, assortment, quality, deadlines, in keeping with the entries in annual protocols on mutual deliveries of goods. This responsible approach of our main supplier obliges us, however, to act in the same way as he does. [passage omitted]

Regrettably, a number of our enterprises cannot boast of impelemting concluded contracts in an exemplary way.

The MEZ Mohelnice and ZSE Prague plants, for example, have considerable delivery lags in motors for automatic washing machines. They themselves estimate that this year they will fall more than 22,000 motors short of planned deliveries and that next year an order for 100,000 motors will remain uncovered. Tesla Hloubetin and Kovo owe equipment for television transmitters worth R3 million for last year and R5 million for this year, because Metra Blansko failed to supply to them necessary assembly modules.

Chepos -- Kralovo Pole Engineering Plant and Technoexport signed a contract for hydrogenation stations for the purification of crude oil but now they are looking for excuses and claim that they do not have the necessary production capacity for R5 million worth of deliveries. They will also remain debtors of R1.5 million worth of equipment for the production of hydrogen.

As long as last year RUDE PRAVO criticized the Vitkovice economic production unit and Skodaexport for their delivery debts in structural components and spare parts for the reconstruction of rolling mills in the USSR. What has changed since then? This year they will consign only about R15 million worth of merchandise, even though the contract is for R40 million. Similarly, the Pardubice Flour Mill Machinery Works along with Technopol earned criticism last year for failing to supply factories for the production of feed mixtures. This debt will exceed R3 million this year, through the fault of Elektromont Teplice, BEZ Bratislava, and SPP Bratislava, which have not supplied the necessary components.

The failure to honor contracts for the supply of spare parts is a chronic affair. CKD Tatra Smichov and CKD Hradec Kralove, along with Pragoinvest, owe R3.5 million worth of spare parts for trams and diesel engines for ships. Skoda Plzen, along with Skodaexport, owe R2.2 million worth of spare parts for electric locomotives. ZVS Brno, Zbrojovka Vsetin, Elitex Chrastava, Elitex Usti nad Orlici, Elitex Trebic, and Elitex Kdyne, along with Strojimport, owe R7 million worth of spare parts for textile machinery. [passage omitted]

The total [annual] volume of Czechoslovak machinery and equipment sold to the USSR is roughly R3.7 billion. According to preliminary estimates, our engineering will fall about R100 million short of planned deliveries this year, which is about 3 percent of the total volume. And that is certainly not little.

R100 million is only a negligible fraction of the total volume of the Soviet Union's foreign trade. However, this is not the right way of looking at it; we must see the repercussions which our failure to supply equipment and spare parts has in the functioning of the Soviet economy; we must see the difficulties that it causes, the amount of machinery and equipment left idle through our fault. A missing part worth only a few rubles immobilizes equipment worth tens of thousands of rubles, to say nothing of the resulting production shortfall. Do these Czechoslovak suppliers consider the consequences of their dilatoriness?

There are a few weeks left before the end of the year. They should be filled with concentrated efforts in all enterprises (not only the ones mentioned here, because the number of debtors is much higher) to erase their debts and simultaneously to take steps that will prevent any recurrence of similar situations.

FRENCH REPORT ON PENTAGON'S BLAME FOR AIDS CITED

AU211420 Prague TRIBUNA NO. 41 in Czech 15 Oct 86 pp 14, 15

["VAT"-signed report: "Did AIDS Originate in the Labs of the Pentagon?"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] According to Western press reports, the greatest headway in researching the AIDS virus has been made in France, notably by scientists from the well-known Pasteur Institute. And France is also the origin of highly interesting recent information, which, above all, the North American media did not pass on to their readers. According to this information, AIDS is an artificial product acquired by the manipulation of human genes and came into being in the labs of the U.S. Pentagon.

The authors of this information are a couple of French scientists, Jacob and Lily Segal. On the basis of many years of research, they claim that AIDS does not originate on the African Continent, as alleged, but is the fruit of monstrous experiments accompanying the development of bacteriological weapons in the United States. The original hypothesis, worked out by North American scientists some time ago, was that AIDS supposodely originated from the green monkey [kockodan], a species that is widespread on the black continent. [passage omitted]

French scientists have proved that the green monkey obtained its bad name unjustifiably because its gene structure is quite disparate from the gene structure of the pernicious virus. It is advisable, on the other hand, to look at the research carried out by a group of military scientists at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

It is known that in the second half of the seventies the Pentagon set up at Fort Detrick a laboratory for experiments reminiscent of the monstrous experiments which Nazi physicians carried out in concentration camps. The objects of these experiments were prisoners at Fort Detrick sentenced to long prison terms. These prisoners were promised freedom if they underwent these experiments, provided, of course, that they survived them. As the French physicians note, there is evidence that some of the people released after the experiments at Fort Detrick have been spreading the infection. The virus operates slowly and has a long incubation period (which is probably the reason why it was decided not to use it for military purposes).

The beginnings of the occurrence of AIDS in the United States date back to the end of the seventies. Jacob and Lily Segal claim in LE MONDE that the experiments with human genes at Fort Detrick were performed in 1977 and that the incubation period for the development of the virus ended 2 years later. This coincides with the period in which the first cases appeared in the United States. Scientists believe that up to 5 million people might be infected with AIDS by the end of the decade. If the accusation made by the French scientists proves to be substantiated, another dark chapter of the operations of American military science directed against mankind will be revealed. It is not nature but misused science that poses an ever greater threat to human civilization.

YOUTH UNION CONGRESS CONVENED FOR 2-4 OCT 87

AU221533 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 86 p 1

["Lou"-signed report: "Congress of the Socialist Youth Union Convened"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- The Czechoslovak, Czech, and Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union met at a joint session in Prague on 20 October. The session, which dealt with the tasks of the organization in 1987, the year of the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Speaking in the debate, Comrade Jindrich Polednik dealt with the results of the national economy in the first 9 months of the year. He drew attention to the fact that the efficiency of production continues to be low and that its structure does not always tally with needs. Neither can one be satisfied with the quality of production and the poor reliability of some products. He described slow scientific-technical development, low utilization of resources, shortcomings in management, and a lack of discipline and responsibility in many managerial agencies and enterprises as the main cause of this situation. [passage omitted]

Our party is confronted with a number of tasks, Jindrich Polednik stressed in the conclusion of his speech, but concern for the work and life of the young generation, for the activity of the Socialist Youth Union and its Young Pioneers organization, must be everywhere in the forefront of the attention of party bodies and organizations, of party members in state and economic agencies and in organizations associated in the National Front.

After the conclusion of the debate, members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union approved the motion to hold the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union in Prague on 2-4 October 1987. The Slovak Central Committee decided to hold the Congress of the Slovak Socialist Youth Union on 12-13 September 1987. The Congress of the Czech Socialist Youth Union will be held on 19-20 September 1987.

GRAIN HARVEST RESULTS: SHORTFALL, LOW QUALITY

AU182132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "This Year's Harvest"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK) -- Compared with the plan, the shortfall in the grain harvest in the Czech Socialist Republic amounts to about 3,300,000 metric tons this year. This was caused, in particular, by the smaller area sown with winter rye, the greater plowing under of winter cereals, and the unfavorable weather.

We have achieved the fourth biggest crop in the history of our agriculture, but the quality -- especially of cereals for human consumption -- does not correspond to needs. For example, we have procured the necessary quantity of malt barley, but procurement in the first and second quality class has not been fulfilled. This means that practically the entire volume of the best quality barley will be exported. Growers are not interested in rye, and this creates a difficult situation: The area on which it is grown decreases by about 20,000 hectares year after year. Even economic incentives do not help. Therefore, we are considering exchanging some wheat for rye abroad. There also is paucity of barley for the production of flakes. [passage omitted]

SED'S JAROWINSKY RECEIVES SCHMIDT IN LEIPZIG

LD232335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Leipzig, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with former FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Leipzig today. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council which were reciprocated by Helmut Schmidt. During their talk on international questions, both parties expressed the view that it is now a matter of using the chances opened up by the meeting in Reykjavik for a basic change in international relations and of making increased efforts and practical steps toward disarmament and detente. They agreed in emphasizing the great significance of adherence to the ABM Treaty and of a halt to all nuclear weapons tests.

Both parties stressed that never again should war emanate from German soil, but only peace, as was already expressed in the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt on Lake Werbellin. Werner Jarowinsky explained the basic statement of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee chairman of the GDR State Council, and the joint statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers on the results of the meeting in Reykjavik, in which it was stressed that at this precise moment everything must be done to secure peace as the priority task of the present. For this reason the GDR will consistently continue its policy of dialogue and joint actions with all forces that allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism.

Just after Reykjavik, the joint initiatives of the SED and the SPD for a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in Europe have particular relevance, realism and confidence-building. During the conversation, other interesting subjects were also discussed. The two parties stressed their interest in continuing the dialogue. The meeting passed in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. Helmut Schmit is on a private visit to the GDR with his wife.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES COMMANDERS 24 OCT

LD242331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- The results of the Reykjavik meeting showed in a drastic way that the United States has not given up its striving for military superiority. This was stressed by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, at a meeting of commanders in the Defense Ministry today.

In view of the policy of strength still be practiced by Washington, it is vital now, most of all, to cooperate with all forces of reason and realism to attain a fundamental change from confrontation to detente and disarmament.

For the soldiers of the people this means making all efforts, at the side of the brothers-in-arms of the Soviet Army and the other allied socialist armed forces, to reliably fulfill the task of safeguarding peace. This must be the yardstick in the 1986/87 training year, as well the solution of all tasks in political and combat training, in the duty system and in combat and border service.

As the GDR defense minister stressed, the 1985/86 training year concluded with the best results so far in political and combat training in the National People's Army and the GDR border troops.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC BODY ENDS MEETING

LD242326 Budapest MTI in English 2102 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI) -- The founding session of the Hungarian-Soviet Joint Committee of Economists ended Friday in Budapest. Academicians Bela Csikos-Nagy and Aleksandr Anchishkin, co-chairmen of the joint committee, informed representatives of the press about the work of the four-day conference.

Bela Csikos-Nagy said that experts considered the acceleration and intensification of economic development, and the improvement of quality to be the most pressing tasks. The conference also dealt with the acceleration of technical development, as the issue has come into prominence in both countries.

As a consequence of the differing characteristics of the two countries, the economists defined the means of accelerating economic development in not fully identical terms, but they expressed that economic leadership has to solve similar problems in numerous areas.

At the session the Hungarian delegation informed its Soviet partners about the latest stages of the economic reform process in Hungary, including the realized and planned measures related to bank activity, capital movement and taxation. In the debate, Hungarian representatives voiced their opinion about the various solutions for the problem of long-term interest, and earnings regulation depending on performance. Both sides placed particular emphasis on strengthening the relation between science and production.

Aleksandr Anchishkin stressed the Soviet side considers the sessions of the joint committee not simply as a meeting, but as a framework which establishes the opportunity for direct relations between scientific institutions and experts. He noted that major changes are in progress in the economic life of both countries, and development necessitates the emergence of debates. He discussed the changes taking place in the Soviet Union, which affect all areas of economic, social and intellectual life. Therefore, new solutions are extremely important in all areas in the period of rapid development, he said.

The Soviet co-chairman of the joint committee said that accelerating scientific and technical progress is considered the major economic issue in the Soviet Union today, as it is closely related to perfecting the economic management mechanism. In the interest of attaining the target, means of economic influence are to receive a greater role, alongside administratives methods, in central planning. This naturally does not mean that the role of central planning will decrease, rather it will become more effective through the economic methods. Companies are to continuously receive greater independence, and competition will figure more prominently in every area.

The founding session of the joint committee of economists defined the cooperation programme for the next three years. The next session, to be held in the Soviet Union, is to discuss issues related to perfecting the economic mechanism. Several working groups are to be founded between the sessions. These are to work out recommendations for improving the mechanism of work realized within the CMEA, and accelerating the technical development of the two countries.

HUNGARIAN-USSR ENGINEERING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU241422 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Soviet General Agreements"]

[Text] At the Hungarian Embassy in Berlin on [22 October], Hungarian-Soviet general agreements were signed by Mikhail Shkabardnya, Soviet minister of machine building for chemical and oil industry; Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; as well as by Gyula Sos, deputy minister of industry.

The general agreements provide for the foundation of joint business organizations. The agreements will go into effect after the intergovernmental agreement between the two countries is signed.

Present at the signing of the general agreements were Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ivan Silayev, Soviet deputy premier, and Imre Szabo, state secretary for industry.

CSSR'S HUSAK PLANS VISIT IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD261839 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is to come to Hungary in the near future for a friendly working visit on invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

MTI REPORTS ON NICARAGUAN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD252101 Budapest MTI in English 1953 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Cooperation, member of the National Executive of the Sandinista National Liberation Front visited Hungary from October 19-25th. He participated in the founding session of the Mixed Committee for Hungarian-Nicaraguan Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation, and in the third session of the CMEA-Nicaraguan Mixed Committee for Cooperation.

The minister was received by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and he held talks with Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the HWSP, president of the National Council of Cooperative Farms, and with minister of foreign trade Peter Veress. Following the talks the Nicaraguan guest visited the Babolna agricultural combine, the Eger tobacco factory and the Eger-Matra region wine combine.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI MEETING

LD252045 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi left for New Delhi Saturday to participate in the session of the Hungarian-Indian Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Istvan Hetenyi, Hungarian co-chairman of the committee was invited by his counterpart, J. Vengal Rao, minister of industry, Indian co-chairman of the committee.

MAROTHY LEADS MACHEL FUNERAL DELEGATION

LD261841 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- A party and government delegation headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers has gone to Maputo, to attend the funeral of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique who died under such tragic circumstances. The delegation includes Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP and Tamas Gal Gaspar, division chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PAPER REACTS TO EAST BLOC DISSIDENTS' STATEMENT

LD251835 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 25 Oct 86

["Statement by Notorious" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG" carries an article with the above title, and the following is a verbatum translation.

"A few days ago Radio Free Europe broadcast a statement published by Western news agencies and daily papers, signed by 122 Hungarians and people from other countries. As to what the occasion was, it's easy to guess. The apropo was "the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution", words otherwise appearing in the first line of the statement.

Anyone hearing or reading it can't help being surprised at how little ammunition they managed to collect. That on October 23rd 1956 just dissatisfaction on a series of issues was manifest is not only general knowledge but historical fact that we ourselves recognize. Why then, the statement? Maybe so that the people who signed it can say "Over the thirty years since, life has become easier for many, some even state their opinions, and still aren't imprisoned?" The reason is more likely to be so that they could add... "The fundamental demands of the revolutionaries were not met."

It certainly cannot be alleged that the demands of those whom this statement calls revolutionaries were not met, particularly as regards their "fundamental" demands such as e.g. overthrowing people's power, tearing the Hungarian people's Republic out of the socialist community, etc. But then, how do we stand with the demands of those who wanted to improve the socialist system, to correct the serious distortions of the 1950s, and to preclude the chance of their happening again? Who would deny that -- while we defended and strengthened the new system and maintained our national independence we adjusted the course of socialist development to one in keeping with Hungarian specifics?

If there is something to remember on the anniversary it is precisely that the policy evolved on the basis of the experience proved to be correct. The series of articles in our paper, just as mnay other publications outline the achievements of this development recognized all over the world. If nothing else came to mind for the people composing that little manifesto than to borrow the arguments for the "Hungarian affair" that have been gathering dust in the dossiers of the United Nations archives for a quarter of a century now, they needn't have bothered to write it. The only thing new is that this time, in addition to the domestic signatories they also had the paper signed by 68 foreign friends of principle. And these unasked barristors simply have nothing to say. What happened in Hungary in 1956 is our affair, and ours it will remain.

As far as the Hungarian signatories are concerned, what would have surprised us is if there had been any new names among the signers. But the list is the old one: Those "independent thinkers" as Radio Free Europe calls them, who have set themselves apart from the course travelled since 1956, from meeting the just demands of the time, from the historical facts. Because, that our system be democratic, our state independent and that self-management gain increasingly extensive scope in the economy and in public life, why are they making demands on those who have undertaken this cause in more than words alone? After that, what can we think if the fifty-four Hungarian signatories? One thing is certain: Playing this kind of role can yield a profit on the other side only. At home, they rate no more than a marginal note since we too, to quote Radio Free Europe, "want to satisfy our obligation to report the news."

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN -- Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Hungary has received a loan of USD 75 million from the World Bank for financing, among other things, road vehicles for international haulage. The company Hungarocamion invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for a second tranche of different kinds of trucks and trailers. Only goods and services provided by bidders and produced in or supplied from countries which generally may take part in World Bank tenders are eligible for procurement under these contracts. The loan from World Bank sources and the expected co-financing should cover the purchase of vehicles during a period of five years with an even quantitative distribution of purchase for each subsequent year. The total number of vehicles (road trains) planned for acquisition during the five years reached C. 550 units, I.E. 1,100 vehicle units (trucks and trailers or tractors and semi-trailers). [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 0816 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD]

NICARAGUAN CULTURAL DELEGATION -- (MTI) -- At the invitation of Education Minister Bela Iopeczi, a Nicaraguan cultural delegation led by Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal Martinez paid a visit to our country 11-16 October. Martinez was received by Katalin Radics, head of department at the MSZMP Central Committee, and by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. The Nicaraguan delegation met with leaders of the KISZ Central Committee and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and held official Hungarian-Nicaraguan cultural negotiations in the Ministry of Education. Bela Kopeczi and Ernesto Cardenal Martinez signed a Hungarian-Nicaraguan working plan for cultural, academic, and educational cooperation. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

DAILY VIEWS POLISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS PROSPECTS

AU240943 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 Oct 86 p 5

[Ryszard Rekas article: "Poland and the United States -- What Kind of Future?]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The enormous interest created by the Reykjavik meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan made us once again aware of the fact that the mainstream of international policy and its priorities are connected with the issue of war and peace, the dangerous division into political-military blocs, and Soviet-American relations. Poland's place in this situation is not at all secondary if we take into account its alliances and peace policy. In the past few months this has been attested to by the Polish-Soviet summit meeting and the political consultations with the Warsaw Pact countries. This position of Poland is its best trump card in its relations with the United States.

It is enough to recall that the particular attention with which Washington watched Poland's situation in 1980-83 was linked to attempts to exploit this situation for U.S. global political purposes and, especially, to exert influence on our relations with the USSR. As life in Poland continued to stabilize and as Poland ceased to be a weak member of the socialist community, the U.S. Administration began to pay less and less attention to the Polish issue, both in the economic as well as political and ideological sense. This was particularly noticeable when the two powers established a direct political dialogue at high levels. [passage omitted]

The development of the situation in Poland by the United States in 1980-81 was regarded as advantageous from the viewpoint of internal "liberalization" and external "independence" from the USSR. Following the introduction of martial law, the political hopes attached to this situation as well as the ideological coloring of the entire U.S. policy and of relations with Poland under the slogan of the struggle against communism and the glorification of the "free world's values -- this coloring was typical of Ronald Reagan's neoconservative administration -- began to totter. However, not even then did the goals of U.S. policy change. What did change was the means of implementing this policy. Instead of economic cooperation and political contacts, we had to face sanctions and support for the domestic opposition. At the same time, the United States accused Poland of causing bad relations, argued that we were not interested in improving them, ignored our various gestures and initiatives, and exploited various pretexts to intensify mutual controversies. This procrastination in restoring normal relations in fact amounted to waiting for the opposition to consolidate itself for good and to develop gradual militancy. This fact can be attested to by the several weeks' delay in reviewing the issue of relations with Poland as announced in Washington when noncriminal prisoners were released.

Of course, these facts must not prevent us from noticing various changes in U.S. policy, however limited and slow they are. In 1984 the President suspended some economic sanctions and reinstated scientific-technological cooperation, which is one of the most enduring elements of our mutual relations. In addition, the higher levels of administration and political circles continue to state with increasing frequency that it is necessary to revise the present adverse policy vis-a-vis Poland. If Ronald Reagan's view, which he expressed after the Reykjavik meeting, that it is necessary to continue mutual dialogue in the interest of peace and for the sake of improving the world's poltical climate is consistent with the intentions of the authoritative U.S. political circles, improvements in Polish-American relations would be a proof that Reagan's view is credible. [passage omitted]

ARTICLE SEES ALLIANCE WITH USSR 'RAISON D'ETAT'

AU241120 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish no. 40, 5 Oct 86 pp 1, 4, 5, 6

[Piotr Olenjik article: "The Polish Raison d'Etat"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The alliance with the USSR has enabled Poland to implement its most vital state and national interests. It was and is consistent with Poland's most profoundly conceived raison d'etat, especially in the political sphere.

However, we should remember that the raison d'etat and the country's security involve other issues, the most important of which are now the problems of economic development. Because the political division of the world has been more or less established and because the use of military force, headed by nuclear forces, has been curbed in various ways, it is precisely economic power that has become the basic tool with which some states can exert pressure on other states. [passage omitted]

It is no exaggeration to assert that the raison d'etat should now be seen primarily in precisely economic terms. Today the good of the state is primarily seen in the power of the economy and in economic security. [passage omitted]

What is our situation like in this regard? Not too good, as we all know. Our debts in excess of $30 billion make us potentially susceptible to political pressure via the economy and weaken our development opportunities. The technological gap between us and the most developed countries and the backwardness of our civilization, which was so greatly intensified by the 1979-82 crisis, operate in the same way. If we add that these features, which are also disadvantageous from the viewpoint of the raison d'etat, appeared at a time when the world began to race to the 21st century and when the structures of industry began to change, then the image of our economic reality becomes even less optimistic. [passage omitted]

Relating all this to the raison d'etat, we can say that, while its political aspect was optimally developed during the postwar period, the development of its economic aspect, which is now acquiring greater and greater significance, cannot be assessed as optimal, despite all our achievements. We have built a strong and secure state and created all conditions for the people's comprehensive development. Nevertheless, the accumulation of errors and wrong solutions in the economic sphere has not always made it possible for us to fully exploit the opportunities created by the optimal realization of the raison d'etat regarding its political aspect. [passage omitted]

It is a fact that the accumulation of errors and inconsistencies was the typical wedge driven between the state-political and the national-economic aspects of our raison d'etat. We should bear in mind that this division has here been simplified for reasons of convenience.

Is it possible to eliminate this division? It is not only possible but downright necessary in order to cope with the challenges thrown at us by the modern times. As the 10th congress resolutions indicate, we primarily need to rebuild our economy in such a way as to make it efficient, thrifty in using materials and energy, capable of intensifying and speeding up development and making our products competitive in world markets. There is no royal road to do this, but the present conspicuous certification of jobs is an example of how things should be done. Perhaps this certification could be accomplished more rapidly and effectively if it were compelled by economic and not administrative reasons and if the justification of various jobs was confirmed by market conditions and not by a special commission set up by plant managers.

In conclusion, I stress that it is again the USSR that is our ally along the road to accelerating our country's development -- the USSR which, managed by a new leadership, is resolutely pressing for reforms and changes in order to intensify economic growth, transform economic structures, and develop most modern industries. This is also a great opportunity for us.

As for the people who continue to slight this opportunity and generally distrust the Polish-Soviet alliance, we will cite for them a passage from the speech made by the president of the FRG, Richard von Weizsacker, during the celebrations to mark the 200th anniversary of the death of Frederick the Great:

"The king of Prussia devoted most of his attention to relations with Russia. The task of ensuring good relations with that mighty neighbor, who continued to gain in stature all the time, was more important for Frederich the longer he was on the throne. He always wanted to be friends with the Russians. He was the first politician who saw this basic imperative of German policy. Some of his successors followed in his footsteps, but those who did not want to do this only wrought damage on their own country."

A very remarkable message....

WOZNIAK RECEIVES CPSU ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD260016 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 25 -- A group of political staffers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Deputy Head of the Economic Department Anatoliy Skripnikov visited Poland between Oct. 20-25.

The main aim of the visit was to get acquainted with the realization of decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress pertaining to consolidation of the leading role of the party in the process of shifting the economy into the road of intensive development, with methods of implementing socio-economic progress in production and forms of the party's personnel policy in planning and management.

The delegation toured the Krakow-based Pollena-Miraculum Cosmetics Factory and familiarized itself with organizational works aimed at setting up a joint Polish-Soviet enterprise. The delegation was received by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak.

JARUZELSKI SENDS CONDOLENCE CABLE TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU241313 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Telegram of condolences from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman, to the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique on the occasion of the death of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique -- date of telegram not given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, Frelimo, in Maputo:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council, and the Polish people, I send you profoundest expressions of sympathy in connection with the tragic death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique -- Frelimo -- and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, a great patriot and fighter for national and social liberation, is a particularly painful loss for the path, state, and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He made an invaluable contribution to the struggle of the people of Mozambique against colonialist exploitation, to the victory of the national liberation struggle, and to the construction of the foundations for the progressive development of an independent Mozambique. He consistently strove to ensure the independence and territorial integrity of the country. Acting in conjunction with the other front-line states, he made a great contribution to the African peoples' struggle against racial segregation and apartheid.

The death of Samora Moises Machel is also an irretrievable loss for all Africa and progressive mankind. He consistently advocated cooperation between Mozambique and world progressive and socialist forces.

The president will always remain in our memory as a sincere friend of the Polish nation and a spokesman for comprehensive Polish-Mozambican cooperation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman

'SOLIDARITY' PROTESTS ORZECHOWSKI IN CANBERRA

LD262250 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 26 Oct 86

[By PAP special correspondent K. Mroziewicz]

[Text] Canberra, Oct. 26 -- Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, now on an official visit to Australia, met numerous representatives of local Polonia at the Polish General Consulate in Sydney, Sunday.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial, at moments even lofty atmosphere, Poles living in Sydney took an interest in the course and the results of the visit to head of Poland's diplomacy in Canberra and in prospects for the development of bilateral contacts, economic cooperation and trade exchange and possibilities of concluding an agreement on air transport.

Representatives of Sydney Polonia handed Minister Orzechowski a donation for the construction of a Polish mother hospital memorial in Lodz.

Earlier, a forty-member-strong group of troublemakers and professional, hired demonstrators appearing under the emblem of former Solidarnosc, turned up at the consulate. They were mainly people of Polish descent and tried to disturb the meeting.

The Polonia representatives expressed regret over the anti-Polish excesses in front of the consulate and unequivocally condemned their perpetrators.

MIODOWICZ RECEIVES WFTU SECTION LEADERSHIP

LD240919 Warsaw PAP in English 0605 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Chairman of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz received here today the leadership of the World Federation of Trade Unions of Power Industry Workers, led by its president Francois Duteil, secretary-general of the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

The delegation was briefed on the activities of the Polish trade union movement and preparations for the second assembly of OPZZ. The guests informed Miodowicz about the work of their federation and donated a cheque for 3,000 Swiss Francs for the construction of the Polish Mother's Memorial Hospital in Lodz.

The OPZZ chairman said Polish trade unionists were at one with the French trade unionists currently struggling in defence of the interests of working people in that country.

SEJM COMMITTEES, ASSEMBLY CONTINUE FALL SESSION

Discuss Global Issues

LD251830 Warsaw PAP in English 1537 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 25 -- The Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee gathered here today, with Jozef Czyrek in the chair, to discuss current issues of the international situation, including the Reykjavik outcome and the European situation, especially in advance of a CSCE meeting in Vienna.

It noted extreme importance of Soviet-American summits, which offer chances to reach superpower agreement on key issues for world security, and said the U.S. had failed to use such a chance in Reykjavik.

The committee shared the global hopes for fruitful continuation of superpower talks and welcomed with appreciation the constructive and protruding disarmament proposals presented by the Soviet Union.

The CSCE process, despite the problems and delays caused by forces opposed to detente, has been found to have an altogether positive balance.

As a co-author of the 1975 CSCE conference, Poland has constantly worked to enhance active coexistence and especially promote European cooperation and contacts. The committee expresses appreciation of the Foreign Ministry's efforts in coordinating the implementation of the CSCE resolutions.

The committee has found the agreement, signed at the recently concluded Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament, to be an event of major importance. Poland made a creative contribution into the agreement.

The success of the Stockholm conference has created a favourable atmosphere for a third meeting of the CSCE countries, after Belgrade and Madrid, due to start Nov. 4 in Vienna.

The committee is convinced that the Polish delegation will continue to actively and creatively contribute into the search for constructive agreements in Vienna, guided by ideals contained in a declaration on European security and cooperation adopted by the Tenth Congress of the PUWP last July.

The committee expects the Vienna meeting to give a fresh impetus to the CSCE process and be an important step on the road to overcoming the divisions in Europe.

The committee pointed out with satisfaction that the working teams of the PUWP Parliamentary Group and the Social Democratic (SPD) floor group in the FRG Bundestag had taken a similar direction in their respective works on confidence-building measures in Europe.

The committee assesses that to harmoniously build a European system of collective security, it is necessary to seek continued balance in all the areas of international relations covered by the CSCE Final Act.

With time passing, such a system should become an integral part of the wider concept of a global system of collective security, proposed at the ongoing 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly by the Warsaw Treaty states, including Poland.

It would take account of all the military, political, economic, social and humanitarian aspects of relations between all the states and regions the world over. Poland will give full backing for this idea to become reality.

The committee has found it proper to recall the words uttered by Gen. Jaruzelski last September in the western town of Zielona Gora: "In three years' time, we will mark the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. In September 1989, we would welcome with satisfaction representatives of the states -- signatories of the CSCE Final Act at a meeting devoted to key issues of European peace, security and cooperation."

The committee considers the proposal of a Warsaw meeting, being an unfoldment of ideas of the Tenth Congress declaration on the issue, as one which can help European reconciliation on the basis of the CSCE principles.

The meeting could take up all what unites the European nations in their efforts towards implementation of common objectives and prevention of common dangers.

The legislators fully supported Polish efforts in the international arena, which aim to carry this into effect.

Discusses Socioeconomic Plan

LD240140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The discussion on the draft resolution on the National Socioeconomic Plan (NSEP) ended in the Sejm at about 1830. I will give a brief recap of what the first day of the Sejm's deliberations was about. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is hard to outline the discussion on the NSEP draft in a few sentences. Briefly, it was a very critical discussion, in which the deputies postulated, above all, the vital need for real economic pressure; for structural economic changes, which are taking place too slowly, according to the deputies. They also postulated that enterprises that are going bankrupt should not be propped up. They postulated the demonopolization of the economy: This is linked with the previous point. Much was said about economic motivation, about the vital need for scientific and technical advances, about the largely generalized nature of the draft NSEP. The criticism was made that the draft included excessively centralized decision-making, which conflicts with the principles of economic reform. The vital need to make managing the economy a public matter was spoken of. The important role to be played here by the SEJM and people's councils was stressed. All this was aptly summed up by Deputy Aleksandr Legatowicz, who said that economic pressure in the form of opportunity and not punishment -- as is the case at present -- should dominate our economy.

Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda took the floor to end the proceedings. He commented on deputies' statements and answered some questions and criticisms. He more or less said that it would be hard to find a golden mean in our country's economic situation.

To end today's deliberations, the Sejm Presidium proposed and the chamber endorsed that the draft resolution on the NSEP be sent to the Sejm Commission for Plan, Budget, and Finances. The Sejm's Socioeconomic Council will also acquaint itself with the plan. Tomorrow is the second day of the debate.

Jaruzelski, Messner Attend

LD242036 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct. 24 -- The Polish SEJM (parliament) resumed its debate at 9:00 hrs this morning in the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. [passage omitted]

The SEJM passed thelaw on factory welfare and housing funds in units of the socialized economy with two abstentions.

Another legal act examined today was a government draft law on amendments to the misdemeanour law. Deputy Waclaw Wojciechowski (PUWP) presented a report by the SEJM administration, internal affairs and justice committee and the legislative procedure committee on the this issue.

The Sejm passed the law with one vote against and 10 abstentions.

After a break, the debate was chaired by Sejm Deputy Speaker Marek Wieczorek. Having heard the answers to deputies' questions and interpellations, the Sejm concluded its two-day debate.

KISZCZAK DISCUSSES CURB ON POPPY GROWING

LD252020 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 25 -- Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and head of the government team for the rule of law, public order and social discipline Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak today met with the Agriculture and Chemical Industry ministers, Stanislaw Zieba and Edward Grzywa to review the way of implementation by both ministries of tasks ordered by the government "programme of prevention and fighting social pathology and delinquency in the years 1986-90".

In a major campaign launched by the government on May 12, 1986, concrete measures have been undertaken to reduce alcoholism in Poland.

They involve such steps as increased production of the previously less popular low-alcohol drinks and greater supply of alcohol in bottles under 0.5 litre. Overall supply of alcohol this year will be some 15 per cent down on the 1980 level.

Poppy plantations are being steadily reduced under a plan aiming to put an end to poppy straw use for drug-making. The main points of the plan entail:

-- gradual curbing of state procurement of poppy from the present acreage of 5,250 hectares down to 4,200 hectares next year and 3,500 to 4,000 hectares in 1990, and limiting the number of provinces allowed to plant poppy (34 provinces in 1985, 12 this year, and 7-8 planned for 1990).
-- curbing private poppy growing in home gardens of up to 20 square metres by way of local people's council bans. So far such bans have been issued by viovodship councils in Gdansk, Olsztyn and Legnica.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP CC PLENUM 22 OCT

AU241608 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest on 22 October]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I would like briefly to stress some issues in connection with the ones we discussed during our Central Committee plenum.

In plenum we mainly discussed issues connected with this year's fulfillment of uniform national plan for socioeconomic development. The report of the government pointed out a number of important results achieved in the first 9 months as well as some very serious shortfalls in some very important fields of activity.

In general, we registered a relatively good rate of development and -- as I have already mentioned -- we can assess that we will conclude this year with a 7 percent higher industrial output than in 1985. As you have also heard from the speeches of other comrades who spoke here, we will achieve important results in the field of labor productivity, in increasing national income, in reducing material expenditures, and others.

Important results were obtained in the field of improving the quality and technical level of production and increasing economic efficiency. We also have good results in the fields of science and education, which shows that all the party organizations, all the working people, and all our people have resolutely proceeded -- from the beginning of the year -- to the fulfillment of the plan for this year, the first year of the 5-year plan period.

Nevertheless, we have serious shortfalls, mainly in the field of mining and the energy sector. I stress this fact because in the following period of this year, resolute measures must be taken to firmly eliminate shortcomings and appropriately fulfill the plan, particularly as regards energy and coking coal output, but the output of other minerals as well. All the party organizations and all the country party committees must proceed with more determination to the implementation of the established measures regarding better labor organization and the activity in the mining sector.

Second, resolute measures are necessary in the energy sector in order to put into production all the energy capacities stipulated by plan, conclude repairs expediently, and thoroughly organize maintenance and extraction work, thus ensure the required energy in accordance with the plan provisions. We have all we need in order to be able to appropriately ensure the required amount of energy for all sectors of activity in order to ensure the normal development of the whole activity.

Likewise, decisive measures are needed in order to reduce energy and material consumption and rationally use the material resources we possess.

We have shortfalls in other fields too, but I do not want to refer concretely to every sector of activity.

Recently we have discussed these problems extensively with the respective ministries. Discussions were held with party organizations too, and all county committees were conveyed the established measures with a view to eliminating shortfalls and fulfilling this year's plan appropriately. [paragraph continues]

As a matter of fact, I referred extensively to all these issues at the Working People's Congress. Nevertheless, after that congress, we continued to examine the problems with each ministry and with each sector and these issues are known by the county committees and by the leading bodies of collective management in enterprises. Therefore, on the basis of everything we have established, action should be taken in order to completely eliminate the shortfalls and fulfill the production plan appropriately in all indexes. Apart from commodity production, this includes net production, labor productivity, reduction of material consumption, and raising the quality and technical levels of production, as well as increasing economic efficiency.

During the plenum, several comrades referred to the fact that they have established the necessary measures and ensured us that they will fulfill the plan appropriately. I hope the comrades who did not have a chance to take the floor have also established the appropriate measures and will take similar actions.

One of the major issues that requires our particular attention is the appropriate fulfillment of the exports plan. The measures required to be taken were also established with the ministries for this field too, and everything necessary has been ensured in order to appropriately fulfill the exports plan. We have decided that each country committee should acknowledge the established programs and -- as far as I know -- these programs have been sent to all the counties; these programs are known also in enterprises and, in this spirit, action must be taken to completely fulfill the exports plan. We must consider the exports program for the fourth quarter as minimal and we must do all we can to achieve a more marked increase in production earmarked for export and in exports themselves.

I do not wish to refer further to the activity of the ministries and the activity of the foreign trade; a week ago, we had a special meeting with all cadres in foreign trade. We discussed these problems extensively and established resolute measures to improve the activity of foreign trade, so that all the foreign trade enterprises should take action in accordance with the principles of self-management and self-administration and remuneration should be determined only by the achievement of production earmarked for export, and by the achievement of exports themselves. The more these enterprises sell, the more they will be able to earn, without limit -- as we have stipulated for all other areas, as well. At the same time, however, those who do not fulfill their exports have no income ensured. As a matter of fact, taking into consideration the important problems of foreign trade, we established that people who do not attain a certain income should no longer be employed in the foreign trade enterprises. We do not need people in our foreign trade who cannot ensure their living! We have a place for them in other sectors of work. In foreign trade we want to have people who can ensure their income through work, through exports, and, certainly through appropriately achieving the established imports, in accordance with the socioeconomic development plans. I mention this at this plenum too because it is necessary for all party organizations to take appropriate measures to ensure the good operation of the foreign trade units and enterprises in order to appropriately fulfill the export plan and to thoroughly prepare next year's exports.

Likewise, decisive measures are needed in the field of investments. We have examined these issues with the Political Executive Committee and established firm measures to completely achieve the investments established for this year. All the countries know these problems, because all of them have been conveyed the established programs. The investments are being attained on a regional basis and every county knows that it has to work in order to make them operate in time.

There are still a large number of capacities that have to be put into production. All the necessary measures have been established in order to ensure the material base and everything that is needed in this field. Decisive measures should be taken in order to organize labor better in the field of investments. I will give you an example, comrades, so that you can understand what can be achieved when good orgnizational action is taken. I am referring to the construction of the new subway in Bucharest. The organization of construction on the Bucharest central line started a long time ago, and it was proposed to finish work by the end of the next year. We discussed and examined the possibilities we have with the comrades who are managing the construction work. Work brigades were organized and, as you can see, the surface work has been finished in 3 months. Today, the central lines in Bucharest have been opened for traffic and by May Day the entire second subway line will be put into operation -- one year early. I gave you only this example, though there are many others. Why do I stress this fact, comrades? Because we have all we need so that, with good organization and firm application of the overall contract system in construction, we can completely fulfill our programs and can shorten the time required for completing the works.

Now, I speak only about this year because, during the next plenum, when we examine the plan for 1987 we will be discussing the measures to be taken in order to ensure a higher pace for carrying out all activity, investments included.

You know the programs for perfecting, modernizing, and organizing labor, technology, and all the work. You also know the programs for perfecting and organizing the financial activity. I do not want to dwell on them now. I just want to draw your attention to the fact that resolute measures are needed in order to fulfill these programs. On the basis of the provisions established in the programs of all the enterprises -- and I must mention that, in many enterprises I have visited I learned with great satisfaction that there is very serious concern with applying these programs; but we are only at the beginning -- next year we will have to achieve a radical improvement in all work in industry and in all other sectors. Therefore, all the county committees, all the ministries and state bodies, and the management of the enterprises must take resolute action to implement all these programs. We even envisage to bring forward the application of some measures to perfect and modernize activities and technologies.

I do not wish to refer to agricultue. We spoke about it recently in Slatina, Olt County, on the occasion of the Harvest Day celebrations. Nevertheless, also in this field I would like to draw attention to some problems. There are still a lot of crops out in the fields. We have had an exceptional autumn for harvesting. We must do all we can to finish gathering and storing all the crops still in the fields by Sunday. With the exception of beetroot, root crops, and other vegetables -- which usually are harvested later -- all the rest, everything that has been envisaged must be appropriately gathered and stored.

Resolute measures should be taken to ensure the appropriate supply of the state stock and fodder stock with everything necessary. At the same time, all the products for the state stock and the stock for supply with farm and food produce, must be ensured.

The plans in this respect are also known, so I do not want to dwell upon them. Nevertheless, we must conclude all this work expediently in order to ensure that work proceeds appropriately, that there are appropriate supplies for the population, and that the needs of the national economy, including exports, are satisfied.

In conclusion, comrades, I would only like to stress briefly that, while concentrating all forces on fulfilling the plan for this year, at the same time measures should be taken to thoroughly prepare the 1987 plan.

The Grand National Assembly [GNA] session and the plenum connected with it will take place probably in December; therefore, we must not wait for the GNA to adopt the plan but proceed -- as of now -- to firm and resolute measures to appropriately prepare the plan, so that we should be able, from the first day of 1987, to start fulfilling the plan appropriately.

We have everything we need in order to fulfill the plan for this year, to lay a solid foundation for the fulfillment of the entire 1986-90 5-year plan, and to ensure the achievement of the strategic goal established by the 13th RCP Congress regarding Romania's passage to a new stage of development -- of a medium-developed country -- and ensure a strong development of economy, science, education, and culture, thus ensuring the increase of the national income, the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living and the strengthening of the material base of our homeland, as a guarantee for the well-being of our people and the independence and sovereignity of our country! (prolonged, loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, our plenum unanimously decided that we should proceed, as of this year, to a 5-percent cutback of military expenditures, troops, and arms.

This decision will be submitted to the GNA in tomorrow's session in order that it may endorse the appropriate bills.

There is no doubt that the endorsement of such measures has a particular political importance. On the one hand, through this action, our people and Romania demonstrate their consistent peace policy and the implementation of the principle of socialism, which, from its first appearance included among its goals a world without weapons and war.

I do not wish to refer now to the international situation. Tomorrow, a special point on the GNA agenda includes this issue. Nevertheless, we must stress the great principled importance of the decision our plenum has taken today. We believe that this will have an influence on the international arena and will demonstrate not only the correctness of Romania's policy but also the fact that a passage should be made from talks to real disarmament measures in all fields of activity. We must understand well that, in the current international situation, the adoption of such measures is an event in which our party and people must take great pride. Precisely, in the current serious international situation they can take such measures and can demonstrate that they are ready to act firmly in order to implement the programs for radically reducing all weapons, eliminating nuclear weapons, and achieving a 50-percent cutback in conventional weapons by the year 2000, and at least a 25-percent cutback by the year 1990.

Perhaps one could ask the question: By taking these measures, do not we affect the country's defense capability? I think there is only one answer to this: The 5 percent unilateral reduction does not in any way endanger the country's defense capability and independence, just as a 5 percent unilateral reduction carried out by all countries will not affect the defense capability and will not endanger the security of any state. Proceeding to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and, accordingly, to the balanced reduction of conventional weapons, on the basis of strict international control, will in no way affect the security of a state; on the contrary, it will strengthen the security of each nation and will eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, which would destroy life itself on our planet. This is the answer -- and that is the way we thought and we believe that we should act in order to achieve a world without weapons and without wars! (prolonged and loud applause)

On behalf of the party plenum, I would like to call on all our people to give a positive answer -- in November -- on this issue of particular political importance, and thus demonstrate that our nation is a nation that desires peace and international cooperation with all countries of the world, regardless of social system! (prolonged and loud applause)

We must understand that the more we develop our national economy, science, education, and culture and raise our people's general standard of living the more our homeland's and our nation's ability to defend the revolutionary achievements will increase. Defense of the homeland -- in case such a stage is reached, but we hope we will succeed in preventing a new world war and I firmly believe we will succeed in doing so -- can be carried out only by the whole nation! The more we strengthen the socialist construction and raise the standard of living and the material and ultural force of our homeland, the better our nation will be able to fight to defend the achievements and ensure Romania's independence and sovereignty and a free and dignified place for it among the other nations of the world! (prolonged and loud applause)

In conclusion, I would like to call on all the party organizations, all the working people, and our whole nation to do all they can to conclude this year with even better results and fulfill the plan at all indexes.

The best endorsement of our party's foreign policy is to fulfill plans and ensure the socioeconomic development of our homeland! Proceeding from this dialectical unity between domestic and foreign policy, we must never forget that only by strengthening our homeland and fulfilling the development programs can we really support, through deeds, the policy of peace and international cooperation of our party and state! (prolonged and loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

With this, I wish our whole party and people ever greater successes in all their activity!

I wish you also even better results and success in fulfilling the tasks of responsibility incumbent upon you as members of the party Central Committee!

I wish you all much health and happiness! (prolonged and loud applause)

Dascalescu Report

AU261717 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 86 p 2

["Report of the Council of Ministers on the Fulfillment of the Uniform National Plan for Socioeconomic Development for 9 Months and on Measures To Fully Implement the 1986 Plan, Presented by Prime Minister of the Government Comrade Constantin Dascalescu -- Abridged Text" -- delivered on 22 October to the RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic:

Esteemed comrades:

The current plenum of the Central Committee is a most important political event in the life of our country and people. The important issues included in its agenda turn this plenum into yet another significant political event, like many others which have left their imprint on our socioeconomic develcpment in the past 21 years since our great leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the helm of the party and state.

The significance of the moment we are experiencing now makes us recall once more, with profound reverence and great respect, the overwhelming role played by the comrade secretary general in unraveling the key targets of socioeconomic progress and the requirements for the comprehensive devleopment of the Romanian society and in mobilizing the people's creative enrgy, through his constant contact and dialogue with the creators of material assets and through his advice that derives from a profound examination of continuously changing realities and relies on the creative application of the general truths of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania.

The recent awarding of the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" was another telling expression of the high appreciation of your priceless merits, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in solving the decisive problems of the construction of the most just and humane society in our fatherland.

It was the most natural thing that this high distinction should first sparkle on the breast of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, untiring revolutionary militant, who has carried out and continues to carry out with seething energy his exceptional activity for establishing and drafting and implementing the party-state agrarian policy of promoting a modern, intensive, and highly productive agriculture.

The fact that this high distinction was awarded to the greatest Communist of the country, something which makes us all very happy, is a brilliant confirmation of the correctness of our party's agrarian policy and of the 13th RCP Congress decisions concerning the fatherland's comprehensive deveopment in the new stage, when agriculture plays a very important role.

While primarily concerning itself with the unswerving progress of socialist construction in our country, the party steadily works, under the guidance of its secretary general's innovative thinking and energetic action, to establish a climate of cooperation and understanding among nations, defend peace, and proceed to disarmament.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu correctly said, the current serious international situation requires firm, resolute, and concrete steps toward halting the dangerous arms race and proceeding to disarmament and the elimination of wars from society's life, so that all nations can freely devote themselves to peaceful construction and the fashioning of a prosperous life in conditions of peace and full security.

In this respect, a profound significance devolves in Romania's decision to unilaterally proceed to a 5 percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures; our plenum is called upon to adopt this decision, which has met with a broad and justified response from world public opinion, as an expression of the unanimous will of our party and entire nation, which will be openly reflected during a broad national referendum.

This most profound act of the assertion of our nation's will is the most eloquent proof of the essence of democracy in the Romanian socialist society, in which the people directly participate in making all decisions concerning their work and life as well as the country's destiny and future.

That is why, on this occasion, too, we would like to pay warm homage to our illustrious leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the builder of modern Socialist Romania and ardent revolutionary and patriot who, since he has been at the head of the party, has conferred a special kind of brightness on the age that justifiably bears his name; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is a front-ranking figure of the international communist and workers movement and a tireless promoter of peace, cooperation, and understanding among nations.

The speaker further said: In the period that has elapsed since the start of this year, the working people in all sectors of activity -- by unflinchingly implementing the tasks and guidelines set forth by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- have engaged in fruitful and steady work, proof of their patriotic commitment, something which was reflected in the good results attained throughout the economy. We continued the modernization of production at an accelerated pace, expanded the domestic base of raw materials, rapidly developed the processing branches that make better use of natural and labor resources, and took exacting steps to increase economic efficiency.

The implementation of programs on scientific research and technological development drafted under the leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausecu, member of the Political Executive Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, has played a particular part in accelerating the renewal of production, improving and modernizing manufacturing technologies, markedly increasing labor productivity, further reducing consumption, and raising the technical and qualitative level of products.

In the first 9 months we have attained in industry a commodity production surplus worth almost 77 billion lei compared with the same period last year; the entire surplus was obtained on the basis of greater labor productivity. This has created conditions for obtaining a 7-percent industrial production increase in 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, compared with 1985. Production in excess of planned levels was obtained in a number of products important for our economy such as: aluminum and aluminum alloys, electrotechnical and electronic automation means, technological equipment for mining operations, building materials, timber optics, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, refrigerators, medicines, textiles, and so forth. We introduced into the production flow more than 350 machines, installations, equipment, and apparatuses as well as a large number of consumer goods.

However, a critical examination of the activity carried out in industry reveals that the results could have been even better but for certain shortcomings in the use of productive capacities and of material and labor resources. In the forthcoming period. the government must take firm steps to fully implement the tasks established by the Political Executive Committee for smoothly attaining the itemized production and recovering lags, on a daily basis and at a higher qualitative level, and to pay particular attention to the production earmarked for export.

The speaker further presented the main measures that have to be implemented without delay in certain branches and sectors of industry.

In the extractive sector, more resolute and responsible steps should be taken to increase the daily output of energy coal, coke, copper ores, and crude oil. All mining units should fully utilize available equipment and installations, should firmly apply established measures to increase the extraction rate and commmission on schedule the capacities envisaged for this year, and should rationally employ the labor force and strengthen order and discipline at the workplace. We should take firmer steps to utilize all derricks and expand modern technologies for oil extraction. Most resolute measures should be adopted to complete all operations on the continental shelf of the Black Sea, so as to proceed shortly to the industrial exploitation of crude oil there.

The government will pay particular attention to the expedient functioning of the national energy system and the preparation of all power plants for the winter period. In this respect, the Ministry of Electric Power and all units in the energy sector should perseveringly supervise the implementation of all measures envisaged by our programs on electric power supplies and should responsibly work to increase the coal-based energy production to the established levels and maximally save hydrocarbons and the water of reservoirs. Likewise, urgent steps should be taken to ensure that mining and energy units complete the established stockpiles of coal, namely 6 million metric tons, to prepare the necessary storage facilities for the winter, and to conclude all repairs and overhaul of energy installations and coal facilities, particularly in the Turceni and Rovinari plants. Concurrently with these measures, we must strictly apply the program provisions on saving energy, so as to maintain an equal energy balance and allocate the planned quantities of gas, fuel, and electric and thermal power to all consumers.

In the metallurgical industry, although production increased by more than 10 percent compared with last year and a number of new and better products were taken into production, the relevant ministry, plants, and enterprises failed to fully attain the planned itemized production. The government will firmly work and will take exceptional organizational and technological steps in this vitally important sector of our economy until the end of the year, so as to fully implement the production programs for the fourth quarter, particularly with regard to special steels, pipes for the construction of installations and for extraction, and quality steel sheets for transportation means and chemical equipment. We will energetically work to apply the programs laid down by the higher party leadership for ensuring the commendable aggregates, eliminating lack of discipline in the running of productive processes, avoiding accidents at certain installations, strictly observing technologies, and improving the quality and durability of metallurgical products.

Referring to the machine-building industry, the speaker said: Particularly the Ministry of Heavy Equipment and the Ministrty of the Machine-Building Industry must take more resolute steps to enterprises, productive sectors, vehicles, and tractors.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry, the two relevant ministries should take steps to ensure the continuous and sure operation of installations and speedily recover certain lags in the oil-processing sector and in certain chemical products, at the same time, one must observe the final destination of the planned production, particularly as regards direct exports and the production earmarked for export of certain branches that make a better use of raw materials and other materials supplied by the chemical industry.

In the productive sectors for consumer goods we will further act to diversify variety ranges and better utilize recoverable and reusable materials as well as local resources.

In all industrial branches, the government must ensure a better supervision of production and its material base. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply should work resolutely and responsibly to give priority to supplying the economic units streamlined for export or units that produce raw and other basic materials for the production earmarked for export; one should not permit, in any way, the production of items that are not envisaged by the plan or cannot be sold for sure. At the same time, the economic coordinating bodies, the Ministry of Finance, and the banks should supervise and strictly check that all ministries, central departments, and enterprises observe the economic-financial norms and standards approved by law as well as the norms for supply stocks, unfinished produce, and finished products.

The speaker further talked about certain problems in agriculture and stressed that in the forthcoming period, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the county people's councils and agricultural bodies should take all necessary steps to speedily harvest the crop and transport it to unified storage facilities, check the quality of fall sowing operations, fertilize the soil with organic fertilizers, and conclude plowing operations for spring sowing. Resolute action should be taken to preserver fodder and ensure appropriate lodging facilities for animals during the winter.

After stressing the fact that a large volume of investments has been attained in the first three quarters of this year, the speaker said: Following recommendations made by the party leadership, the government has taken measures concerning each investment project, with a view to intensifying the execution rate and recovering lags at certain projects scheduled to be commissioned by the end of this year. Steps should be taken to speed up the delivery of technological equipment and special installations and materials by the machine-building and metallurgical ministries and to accelerate the assembly work at projects in an advanced execution stage or projects which are using large stockpiles of technological equipment.

Referring to export problems, the speaker said: The recent meeting with the foreign trade aktive has exactingly examined ways and means to further improve foreign trade activity so as to ensure all the necessary conditions for a more active, modern, and efficient trade.

Proceeding from the highly important orientations and tasks set forth by the party secretary general, the government pledges to work resolutely to speedily remove all shortcomings in this field and raise the entire foreign trade activity to a higher qualitative level. The economic ministries, coordinating bodies, central departments, and industrial and foreign trade enterprises should give priority primarily to attaining the export production envisaged to be delivered in the fourth quarter of this year, by fully observing the quality parameters and contract terms concluded with our foreign partners. We will supervise on a daily basis the operative solution of problems and the unfolding of all operations, so as to ensure the smooth and undelayed delivery of goods to foreign customers. We will take particular steps to improve market research and contracting activities, better capitalize Romanian products on foreign markets under conditions of greater efficiency, firmly apply the principles of self-management and self-administration in the foregin trade field, and promote a high spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline.

The implementation of programs for further raising economic efficiency requires that ministries, central departments, and enterprises should resolutely work to administer and use all available means with maximum efficiency, to further increase labor productivity, to substantially reduce material costs, and to increase the profitability of production. [paragraph continues]

We will pay particular attention to implementing all measures included in the programs on improving the quality of production so that, by making full use of our entire technical and execution potential, we can raise the parameters of all Romanian products to the level of the best similar products in the world. In this respect, the government, ministries, central departments, and enterprises are dutybound to firmly apply all established measures on improving the organization and modernization of production and to generally introduce the best results attained, so as to further increase economic efficiency in each enterprise and at each place of work.

We will pay particular attention to providing assistance to economic units in order to solve all problems regarding their ability to observe the improved system of economic-financial standards, the established parameters for production costs and for material expenditures and circulating capital per product and per thousand lei-worth of commodity production, and the established norms for stocks of materials and produce. We will take further steps to strengthen the savings regimen and the financial-banking control, particularly the preventive control, over the administration of resources.

Tackling problems pertaining to the preparation of the 1987 plan, the speaker stressed: It is necessary to take particular steps to ensure contracts for the entire planned production, secure the technical-material base in accordance with consumption norms and standards, and assist enterprises in the elaboration of programs on technical and organizational measures aimed at coordinating activities with the tasks arising from the uniform national plan.

In conclusion, the speaker said: The achievements attained in the first 9 months of the first year of the current 5-year plan ensure durable premises for even more important skuccesses. This is incontestable proof of the correctness and realism of the targets set by the 13th party congress and of our people's huge creative force and ability to overcome all hardships and difficulties and ensure our fatherland's unswerving march forward along the road of socialism and communism.

We assure you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that the government will spare no effort to mobilize all resources of our economy to consistently implement the party's domestic and foreign policy, in the elaboration of which you play the decisive role, for the benefit and prosperity of the fatherland and the Romanian people.

BILLS PASSED BY 23 OCTOBER GNA SESSION

AU241052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1026 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/24/1986 -- Gathered on October 23, the Romanian parliament endorsed a law on the modification of provisions in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania and a law on a five-per-cent reduction by the Socialist Republic of Romania of its arms, tooops and military expenses and on calling a referendum to consult the people on this. The first law brings new regulations on a more direct participation of citizens in adopting decisions of major importance for the homeland's present and future. The Grand National Assembly is given constitutional competence to decide on consulting the people by referendum. The modifications of the Constitution, in full agreement with the principles of revolutionary worker democracy, bestows a new fundamental prerogative on the state leader, who sets measures of utmost importance for the country's supreme interests, that are to be submitted by parliament to people's consultation. A provision is also introduced in the Constitution that the Council of State will set the procedure of the referendum. The second document adopted by the Romanian parliament gives force of law to the President's proposal on Romania's passage to a five-per-cent reduction of arms, troops and military expenses until the end of the year and in connection with this decides to call a referendum to consult the people on November 23, 1986.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION

Views Exchanged

LD251321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ohrid, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium, which is paying an official and friendly visit lasting several days to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, concludes its visit tomorrow morning and returns by special plane from Ohrid to Moscow.

In Obrid this evening Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held an exchange of views on the course and results of the visit. During their meeting, which was also attended by Dr Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, Vrandecic and Demichev stressed the need for and the importance of reciprocal visits. They once again affirmed the traditional friendship between the two countries and the need to invest further efforts in expanding economic cooperation.

Vrandecic and Demichev stressed the efforts and contribution of Yugoslavia and the USSR toward the preservation of peace in the world, which, as stated is at present threatened by a number of difficulties and dangers.

Demichev Statement

LD251408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1220 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Ohrid, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the end of his visit to Yugoslavia, Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a statement to the Yugoslav public, stressing that during numerous talks he held with the highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders, special attention was devoted to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. In Demichev's opinion, the implementation of these decisions can contribute to the deepening of contacts and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

Speaking before his departure from Ohrid, Demichev stressed the importance of international contacts as a contribution to the salvation of mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction. During the talks with Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, central attention was devoted within this context to a recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, he said.

Demichev expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare and at the Yugoslav delegation's attitude at this meeting.

In conclusion, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out that, having visited a number of economic organizations in Serbia, Macedonia, and Vojvodina, the Soviet delegation was able to see for itself the great achievements of the Yugoslav economy. He expressed a wish for a further development and deepening of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

Delegation Departs

LD251347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1026 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Ohrid, October 24 (TANJUG) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Petr Demichev, first vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, ended its five-day official visit to Yugoslavia today and left here by air for Moscow.

During the visit the delegation met with President of the Yugoslav state Presidency Sinan Hasani and President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ivo Vrandecic, as well as officials of the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Macedonia and Province of Vojvodina.

Both sides in these talks noted that the Yugoslav-Soviet relations were developing favourably upon the known principles contained in the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement -- equality, noninterference, and appreciation of the differences in roads of socialist development and international positions of the two countries.

Demichev conveyed to Hasani an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Mikulic

LD231935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received in Belgrade today Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, minister of defense of the State of Kuwait, who is on an official friendly visit to our country at the head of a Kuwaiti delegation.

In the course of friendly talks, attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, topical issues were examined regarding international relations and bilateral cooperation between the two countries at the economic and military levels. The two sides stated that further efforts are needed to ensure a peaceful solution to crises and hotbetd of crisis in the world, particularly in the Middle East. Support was given to the just struggle of the Palestinian people for peace and the setting up of their own state, and also to the PLO as its only legitimate representative. Emphasis was laid on the indespensable need for a peaceful outcome of the war in the gulf in keeping with the initiatives and conclusions of the nonaligned movement.

Received by Hasani

LD231951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, minister of defense of Kuwait, who is heading his country's military delegation on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The talks were attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Tal'at Ya'qub Al-Ghusayn, Kuwait's ambassador to the SFRY.

At the talks, which took place in an intimate atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Kuwait. In recent years relations have been further enriched by contacts between the two countries at different levels. They also pointed out that the two countries' belonging to the Nonaligned Movement and the closeness of their attitudes to fundamental international issues represents a base for their successful cooperation and active participation at the international level.

The two sides also discussed the further development of economic cooperation, and agreed on a need to exert efforts in order to raise this cooperation to a higher level, for which there are realistic possibilities. Stress was also laid on the need for higher forms of economic cooperation by means of joint investments, industrial cooperation and joint performance on third world markets.

Views were exchanged on the situation in the gulf in the light of the assessments and stands of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit held in Harare.

Both sides expressed conviction that the visit of Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Sabah would further encourage the overall development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait.

Talks With Mamula

LD242307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- His Excellency Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, minister of defense of the State of Kuwait, who is heading his country's military delegation on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and his host Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, held final talks in Karadjordjevo today.

In a very cordial, open and friendly atmosphere the two sides pointed out, inter alia, that our two nonaligned countries have established firm and fruitful political and economic relations, and that this was a good basis for the consolidation of army and political relations between the armies of the two friendly countries. Within this context Kuwait's defense minister reiterated the great merits of Comrade Tito, both for the establishment of good relations between Kuwait and Yugoslavia and for the development of the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection stress was laid on the necessity for an even more comprehensive and diversified cooperation between the two nonaligned countries in all fields, particularly in the field of army-economic relations, relying above all on one's own resources, regardless of the increasingly complex military-political situation in the world. Views were exchanged on almost all the issues in this field and, as at the previous meetings, similarity in views on the assessment of the situation was reaffirmed.

Although this is his first time in Yugoslavia, Kuwait's defense minister stressed that he knows a great deal about it and that, he stressed, he is pleasantly surprised by our overall scientific-technical development and Yugoslavia's achievements in the development of its sociopolitical and defense system. This visit as well, it was said in the final talks, represents an important contribution to an ever more fruitful and successful military-economic cooperation and the further promotion and consolidation of friendship between the peoples, governments and armed forces of Kuwait and Yugoslavia.

There are favorable conditions for this, considering the fact that both countries belong to the Nonaligned Movement and are struggling for peace in the world, for more just economic and political relations and equality among all the peoples and states.

The high-ranking visitors from friendly Kuwait expressed satisfaction, inter alia, at the opportunity to visit a large number of establishments and units of the Yugoslav People's Army and some work collectives of our military industry. It was stressed that this helped to convince them of our abilities for the conquest and production of the most modern arms, military equipment, and complex combat systems. Both sides noted that with mutual respect and understanding, regardless of the geographical distance, different conditions and position, joint interests can be found for mutually-beneficial cooperation in numerous spheres, thus greatly contributing to the preservation of peace and security in the world.

Finally, the two ministers concluded that the results of this visit, assessed by both sides as very successful, will be made concrete in corresponding programs, which refer primarily to the establishment of long-term and solid military-economic relations between the armed forces of Kuwait and Yugoslavia, but also refer to the expansion of cooperation with other countries, especially the nonaligned and developing ones.

The talks were attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, Air Force and air defense commander; Lieutenant Colonel General Slavko Djurdjevic; Rear Admiral Ljubivoje Jokic; and Major General Jovan Matovic; and also by Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the SFRY.

Visit Concluded

LD261317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Dubrovnik 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Armed Forces of Kuwait, led by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, left today after an official friendly visit to our country. At the end of the visit, assessed by both sides as being very successful, it was noted that the visit would greatly contribute to the further promotion of traditionally good and friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries. The visit promoted cooperation in numerous spheres, particularly at the level of interarmy relations between Yugoslavia and Kuwait.

At Dubrovnik's Cilipi airport, the delegation of the Armed Forces at Kuwait and Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah were seen off by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamual, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides. The ceremony was also attended by Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the SFRY.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH KUWAIT

LD270931 Kuwait KUNA in English 0823 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (KUNA) -- Yugoslav Defence Minister Admiral Branko Mamula Monday appealed to the Non-Aligned Movement for additional efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war and praised the advanced level of Kuwaiti-Yugoslav relations in all fields.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, at conclusion of the visit by Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salim al-Sabah to Belgrade yesterday, Admiral Mamula expressed his country's gratification to the amir, government and people of Kuwait for the valuable assistance given to Yugoslavia, particularly that offered to help his country tide over its current economic difficulties.

He described his official talks with the Kuwaiti defence chief as "extremely cordial and successful", adding that "identical or broadly similar views were expressed on all topics discussed" during the week-long visit.

Admiral Mamula recalled the historic visits, by late President Josep Broz Tito to Kuwait in 1979 and by H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad to Belgrade in 1981, saying they had laid a solid basis for all-round cooperation between the two non-aligned countries.

Concerning military cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait, the official stated that the talks between him and Sheikh Salim had reached accord on strengthening and promoting these ties between the land, navy and airforces.

He expressed common readiness to make use of the available potentials to both sides and said, "we in Yugoslavia are always ready to supply all types of weapons and technical assistance needed by Kuwait and its Armed Forces."

Admiral Mamula disclosed that he also agreed with the Kuwaiti defence minister on cooperation in the field of providing health, technological and other supporting services to back up the Kuwaiti Army's rear lines.

He further announced that spheres of cooperation as well as the forms and framework of military coordination between the defence establishments in each of Kuwait and Yugoslavia have "already been defined from now in the course of Sheikh Salim's visit."

Talks with the Kuwaiti military delegation, headed by the defence minister, also gave shape to "initiations and prospects of future military coordination," Mamula said, adding Yugoslavia has enough armament production to meet Kuwait's requirements for self defence.

About the gulf conflict, which now entered its seventh consecutive year, the Yugoslav official underlined the immense threat it poses to regional and world peace and urged "all states, particularly the non-aligned and other concerned friendly countries, to make fresh and additional efforts" for bringing the Iraq-Iran war to an early halt.

Admiral Mamula emphasized that Sheikh Salim's visit to Yugoslavia represented "a significant addition to relations of amity and cooperation" between two geographically distant states, brought together by the common drive for world peace, justice and cooperation.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MINISTERS SESSION

LD232057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, taking part in this afternoon's discussion at the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned and neutral European countries, said that the Vienna meeting would be taking place in complex and unstable international conditions.

Nevertheless, there are signs of a certain improvement in the international climate. Contacts have been revived and intensified, and open and fairly detailed talks are taking place on all the problems hampering international relations and threatening peace and security in Europe and the world in general. This was manifest also at the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik, during which no specific agreements were reached, but which leaves room for the hope that the process of dialogue and agreement-reaching that has begun will lead to new agreements, particularly on halting the arms race and on disarmament.

Dizdarevic assessed that the proceedings of the CSCE should be freed from confrontation and mutual accusations that have hampered their development so far and returned us to a cold war atmosphere. It is important to get rid of the illusions that the CSCE can be used to change the political systems of the countries participating in it. Our efforts should aim at changing the situation that is leading to an exacerbation of international relations and to delays and deviations in implementing the Final Act. Confrontation should give way to dialogue at all levels, because all countries have the right and the obligation to take part in the proceedings of the CSCE on an equal basis as agreed in the Final Act. In other words, the future of the CSCE cannot be left to the superpowers. We are all responsible to our own people for its further development and application, the federal secretary said.

Dizdarevic went on to assess that the Stockholm conference should continue its work immediately after the Vienna meeting with the aim of continuing negotiations and of reaching a new agreement in the sphere of confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe. We see no better framework for negotiations on existing and new proposals on disarmament than mechanism offered us by the CSCE. Confining negotiations on disarmament in Europe to narrow bloc confines, and this means excluding the other European countries from examining questions of vital importance for their security, would be unlikely to lead to the success of these negotiations.

Dizdarevic expressed the view that possibilities exist for agreement to be reached at the Vienna meeting on strengthening economic cooperation.

The realization of all human rights and basic freedoms is an important area for the affirmation and application of the Final Act and aims of the CSCE. It is therefore necessary that the Vienna meeting should devote full attention to this area, because it has suffered the most severe consequences of the worsening of relations between East and West.

Guaranteeing the continuation of the CSCE, is, according to Dizdarevic, of vital interest for all participating states, and in particular for the neutral and nonaligned countries, because this is the only framework within which we take part in conditions of complete equality in examining and making decisions on questions of vital interest for our countries. The continuity of the CSCE cannot and should not be made conditional upon anything, nor confined or subjugated to narrow bloc interests.

Dizdarevic concluded that the neutral and nonaligned countries are in a position to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere in which it will be easier to seek solutions to the problem we will be facing. They should be the initiators of ideas and proposals that support the interests of the nonaligned and neutral countries and lead to the promotion of the process and realization of the goals of the CSCE.

Session Ends

LD242021 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, Oct 24 (TANJUG) -- A two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe closed here today. The meeting was devoted to the group's activities and cooperation in strengthening the CSCE process.

The foreign ministers adopted a joint communique which expresses hope that the Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would contribute towards improving the international climate.

Hasani Receives Ministers

LD242335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received in Brioni this afternoon foreign ministers of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, who were attending a meeting devoted to the activities of these countries on the eve of the CSCE Vienna meeting. The ministers briefed Hasani on this meeting which they assessed as positive and useful.

Sinan Hasani recalled the great importance that Yugoslavia attaches to the preservation and consolidation of the CSCE process. He also recalled that CSCE represents the expression of the aspiration of the European peoples toward peace, security and the consolidation of cooperation, and also toward the overcoming of bloc divisions.

Sinan Hasani laid emphasis on the importance that nonaligned and neutral countries attached to the development of the CSCE process. He expressed hope in the nonaligned and neutral countries continuing cooperation in the aim of the consolidation and strengthening of the process of detente.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, then gave a luncheon in honor of the ministers.

Greeting the guests on behalf of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani stressed that for Yugoslavia and for the peoples of more than 100 nonaligned countries Brioni stands for the place where the idea of nonalignment was born. The motto of your meeting has a lot in common with the mobilizing force that has since then, in the period of three decades, mobilized an enormous part of mankind.

CSCE was a product of detente, said Hasani, but, overcoming all the temptations threatening European peace and security in these 11 years, it has turned out to be an irreplaceable factor in their preservation and development.

The subject of the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union is within their competence, Hasani went on, but it is not their exclusive right to decide on behalf of and for all of us. it is the question of mankind, of the life of every individual on the planet. Peace and security are a general well-being and consequently a joint responsibility.

At the same time, we cannot negate a special responsibility of the superpowers for peace and security in Europe and the world. Efforts are needed today on the part of the entire international community in order to continue the summit dialogue, and find solutions for the controversial issues in their relations.

The CSCE Vienna meeting can and should by its rich content and democratic framework, play an important role in all this. It is precisely in such a context of reality and needs that I see the further role of nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe, said Hasani in his toast.

Pierre Kober, head of Swiss diplomacy, replied to Hasani's toast.

Dizdarevic Meets Cypriot

LD252032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, October 25 (TANJUG) -- A solution to the Cyprus problem, the implementation of the decisions taken at the eighth summit in Harare and preparations for [words indistinct] nonaligned ministers' conference in Nicosia, were the central topics during the meeting today between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni.

Dizdarevic and Iakovou previously participated in the ministerial meeting of the nine European non-aligned and neutral countries held here over the past two days.

Iakovou acquainted Dizdarevic with the current situation in Cyprus and efforts invested by U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to help bring about a solution to the Cyprus problem by contacts with representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities.

The Cypriot foreign minister assessed that the talks on Cyprus had reached a crucial phase and the future of the Republic of Cyprus would depend on their further course.

Dizdarevica confirmed Yugoslavia's support for the unity, independence, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Cyprus and expressed the readiness to contribute to a solution to the Cyprus problem by peaceful means in the interest of the entire Cypriot community through the activities of the U.N. and the movement of nonalignment.

The two ministers also discussed the activities of the non-aligned countries in the light of the decision taken in Harare that the regular non-aligned ministerial conference be held in Nicosia in 1988.

Cyprus, as host to the meeting, has a special responsibility and the exchange of views between Dizdarevic and Iakovou on the question is among the first consultations following the eighth summit on the activities and endeavours of the non-aligned to implement the decisions taken at the summit in Harare and contribute to the effective work of the movement.

Dizdarevic also conferred with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson on Brioni where the N.N. [Nonaligned and Neutral] ministerial session ended last night. The talks centred on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden and the possibilities for its further promotion.

PROCEEDINGS HALTED FOR SAKE OF U.S. RELATIONS

LD231905 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 23 (TANJUG) -- Guided by lasting interests in the development of good relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, the competent Yugoslav organs have taken a decision to discontinue criminal proceedings against Yugoslav national Petar Ivezaj, sentenced to seven years in prison by the District Court in Titograd (Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro), Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Aleksander Stanic stated at his news conference in Belgrade today.

Stanic said the Yugoslav organs had also taken into account the fact that Ivezaj was a permanent resident in the U.S. and a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Ivezaj was given a seven-year prison sentence by the District Court in Titograd on Wednesday, October 8, for the criminal act of association and engaging in hostile activities against Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the Ivezaj case, Stanic reiterated his reply made at the previous press conference at the Foreign Secretariat on October 9, namely that it was a question of ill-intentioned individuals who make use of every opportunity to undermine cooperation and confidence between Yugoslavia and the U.S. by provocative acts.

Petar Ivezaj left Yugoslavia yesterday and the case for us is now closed, the spokesman stated.

U.S. PRESS TRIES TO 'UNDERMINE' RELATIONS

LD242343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2027 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG) -- Guided by lasting interests in the development of good relations with the U.S., the Yugoslav organs have taken a decision to discontinue criminal proceeding against Yugoslav national Petar Ivezaj, member of the a hostile Albanian separatist organization, who came to Yugoslavia with ill intentions and a U.S. passport. Ivezaj is one of those individuals who make use of every opportunity for subversive activities against Yugoslavia and to undermine cooperation and trust between Yugoslavia and the United States. Ivezaj was given a seven-year prison sentence by the District Court in Titograd, Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, on Wednesday, October 8, for the criminal act of associating and engaging in hostile activities against Yugoslavia. Following the decision on discontinuing criminal proceedings, Petar Ivezaj, who is a permanent resident in the U.S. and a naturalized U.S. citizen, left Yugoslavia.

This closes the Ivezaj case as far as Yugoslavia is concerned, but apparently not so for a part of the U.S. press.

Using half-truths and failing to say that a Yugoslav citizen and a member of anti-Yugoslav emigrant organisation is involved, whose subversive activities are aimed against Yugoslavia's integrity and constitutional order, a part of the U.S. press sides with those who are against stable and friendly relations between the two countries.

The fact that even some members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate closed their eyes to such intentions of enemies of the Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation is surprising, to say the least.

The development of friendly relations and ccoperation between countries needs both sides acting against subversive elements sowing mistrust and causing incidents in Yugoslav-U.S. relations. Individuals and organizations must not be permitted to place in question the all-encompassing cooperation between the two countries. If they are allowed to pursue such activities, then everything on which U.S. relations with independent and non-aligned Yugoslav are based is ignored.

Obligations that Yugoslavia and the United States recently accepted at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building that all countries will endeavor to thwart illegal activities, including subversive acts, on their territories, should not be forgotten. Pressures and campaigns have never helped develop good relations and cooperation, nor reach reasonable solutions to cases such as the case of Ivezaj and others similar to it.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ASSEMBLY DISMISSES OFFICIAL

AU231704 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The delegates of all chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina assembly have discussed the report on the implementation of constitutionality and legality. Ljubomir Nikolic reports from Sarajevo:

Although the conclusions the Republican Assembly adopted in May 1983 considerably stimulated the activity of all institutions of the political system in Bosnia-Hercegovina in ensuring constitutionality and legality, the results achieved are still unsatisfactory. This was said by Muhamed Berberovic, vice-president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council while expounding on the Executive Council's report. [passage omitted]

The report stressed the resoluteness of the Executive Council and its organs to curb violations of constitutionality and legality. An example of such a practice is the withdrawal of the immunity of Ranko Nikolic, member and secretary of the Executive Council, who was arrested on the well-founded suspicion that he accepted a bribe. [passage omitted] The assembly delegates today unanimously relieved Ranko Nikolic of his duties and adopted the report of the republican Executive Council.

SERBIAN ASSEMBY MEETS, DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

LD242325 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1946 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- After a discussion that lasted for several hours, the Serbian Assembly adopted conclusions on the realization of unity, fellowship, and the constitutional position of the republic. By a majority of votes, delegates noted that these conclusions represented a contribution to efforts to resolve problems regarding relations in the SR of Serbia, which are due to a different interpretation of specific constitutional provisions over many years. The delegates stressed that this document is not at all a political platform for the changes in the constitution, as the delegates from Vojvodina claimed.

The other hot topic discussed in the assembly today referred to the results of a social action aimed at halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the stablization of the political situation in this part of the republic. In the discussion that ended tonight the delegates demanded from the competent organs a more speedy and effective stablization of the situation in this province, in order not only to reduce but to halt the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

The discussion also set in motion questions of the concrete political responsibility of those whose duty by law is to struggle against the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

ASSEMBLIES ON 'SENSITIVE' SERBIA, KOSOVO TOPICS

LD251817 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Two particularly important, politically sensitive and we could even say hot topics -- relations in Serbia and the situation in Kosovo -- were this week at the center of attention of this republic's political life. They were first discussed at the sessions of the provincial assemblies, then at the session of the Commission for Constitutional Questions of Serbia, and yesterday at the Serbian Assembly session, where delegates met to adopt conclusions on unity and fellowship in Serbia and on halting the emigration from Kosovo. Ljubisav Andric comments.

All these discussion, particularly the one yesterday at the joint session of all the three chambers of the republican assembly, showed that considerable differences still exist, even after numerous state and party documents and conclusions adopted both on the federal and on the republican and provincial levels, in views on how to regulate relations in Serbia and normalize the situation in Kosovo, in order that they cease to be points of departure and turbulent points of contact of old and new misunderstandings, and even the latest divisions in this republic.

The latest draft conclusions on the realization of unity and fellowship, which were adopted yesterday after a vote, are felt in the provinces, for instance as an initiative and even as a political platform for a change in the republican constitution. On the other hand, this was interpreted in the Commission for Constitutional Questions of Serbia, and this was also accepted by the majority of delegates of the republican assembly, as going back to the beginning, and a failure to accept the stands of the LCY and the Serbian LC on relations in this republic. This is why yesterday's discussion in the Serbian Assembly reminded one a great deal of the ones held 5 and 2 years ago at the marathon sessions of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

The differences in views are also noticeable in connection with the assessment of the situation in Kosovo and the tackling of what is undoubtedly the most difficult problem Serbia is faced with -- the emigration of the Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanian people. Despite a warning by the presidents of the republican chambers not to do so, delegates taking part in the discussion on Kosovo spoke very emotionally and in a sharp and even accusing tone. It is obvious that such great differences and even divisions on a territorial, republican-provincial basis, which have not infrequently been stimulated and fueled by narrow bureaucratic interests, lead to no good and they do not contribute to efforts to consolidate unity and fellowship in Serbia and to normalize the situation in Kosovo. For this reason it could happen that the conclusions, which were adopted yesterday in Serbia -- the one on emigration is yet to be adopted -- experience the same fate as the previous ones, that they remain the conclusion on conclusions. We ought to believe that, after all, this will not happen.

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PALME COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK IN BUDAPEST

LD242132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The Palme Commission has started its talks in Budapest. The body was created originally at the initiative of former Swedish Prime Minister Palme. At the present session, it is primarily European security and nuclear tests that are being discussed. The members of the 17-member Palme Commission were greeted by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party Central Committee. Taking part in the consultation are, among others, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Moscow Institute of American Studies; Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the German Social Democratic Party; and Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party, received the members of the commission in the parliament building.

Communique Issued

AU261824 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, Oct 26 (AFP) -- The independent Palme Commission on disarmament and security wound up in Budapest Sunday its first meeting since the murder of its chairman, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, in Stockholm last February.

In a final communique issued at a press conference, the commission called on the United States and the Soviet Union to settle speedily the details of their agreement on reducing nuclear warheads. The commission asked that the number of short-range missiles be frozen and that talks on their reduction and perhaps elmination be started immediately.

The commission also called for an agreement on halting nuclear tests and said that Europeans had the right to the rapid conclusion of an agreement at the 13-year Vienna talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR). The commission said that the verification question, over which the MBFR talks are stalled, was not a technical problem and could be resolved by the two sides coming to an arrangement.

The commission had been meeting in Budapest since Friday. Participants includes David Owen, leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Soviet Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, and former Polish President Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL WRITES ON MILITARY ALERTNESS

AU262036 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Oct 86 p. 3

[Article by Kico Mustaqi, first vice minister of people's defense and chief of the Army General Staff: "The Defense Capability of the Fatherland Relies Upon the Whole People Being Armed and Militarily Trained"]

[Excerpts] In this jubilee year of the party's 45th anniversary and 9th congress, our People's Army, like the entire people, has accomplished a series of great and important achievements in political-military preparedness, in raising the level of alertness, and improving the capabilities of the people to defend the victories of socialism.

The consistent policy of the party in applying the principle of relying on our own resources, in the defense field as everywhere else, has been decisive in maintaining the firm trust of the people in their own inexhaustible strengths and abilities, and in the step-by-step enactment of the necessary measures to modernize and refine our armed forces, linking the Army as closely as possible with the people, and creating the necessary preconditions for implementing Lenin's teaching that every citizen should be a soldier and every soldier a citizen. From this point of view, the opening and operation of free military schools is not mere chance occurrence. The party and Comrade Enver thought about and worked on this project over a long period.

The creation and development of free military schools, a most important factor in the further growth, strengthening, forging and democratization of the Army and our defense preparedness, was not an easy task. Without undue haste, the party ventured upon new, untrodden paths, at the same time combating old classical theories and practices concerning the army and military exercises, as cultivated by our enemies.

The experience of recent years, especially in the case of certain tactically complex exercises, and in exercises with troops as in Durres District a few months ago, and with the command and staff exercises in Permet and other garrisons, is the best witness to the important role of free schools in making military training an inseparable part of the life and work of all the working people, and in creating conditions for the best possible military training of the broad masses of the people, incorporating them in the structure of the defense system. [passage omitted]

What else does recent experience show? Experience shows clearly that training in adverse geographic and weather conditions has equipped our commanders, staff, and soldiers, in other words our people, with the necessary habits and abilities to direct themselves and act in accordance with our people's military art, and has given them moral, political and military superiority over any enemy and any sophisticated technology, to fight against any ground or air landing, by night, in towns, in fortified zones, by sea, air or land. Mastering these principles and instructions has made the members of every defense unit more capable and responsible in terms of the realistic possibilities and concrete paths open to a small country and people such as ourselves to successfully confront every possible form of aggression wherever it should come from, and to leave not an inch for the enemy and to give him not the slightest chance of setting foot on our territory. The refining of the defense system, and the transformation of the plains into "highlands," constitute another important aspect of the party's brilliant thinking, enormously increasing the strength of our defense. Mastering our people's military art teaches members of the Army whether active or in the reserves, and the school pupil and the people's volunteer, how to resist the blows of the enemy, and counterattack with speed. [passage omitted]

The party and our command-in-chief, Comrade Ramiz Alia, have made it clear to us that the political-military situation in the modern world is extremely turbulent. And so the commanders, staff, and soldiers of all defense units, sharing the joys and sorrows of the people, and vigilantly studying the international situation, have continually drawn conclusions and set themselves tasks to work zealously to intensify the whole process of military-politcal education, strengthening our military preparedness, our discipline and revolutionary vigilance, because only in this way can the defense of our socialist fatherland be secured.

ASLLANI, MYFTIU ATTEND SHKODER SEMINAR

AU231022 Tirana ATA in English 0833 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers organized a seminar in Shkoder yesterday to exchange the experience [illegible] the work of the people's councils to frontally realise the tasks, in accordance with their competences, and to see to the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding with new successes.

Attending were leading cadres of the power organs in the districts and other comrades.

The seminar was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani [passage omitted]

The seminar was also attended and addressed by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu. He pointed out the constant intensification of the activity of the people's council in all the fields for running the country.

NEXHMIJE HOXHA, LEADERS ATTEND PHOTO EXHIBITION

AU251655 Tirana ATA in English 0818 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- In the context of the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding the Museum of National History in collaboration with the Committee of Science and Technology organized the opening of the photo exhibition "Achievements of Albanian Science Over the Years of the Party" in one of the halls of the museum in the capital yesterday. Present were the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the first secretary of the district party committee, Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Llambi Gegprifti, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology, Ajet Ylli, and other comrades [passage omitted]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM ROMANIA

AU261423 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the foreign trade minister, Shane Korbeci, returned home from the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ANDREY LUKANOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

AU271121 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 25 October Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, returned from the People's Republic of China.

Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Teng Shaozhi, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria, were among those who greeted Andrey Lukanov at the airport.

DOYNOV RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

AU271118 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, has returned from Budapest, where he took part in the regular session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine-Building.

Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who greeted him at the airport.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM NEW YORK UNGA SESSION

AU241703 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, who participated in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, returned from New York. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

STANISHEV INTERVIEWED IN PRAVDA ON REYKJAVIK

For text of the 19 October Moscow PRAVDA interview with Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, see page F 6 of the Eastern Europe section of the 27 October Soviet DAILY REPORT.

ALEKSANDROV SPEAKS AT IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

AU271152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] A meeting of lecturers on ideological studies at higher educational establishments took place at Sofia's "Lyudmila Zhikova" People's Palace of Culture on 23 October. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, spoke on the main tasks set for our society by the 13th BCP Congress and outlined the basic characteristics of the socioeconomic changes taking place in Bulgaria.

Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, who chaired the meeting, focused the participants' attention on some problems which are to be solved by the faculties of ideological studies.

CHIEF MUFTI INTERVIEWED ON PEACE ACTIVITIES

AU241041 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 21 Oct 86 P 3

[Interview given by Miran Topchiev, chief mufti "of Bulgarians practicing the Muslim religion," to Aleksandur Nachev: "Cooperative Forces, Let Us Defend Mankind's Most Valuable Blessing -- Peace" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is Nachev's introduction]

[Excerpts] Peace and its preservation evoke the common concern of all people on this earth, regardless of their political convictions, their social situation, and religion. We became convinced of this fact once more during our interview with Miran Topchiev, chief mufti of the Bulgarians practicing the Muslim religion. He participated in the international conference "Muslims in the Struggle for Peace" which took place in Baku and was kind enough to answer some of our questions. At the same time he shared some of his own thoughts about the conference and about the necessity of eliminating the danger of nuclear war and of preserving life -- which is the most precious asset of mankind. [passage omitted]

[Nachev] How would you describe the contribution of Muslims in Bulgaria to the peace struggle?

[Topchiev] All Muslims in Bulgaria have always most actively participated in various events and activities devoted to the ideas of peace, and have always expressed their full support for the peace-loving Soviet proposals, Bulgaria's Balkan policy, and our country's foreign policy in Europe and the world. In addition, they frequently contribute with their own financial means to the assistance of Muslims and of people belonging to other religions in their struggle for national liberation.

[Nachev] The question of establishing truly good neighborly relations among the states and peoples in the Balkan peninsula is becoming increasingly topical, and the question of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons is also becoming increasingly topical.

[Topchiev] We fully support the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, our country's top leader, on convening a conference of Balkan states; representatives for the adoption of a joint decision thanks to which these destructive weapons would not be admitted to the territory of the Balkan countries.

Guided by the principles of Muhammad, the Muslim's prophet, that we must work for the establishment of friendly relations among people of different religions, I will take the liberty to address an appeal to both the Muslim and Christian religious leaders in the Balkan countries to support their governments in achieving such an agreement on the Balkans.

[Nachev] During our talk with the chief mufti we also mentioned the subject of the still persisting attacks, addressed mainly by the mass media and certain ruling circules in Turkey, claiming that the "freedom of Muslims" are allegedly being violated in Bulgaria.

[Topchiev] Every Bulgarian knows that this is absolutely untrue. Every individual abroad who is susceptible to such disgraceful attacks should come to our country and see for himself how much he has been deceived. All Mosques are open and every Muslim can freely visit them. Naturally, mosques have never been destroyed in our country.

As to the other lies, there is only one truth and it is that all Bulgarians -- Eastern Orthodox, Muslims, and atheists -- are rallied by one common goal: to build up jointly their new life, a happier and joyful life, today and in the future. This is what I replied to a representative of the Turkish Muslims who started a private conversation with me on the subject during the Baku conference. I told him that as cf 16 October 1986 the Chief Mufti's Office in Bulgaria is opening a 6-month training course for new imams. I think that he understood me, because he asked no more questions.

[Nachev] This was the end of our interview with Miran Topichev.

DAILY LOOKS AT PARTY OPENNESS, PUBLICITY

AU271222 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Silvestur Milchev article: "Firm Confidence"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The power of the party lies in its firm connection to the people. This is an elementary truth that has deep historical roots, and has been proven by life. It is known throughout the world that, with the active participation of several generations of working people, the great socialist transformations have taken place and are taking place in our motherland. The worker's self-confidence has increased! Frontrankers receive not only awards, orders, and other distinctions and high titles, but also what is most precious -- the recognition of those who surround them. Tacitly, the very obliging concept -- "nonparty communist" -- has consolidated. It means that one is only formally not connected with the party. It also means that one is proud, educated under the conditions of socialism, socially committed, politically mature, standing on strong class and ideological positions, and ready to make a contribution to the progress of our renewed fatherland and defend the common achievements.

The party is the vanguard of the workers class and the working people. Its new members have always been selected from among those who are most devoted to the communist cause, those who now set the example in socialist construction. Often the admission of new party members takes place in front of the entire collective, and just voice of the nonparty members can also be heard. [passage omitted]

Throughout the years I have attended such meetings many times. It seemed that the evaluations of the non-party members were weightier than the most glowing recommendation of the sponsors. The future party member could hear the entire collective's opinion of him, voiced in an open manner without any self-interest. In fact, his candidacy required the approval and support of everyone...

The party's internal life is constantly developing and enriching itself. New forms of even more fruitful work are consolidating. Creativity is developing! Why, for instance, are the instructions to Communists not being conveyed with greater publicity [publichnost]? In this way the labor collective, the city district, and the village will know about them. Let there not be even the tiniest shadow of secrecy. Let openness [glasnost] rule! Afterwards, again, in front of everyone, the Communist must report on how he has implemented his obligations. Thus, common responsibility will increase, public control will become greater, and mutual confidence will strengthen.

It is unthinkable to admit to party ranks everyone who wants to join, although those who are worthy of joining are numerous. Therefore, for them, for the "nonparty member communists" there must be the possibility of taking part in the work of the party meetings.

Thus, they will accumulate experience and self-confidence, will develop as economic and administrative leaders, and will develop their creative forces! This is the order of the time! [passage omitted]

The aforementioned thoughts are devoid of any pretense of originality. This is true, precisely as is the other indisputable axiom -- that the only privilege of the Communists always lies in their greater responsibility in their labor and social post and in their responsibility to serve as a positive example for those around them.

DAILY ON CITIZENS RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETING

AU221235 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p 2

[Mitko Bozhkov report: "Irreconcilable Offensive Against Deviations! -- Session of the Permanent Commission for the Protection of Public Interests and Citizens' Rights" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The first session of the Permanent Commission for the Protection of Public Interests and Citizens Rights was held at the "Eastern" Hall of the National Assembly building yesterday. /Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly,/ attended the session.

The following statement was made by /Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the permanent commission:/ "This is a new commission as regards its essence, which has no equivalent in parliamentary practice in our country, and as far as we know, this also applies to parliaments abroad. "This is precisely why we must clarify the trends and organization of its functioning. The problems with which this commission is dealing are of exceptional public interest."

To put it most briefly, we can describe the commission's activities as follows:

/Its mission is to analyze systematically the negative phenomena and social deformations in the life of our society, to analyze the reasons for them, and to propose measures for their restriction or elimination.

/The commission will organize and carry out investigations, studies, and checks, and in case of necessity, it will involve scientific, administrative, and economic as well as social organizations in its work; it will submit legislative measures and sanctions./

The National Assembly deputies submitted addenda and clarifications on a number of items as regards the trends under discussion. The materials submitted in advance were analyzed with a critical and competent approach.

/Minko Minkov, National Assembly deputy from the 29th Michurin Election District,/ categorically declared as follows: "The main thing for us is to wage an offensive and irreconcilable struggle against the negative phenomena and against the violators of socialist law and order."

/Atanas Semerdzhiev, National Assembly deputy from the 148th Velingrad Election District,/ stated as follows: "I regard our commission as an organ called upon optimally to contribute to the full expansion of socialism and its opportunities in our country."

'Krustyu Trichkov, National Assembly deputy from the 379th Lyubimets Election District,/ pointed out: "It is obviously necessary to intensify and increase the effect of the struggle waged against negative phenomena by the specialized organs."

Comrade /Stanko Todorov/ added: "At the same time we must hold the aforementioned organs, strictly responsible in case they fail to perform their own duties properly!"

The following subcommissions that were established will contribute their share to a more intensified analysis of the questions discussed:

/Subcommission on public interests and rights of citizens in the sphere of economic activities;

/Subcommision on the struggle against irresponsible management, corruption, bureaucracy, and dishonest income not derived from labor;

/Subcommission on citizen's and political rights;

/Subcommission of public interests and citizen's rights in the sphere of public services, health protection, and culture;

/Subcommission on the observance of public order, on control systems, and on the system of citizens' complaints and proposals./

Reports were also read on the preparation of the draft plan for the country's socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the state budget for 1987. A working group was established, which is in charge of summing up and submitting the commission's point of view on the two draft projects. This point of view is to contain the most expedient proposals of the National Assembly deputies on the subject.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Kuwait, 22 October (BTA) -- Angel Manchev, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kuwait, has presented his credentials to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmade al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait. During the ensuing conversation they expressed satisfaction with bilateral relations and stressed the opportunities of their further development. Dar es Salaam, 22 October (BTA) -- Georgi Fakaliev, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania, has presented his credentials to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. In the conversation that took place, Ali Hassan Mwinyi high assessment to the bilateral relations and to Bulgari's contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament. Beirut, 22 October (BTA) -- Stamat Stamatov, the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Beirut, handed his credentials today to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon. In the converstaion after the ceremony, Stamat Stamatov stressed that Bulgaria is steadfastly on Lebanon's side in the conflict with the Israeli aggressors. President Amin al-Jumayyil thanked Bulagaria for its support and emphasized the need for friendly relations between our two countries to develop in the future. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL VISIT TO ATHENS

Strougal Dinner Speech

AU262145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 86 p 7

[CTK report on the speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, at a dinner in Athens on 22 October given in his honor by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou]

[Text] Lubomir Strougal first expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded to him and conveyed greetings from the Czechoslovak people, the federal government, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. He went on to say:

We came to Athens at a critical and truly fateful time for Europe and, in fact, the entire world's civilization. We want to carry on the useful dialogue that we opened some years ago and, because we feel coresponsible for the future of our planet, we want to seek the road to peace, friendship, and cooperation -- not only for Europe but for the other parts of the world as well.

We know each other well. The people of Czechoslovakia greatly admire the contribution of classical Greece to the treasure trove of knowledge, architecture, and the fine arts in general. It was classical Greece that codified man and his mission in the world -- man as the measure of all things, to quote Protagoras -- into philosophical and legislative values that also hold true in our times. Moreover, we know very well that you contrived -- even recently while under fascist occupation -- to wage a fierce struggle for civil liberty, national independence, and a happy life of the people. We take pride in the fact that we encountered one another many times on the meandering paths of history, be it during the Byzantine or Great Moravian empires. Konstantin and Methodius, the brothers from Salonika, regarded by many merely as messengers of faith, were, after all, primarily great teachers and simultaneously pioneers of cooperation between our nations. That is also why the first peace program of European security, authored by the Czech king George from Podebrady, did not omit to mention the tragic fate of Greece and demanded the renewal of its independence, destroyed precisely in the years of his rule. We thus, in fact, only carry on the work that was bequeathed to us by our forefathers. That this happens in a country that is the cradle of ancient democracy is surely symbolic.

During our last talks in Prague we voiced satisfaction with the extent and the level of our cooperation, especially in the recent period. We do not have to alter this assessment in the least. We are conducting an important political dialogue, which is all the more useful because our countries belong to different political, military, and economic groupings. We engage in fruitful cooperation in culture, education, health care, sports, and tourism. To tell the truth, there is not a single walk of life in which the possibilities provided by the Joint Statement on the Development of Bilateral Relations and Cooperation of 1979 will be neglected.

Much good work has been done in trade and in economic cooperation in general. We have halted the decline in trade exchange and have expanded it significantly once again. We have begun to cooperate in industry and are laying the foundations for scientific and technical cooperation. I believe, in spite of all this, that we still owe each other a great deal in this respect, that we are only in the middle of the road, that we lack a long-term orientation toward cooperation in designated areas that would be beneficial for both national economies. We must demand more and better work from our trade officials, technicians, and industry captains, especially since the political conditions for it have been established.

Our planet finds itself at a crossroads, at which there are no signposts other than the one that points to peace, coexistence, and cooperation, or -- in the other direction -- to nuclear catastrophe and the extinction of civilization. The whole world has become once again painfully aware of this after the Reykjavik meeting between the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.

One this is certain. Although our hopes have not been fulfilled and disarmament accords have not been concluded because of known reasons, the dialogue continues and new political thinking is winning further supporters. The peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-states, the concreteness and wisdom of the proposed disarmament projects, as well as good-will gestures, the most weighty being the 14-month-old moratorium on nuclear tests, are bearing their first fruit. A number of countries, governments, and parliaments as well as many important politicians, scientists, and artists have stood up for the widest possible nuclear disarmament and against plans to turn outer space into a potential battlefield. I am glad to be able to declare that the activity of the governments of the countries of the Delhi Six, in which you personally, Mr Prime Minister, take a major part, helps efforts for common sense to triumph.

Our cautious optimism in assessing the state of the world dialogue on matters of war and peace proceeds from the conviction that no trees grow into heaven, that no nuclear weapon, no superweapon in space can upset the military balance.

The wisdom that makes possible to reach an agreement, a guaranteed and verifiable security on the lowest possible level of troops and weaponry, and a complete ban on nuclear weapons, will finally previal. The doors to negotiations remain open and dialogue continues in the United Nations, at the Vienna conference of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and at other conferences. Even the conferences dealing with the fate of individual regions matter because on matters of war and peace the world is indivisible today. Wherever represented, Czechoslovakia will defend the only possible position -- maintaining peace, expanding coexistence, and promoting friendly cooperation. I am glad to be able to note that in this respect the positions of Czechoslovakia and Greece are identical or close and that our govenments follow the same aims in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, and in solving the Cyprus issue. Weapons and brute force are no longer the signs of virility. We need political prudence and deeds that are carefully considered. This is our common belief and we will spare no effort in spreading it further. The time is not far when Europe, already a continent of peace for more than 4 decades, becomes also a continent of cooperation, whose shining example will exert its influence on the fate of the whole planet.

Joint Press Report

LD240927 Prague CTK in English 2310 GMT 23 Oct 86

["Czechoslovak-Greek Joint Press Report" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Athens Oct 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Concern about the continuing arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, and over the danger of its transfer into outer space was expressed in a press report, adopted at the end of the two-day visit to Greece by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

During their talks, Czechoslovak Premier Strougal and his Greek colleague Andreas Papandreou emphasized the importance of the initiative of the Delhi Six and its proposals addressed to the USSR and USA, which were adopted at its meeting in Mexico.

The two premiers stressed the necessity of halting the deployment of further nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, and expressed hope that an agreement will soon be reached on the liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Czechoslovakia and Greece are convinced that the establishment of nuclear-free areas and zones free of chmeical weapons in the Balkans, in central and norther Europe and other regions of the continent would be a considerable contribution towards the process of detente, the press report said.

The press report said the meeting between U.S. President Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik offered an opportunity for finding a mutually acceptable foundation for solving proposals for a radical reduction of strategic weapons and the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe with a simultaneous reduction of these missiles in Asia.

The Czechoslovak and Greek premiers voiced hope that the two powers will continue efforts to overcome the differences in interpretation of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty and on the issue of a complete and definitive ban on nuclear tests. They stated they await with hope the course of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories, the conference on disarmament in Geneva and the Vienna talks on arms and troop cuts in central Europe.

They said their positions on solving conflicts such as Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and condemnation of apartheid as well as positions on issues concerning Central American countries, are identical or very close.

The two premiers stressed the need to achieve a just and viable solution to the Cyprus issues, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of Cyprus.

Czechoslovakia and Greece reiterated their unchanged stand on the settlement of problems concerning the non-aligned countries, including the debts of these countries and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction at the positive development of bilateral relations and confirmed the wish of their governments to expand friendship and cooperation.

Strougal Departs

LD240853 Prague CTK in English 0640 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Athens Oct 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal ended today his two-day visit to Greece and left for home.

At a press conference before departure, the premier summed up the results of his visit and spoke on some foreign policy issues.

Lubomir Strougal also met General Secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Kharilaos Florakis.

CHARTER 77 CALLS FOR BAN ON SHOOTING AT BORDERS

AU231236 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] prague (APA) -- The Charter 77 civil rights group has called on the CSSR Federal Assembly to abolish the order to shoot at the border.

In a text which was distributed on 21 October the movement's spokespersons, Jan Stern, Martin Palous, and Anna Sabatova, criticized the current practice which has led to several deaths near the FRG and Austria borders.

The latest serious incident occurred on 18 September, when an FRG retiree was shot on FRG territory by CSSR border guards who were chasing two fleeing Poles.

The civil rights movement demands that the CSSR laws be adjusted to those of democratic countries, according to which security organs are permitted to shoot only in case of danger to their own lives.

PRC CPPCC DELEGATION CONTINUES CSSR VISIT

LD271354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The visit of the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] headed by Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of its national committee, has continued with official talks and discussions in Prague today. They confirmed both sides' interest in the development of political, economic and cultural relations.

Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, briefed the visitors about its activity in the development of our socialist society and its activity in the foreign political field. Cheng Zihua said that his delegation will draw on the experiences of the National Front. He also dealt with the implementation of the modernization program in China to which the CPPCC, associated political parties, mass organizations and ethnic groups are giving assistance. He stressed that to fulfill the tasks it has set for itself, China needs peaceful cooperation. This is why the PRC has an interest in the successful outcome of Soviet-U.S. disarmament negotiations. Cheng Zihua invited Tomas Travnicek for an official visit to China.

Husak Receives Cheng Zihua

LD271928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Gustab Husak, president of the Republic and chairman of the National Front of the CSSR, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of the CPPCC, led by Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of its National Committee, who is on an offical friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly debate the two statesmen underlined the importance of mutual contacts to which the contacts between the National Front and the CPPCC contribute. They emphasized that the exchange of experience and the search for new possibilities to deepen mutually advantageous cooperation contributes to reinforcing the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Chinese peoples and contribute to the effort to secure a lasting peace.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAPANESE MINISTERS

LD272115 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation held talks here today with the speakers of both chambers of the Japanese Diet, Kenzaburo Hara and Masaaki Fujita, was received by Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone and met with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

Both sides appreciated the level achieved in political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other relations between Czechoslovakia and Japan. They underlined interest in the further development of contacts and cooperation in all spheres and in the strengthening of international security.

Special attention was paid to development following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. The Czecholslovak side voiced full support to the Soviet stand at the meeting and regretted that due to the U.S. action it was impossible to implement the far-reaching Soviet disarmament proposals. The Czechoslovak delegation pointed out that the U.S. Administration should reconsider its attitute and realistically and constructively approach further talks. The tragic experience of the two countries, symbolized by the names of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Lidice, experience which must never repeat itself, was recalled in this context.

All the discussions held by the Czechoslovak deputies took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Dalibor Hanes,deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of one of its two chambers, the House of Nations.

HUSAK, PCP'S CUNHAL HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD272128 Prague CTK in English 1952 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 27 (CTK) -- Gustav Husak and Alvaro Cunhal stressed the historical importance of the proposals put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik summit, when they met here today.

Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president and Portuguesse Communist Party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal also emphasized the need for resolute struggle to end the arms race and prevent the militarization of outer space asserted by the U.S. imperialist forces.

Exchanging views on development in the communist and workers'movement, the two officialss stressed the need to strengthen its unity and action capability in the struggle for democracy, national independence, socialism and peace.

The meeting was also attended by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

U.S. SAID TO BE TRYING TO DISCREDIT ARAB STATES

LD261509 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] According to information from Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, the United States is withdrawing its ambassador from Damascus. This decision from Washington follows closely a similar step of provocation by Great Britain and Canada. Vera Hruskova has prepared the commentary of the day:

After the fiasco of the anti-Libya campaign which the United States has been nurturing for a number of years and which culminated in April with the U.S. bombing of Libyan towns, it is now Syria's turn. In the eyes of the international public the attempts to discredit Syria, like those against Libya, are nothing new. Also as it did in the Libya case, Washington is justifying its crusade as a so-called fight against terrorism. This time the excuse is the alleged testimony of the Jordanian citizen Nezar Hindawi who was convicted in London of an attempted attack on an Israeli airplane. Hindawi claims that Syria was behind the attack. As usual, it is a claim that Washington cannot support with any proof.

A few weeks ago, we became aware of the weight of similar guaranteed testimonies from the White House when THE WASHINGTON POST uncovered both the CIA's secret plan to destabilize the internal political situation of Libya and its aim in doing so. It was said quite clearly by the Syrian ambassador to Britain, Lutfallah Haydar, that with the unjustified severance of diplomatic relations London is obediently following the policy of the United States and Israel, which is hostile to progressive Arab regimes. By unleashing another crusade, this time against Syria, Washington is trying to discredit Arab states that have an anti-imperialist and progressive orientation, and thereby to clear the way for the aggressive policy of its ally, Israel, in the Middle East and to enforce its own strategic interests in the Mediterranean.

SUDETEN GERMAN ACTIVITY CLAIMED SUBVERSIVE

AU221839 Prague TRIBUNA No 41 in Czech 15 Oct 86 pp 10, 11

[Zdenek Liska article: "From the Life of the 'Liberators of the Sudeten'; They Disrupted With Love ..."]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A so-called community of opinion which rallies the Catholic members of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft" -- the "Ackermann Community" (Ackermann Gemeinde) -- convened in Augsburg in March 1986, on the occasion of its 40th anniversary. The main speaker on that occasion was F. Neubauer, spokesman of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft," who stated that "high recognition is due to the efforts of the 'Ackermann Community' which are aimed at establishing a dialogue with free-thinking Czechs." This was nothing but a euphemism for the enterprising spirit shown by the "Sudeten German Catholics" in subversive activities against the CSSR. Neubauer also added that the "Ackermann Community" is granting the "suffering Church in Czechoslovakia" material, cultural, and social assistance. It is typical, but not surprising, that the participants in that gathering included Anastazius Opasek, formerly abbot of the Brevnov Monastery and currently head of "Opus Bonum," an emigre religious community. [passage omitted]

Which factor is decisive for the place held by the "Ackermann Community" in the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft's" present anti-Czechoslovak activities? It is not only its historical background or the fact that church ideology is so significant for the evacuees -- an important role is also played by the anti-CSSR activities carried out under a Christian label, which are providing the revanchist forces with the best tactical possibilities. The real authors of anti-Czechoslovak actions remain hidden. In fact, the same thing happened soon after the end of the war, when the Catholic Church helped set up revanchist organizations. Actually, many former Nazis and prominent evacuee figures donned the cloak of Christianity after the war, although a combination [conglomerat] with the church was previously regarded by them as an absurdity.

A significant place within the framework of the "Ackermann Community" is held by the "Institutum Bohemicum," which concerns itself with Czechoslovakia under the guise of so-called Eastern research. One of the institute's main tasks is to "research" Czechoslovakia's church history and to produce various materials about an alleged "suppression of the church in the CSSR." The institute is currently headed by Ernst Nittner, 71 years old and originally from Kadan; a graduate of the philosophy department of the German university in Prague, he was an active member of the Sudeten German Party (SDP) since his student days. [passage omitted] How many such consistent Nazis used to disrupt our liberated republic, "working" hand in hand with representatives of the German and Czechoslovak Catholic clergy? To this very day high church dignitaries are to be found among the first ranks during revanchist rallies, officiating at pompous religious services for the participants in these rallies, and consecrating various premises for the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft." This is no innocent "game" under the guise of propagating the Sudeten Germans' "folklore festivities."

POLEDNIK, KEMPNY ADDRESS DEPUTIES 21 OCT

AU262117 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Current Problems of the Development of the Czech Socialist Republic"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- A seminar for deputies of the Czech National Council was held in the Prague Palace of Culture on (21 October) as a basic part of their political and specialist training. Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, spoke about current problems of accelerating the social and economic development of the Czech Socialist Republic and about approaches by deputies of the Czech National Council to their implementation. Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about questions pertaining to our political system and the development of socialist democracy.

In his extensive speech Comrade Polednik emphasized, among other things, the importance of the National Front, through which broad strata of the people take part in creating, steering, and exercising control over policy and actively participate in socialist construction. [passage omitted] The secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee spoke critically of the maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction of the housing stock, and also criticized the development of services so far. Despite partial improvements, he said, the necessary turnabout has not been achieved. One of the reasons is a certain inertia on the part of national committees, which supervise the service sector, in their approach to the provision of services. Instead of using a single indicator in services, as determined by the government, they continue to use several indicators, which prompts enterprises to seek mainly their own profit. Insufficient use is made of services rendered by individuals on the basis of permits issued by national committees, and there continues to be a shortage of spare parts for repairs.

At the close of his speech Jindrich Polednik noted the current tasks of social and special interest organizations. Foremost among them is the necessity to assess realistically the results of their own work and to simplify substantially the system of management, which is unecessarily bureaucratic in many places. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kempny first elucidated the main strategic targets of the 17th CPCZ Congress for the period up to 1990 and the long-term outlook through the year 2000. He described scientific-technical development, changes in the structure of the Czechoslovak economy, our more intensive participation in international socialist division of labor, the working people's initiative, an improvement of management, and the development of socialist democracy as the crucial, permanent, and increasingly influential factors of acceleration. He then outlined the main tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and assessed plan fulfillment in the first 9 months of this year. While we have been successful so far in meeting targets with regard to the indicators of volume, the qualitative aspect of the reproduction process lags considerably behind the creation of material resources. The fact that the actual growth rate of national income is somewhat below the set 3.5 percent is due, above all, to a profound failure to fulfill the tasks in reducing material-intensiveness. [passage omitted]

In concluding, Josef Kempny dealt with the standard of the legislative activity of the Czech National Council and with the possibilities of improving it, with the work and suggestions of deputies, with cooperation with the CSSR Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council, and with the activity of deputies in their constituencies. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS IN USSR -- A Czechoslovak internal trade delegation headed by Czech Trade Minister Josef Rab returned from a working visit to the Soviet Union today. During it, a protocol on the exchange of consumer goods between both countries was signed. At the same time, the declaration discussed further possibilities for cooperation in the exchange of goods and in the scientific and technological area. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 25 Oct 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH EGYPT -- (CTK) -- A cooperation plan for the years 1986-88 under the agreement on medical care that was concluded between the CSSR and Egyptian governments was signed by Omar Gad, Egyptian ambassador to the CSSR, and Eva Toerkoelyova, Slovak minister of health, on 15 October in Prague. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- Prague (CTK) -- Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Development and Investment Planning, and Kiyofumi Morimoto, executive director of the Nissan Motor Company, exchanged in Prague on 14 October the signed texts of a long-term agreement on cooperation in research and development between the state commission and the Japanese company. Also present on this occasion were Hiroshi Thai, president of Nichietsu Shoji Kaisha Ltd., and Ladislav Luhovy, CSSR minister of general engineering. The cooperation involves exchanges of scientific-technical data, documentation, samples, expert delegations, trainees, research results and experience, and the results of joint research and tests; the organization of lectures and symposiums; and joint work on programs and projects. They also discussed specific ideas for expanding CSSR-Japanese economic relations in the coming period and noted possibilities for deepening cooperation in the automobile industry and in textile engineering. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

SED-SPD NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR PROPOSAL ENDORSED

AU241624 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 86 p 4

[Hartmutz Kohlmetz commentary: "New SED-SPD Initiative: A Step on the Path to the Great Goal"]

[Text] Two parties that represent different political and ideological positions, work in states with different social systems, and see themselves as reliable partners in their respective alliance systems, have jointly presented to the public another extraordinarily important disarmament initiative: At a press conference in Bonn on 21 October, representatives of the SED and SPD presented "Principles of a Nuclear Weapons-Free Corridor in Central Europe" as a result of the consultations of a joint working group.

After the draft agreement for a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe it was once again demonstrated that, given good will, reason, and realism, disarmament-political agreements are possible and it was shown what can be achieved as a result of government negotiations. This initiative is not just an appeal to those governments who have armed forces in the corridor in question to immediately start negotiations. It also urges the public not to fold their arms and wait until the "big ones" have agreed on disarmament steps.

The value of such a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe is obvious: In the area with the world's largest concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons the temptation to use nuclear arms (this includes the danger of uncontrolled escalation) at an early stage of conflict, no matter how it comes about, would be decisively reduced. Such a corridor would be a qualified confidence-building measure in the spirit of the Stockholm conference and would organically complement a reduction of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

This is in line with the wishes of all those in western Europe who want to have the problem of intermediate-range missiles linked with shorter-range missiles. A corresponding agreement would also be in line with the Soviet proposal of Reykjavik to immediately freeze the shorter-range missiles and start negotiations on this problem in the event of a zero solution for intermediate-range missiles in Europe: A nuclear-weapons free corridor would considerably ease this. Current negotiations would not be impaired by this initiative, as one occasionally hears it said, but supported.

One can object that this is only an insignificant shift. But, first, a strip of 150 km on each side -- 300 km altogether -- without nuclear arms is not insignificant. Second, for the first time in 40 years forces and armaments in Europe would not be increased but drastically decreased -- though in a limited area. And finally: If this step is regarded as unimportant, it should be even easier to respond to it in order to advance toward the big goal, the liberation of all Europe from the scourge of nuclear arms.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED WITH FRG

LD280141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, today received in Berlin Martin Herzog, minister of economy, medium-sized industry, and technology of Baden-Wurttemberg, who is presently in the GDR.

During the meeting, Dr Weiz informed his guest and the public figures accompanying him about the GDR's economic and scientific-technical development. He outlined in particular the far-reaching and demanding tasks stipulated by the 11th SED Congress in this sphere.

The GDR in the future will continue to work together with all forces of reason and realism, said Minister Weiz, in order to bring about a switch from confrontation to detente. In this, dialogue was and still is the only way to ensure that what emerged as a possibility in Reykjoavik becomes reality.

The continuation of dialogue between leading politicians of the GDR and the FRG made a concrete contribution to improving the international climate. Minister Herzog assessed his visit to the GDR as a continuation of the political dialogue between the two German states, which should at the same time serve to further solidify practical cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sphere. In the open and businesslike talk, the two men agreed that in view of the tense international situation it was now more important than ever to work more intensively to ensure that the question of war or peace if decided in favor of peace.

Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, was present at the exchange of views.

During his several-day visit to the GDR, Minister Martin Herzog will meet other economic and scientific figures and visit enterprises and institutions in the sphere of research and technology in Berlin and Dresden.

LEADERS CONVEY CONDOLENCES ON MACHEL DEATH

LD221753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR party and state leadership expressed its condolences on behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, at the Embassy of the Poeple's Republic of Mozambique in Berlin on Wednesday on the occasion of the tragic death of the president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel. Their sympathy was expressed by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Schabowski, and Harry Tisch, as well as Margot Honecker, education minister; and other personages.

The leading GDR representatives bowed their heads before the picture of the deceased in tribute to the committed and passionate contribution by Samora Moises Machel to the struggle of the African peoples for peace and national independence, against colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid and signed their names in the condolences book. They expressed the sincere and deeply felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber and the people of the GDR to Ambassador Julio Concalo Braga on the painful loss of the great son of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people.

HONECKER GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON LEAVING DPRK

AU241228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, on leaving DPRK]

[Text] General secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, Comrade Kim Il-song

Pyongyang

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song!

On leaving the DPRK I once again express thanks to you for the great attention and the very cordial hospitality granted to me and my entourage during our stay in your country.

I am firmly convinced that the talks I had with you and the agreements concluded on this occasion will provide essential new stimuli for fruitful cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples in the interest of preserving peace and further strengthening socialism.

Erich Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1987 SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU251657 Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on October 23.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice minister for foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and for the German side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Dietrich Lemke. Present in the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations and the secretary of state and foreign trade, Dr. Kurt Fenske. Present was also the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the PSR of Albania in Berlin, Ilir Bocka.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the German Democratic Republic copper wires, measuring instruments, ready made textile articles, chrome ore, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cigarettes, alcoholic spirits, etc., and will import machinery, chemical products, metallurgical products, agricultural machinery, etc.

During its stay in Berlin the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by the secretary of state for foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, Dr. Kurt Fenske. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on the further development of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

STOPH HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CSSR'S POTAC

LD280422 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin Oct 27 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the mixed Czechoslovakia-GDR Economic Committee Svatopluk Potac and GDR Premier Willi Stoph held talks here today on the implementation of the program of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

The two representatives voiced satisfaction that relations between the two states successfully develop in all spheres of social life. They pointed out that cooperation was being increasingly used to further speed up scientific-technological progress and intensify the national economy. The current session will set forth further concrete steps on this path.

Discussing international questions, the two representatives agreed that the implementation of extensive Soviet proposals, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, would lead to a basic change in the struggle for disarmament and averting the danger of nuclear war.

KRENZ CLOSES 2-DAY MEETING WITH LOCAL LEADERS

LD242342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- "The maintenance of peace and prosperity for the people are the reason for all our efforts," SED Politburo member Egon Krenz said in Berlin on Friday in his closing address at a 2-day meeting with representatives of local state bodies.

The GDR's striving for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism is firmly integrated into the great peace program of socialism. It is an active element for the implementation of the agreed peace policy of the fraternal socialist countries. The comprehensive disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, which omit no type of weapon, including the skies and the earth, and which are intended to liberate the entire planet from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and the exemplary moratorium of the USSR all encourage the worldwide realization that socialism and peace belong together.

"The USSR's constructive and bold approach to the solution of the vital issues of mankind -- as expressed again in Mikhail Gorbachev's actions in the Icelandic capital -- meets with our full approval," Egon Krenz noted. The GDR, as the statement by the state and party leadership on the results of the Reykjavik meeting stresses, stands firmly by the side of the Soviet Union, whose strength and magnetism are the most important peace factors of our time.

It is the concern of the GDR with its domestic and foreign policy to strengthen the worldwide positions of socialism and peace. This was also impressively confirmed by Erich Honecker's journey to the DPRK, the PRC and the Mongolian People's Republic, Krenz stressed.

Referring to local government developments in the GDR, he said that the city, city district, parish and village are the immediate homes of the people. It is there that their social cooperation takes place and there that our alliance policy finds its daily practice.

It is in their home territory that people experience daily the results of the policies of our workers' and peasants' state with guaranteed jobs, free education opportunities for all and particular encouragement of the rising generation, with good medical care and responsible care for the elderly. At the same time it is here, of course, that people encounter those aspects of everyday life that are not in order and that therefore require the particular attention of the state bodies.

Egon Krenz stressed that the local state bodies exercise their responsibility in the main sphere of the unity of economic policy in accordance with the extent to which they tap all local resources. The intensified development and application of key technologies in all branches, spheres and areas are important for determining the safeguarding of stable economic growth and for increasing labor productivity and the quality and efficiency of economic activity.

The new stage of the economic strategy makes high demands on the management and planning of manpower in society, Egon Krenz continued. In essence it is a matter of speeding up labor productivity and of using all factors for this. He pointed to the fact that the growing tasks cannot be tackled with an increased number of workers. Consequently, only economizing on manpower by means of the most modern technologies and scientific labor organization remains as a way of gaining manpower for a better utilization of all fixed assets and for increasing personnel in trade, services, and medical care. Measures such as introducing shift work or a necessary change of job should always be linked with a thorough and understanding discussion with the workforce.

The measures for the further implementation of the economic strategy in the regions, Egon Krenz said, are directly bound up with the protection and shaping of the natural environment. It is undisputed that increased performance in production includes also the highest responsibility for the all-round protection of the values created. The growth of productive assets and the introduction of the most modern scientific-technical methods demand the highest degree of order and security.

Touching on the role of skilled trades, Egon Krenz stressed that the purpose of the party and government decisions is to encourage skilled trades in trusting cooperation with local government bodies to maintain existing capacity, utilize it fully and where possible to expand it and thus make their contribution to the well-being of the people.

Egon Krenz said that an important concern is the development and consolidation of the political-social community in the village. Thus, in cooperation with the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association and the association of Gardeners, Settlers and Small Animal Breeders it is necessary also to develop one's own initiative more for raising individual agricultural production.

On the responsibility of the local people's representative bodies and their councils for implementing the housing construction program which is the centerpiece of social policy, Egon Krenz said that, in addition to the enormous size of the housing construction program in the 1980s in particular building has also taken on new qualitative features. The unity of new building, modernization and preservation of the valuable existing building stock is increasingly apparent. It is important to use the considerable means most responsibly where improvements in living conditions are most urgently needed.

Egon Krenz emphasised the great political, social and economic importance of looking after the existing housing stock to help solve the housing problem. He stressed the growing importance of kreis-managed construction.

The daily work of the state bodies shows the effort to always see the person and his specific problems behind a citizens' petition, to comply with justified interests with understanding and to say in a businesslike manner why unjustified requests cannot be met. Citizens' questions as reflected in the petition are carefully analyzed and are incorporated in the various specific solutions of the state bodies. A method of working linked to the masses in this way that is tangible for each citizen in daily practice creates a readiness for new initiatives.

Egon Krenz stressed the value and the great possibilities brought about by the organic link between central state management and planning and local initiative. Consultations have shown how much the further development and improvement of socialist democracy determine the main direction in which the socialist state is developing. "The fruits of our labor prove that in our time the tempestuous development of the productive forces of democratic centralism, which are the tested basis for the work of socialist state power, has lost none of its topicality, but on the contrary has further gained in significance.

HAGER ADDRESSES MARXIST-LENINIST CONFERENCE

LD241956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1150 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Marxism-Leninism was and is modern, because it answers questions that are on the agenda in a particular concrete historical situation. This was stated by Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, in Berlin on Friday at the second scientific-methodological conference on Marxist-Leninist basic study at universities and colleges in the GDR. In this connection, he mentioned the issues of war and peace, the global problems of mankind and problems which have to be solved in the shaping of developed socialist society. Decisive prerequisites for the successful struggle for peace were the further strengthening of socialism and cooperation by the socialist states in all areas.

Marxism-Leninism has confirmed itself in history, Kurt Hager went on. Many ideals of the revolutionary workers' movement have been implemented in the GDR -- in, for example, the social policy program, the solution of the housing issue as a social problem, the right to education and work and to social security.

Dealing with the place of science in socialism, Kurt Hager emphasized that today there is no imaginable sphere of work in society for which the scientific-technological revolution does not have far-reaching consequences. The struggle for top positions in science and production is, in view of the international rate of development, a race against time in the trust sense of the word. Under socialist conditions, the scientific-technological revolution makes high demands on the creativity and capability of all classes, strata and social groups, the speaker stressed. First and foremost, the structure and profile of the working class are changing.

For 35 years the basic study of social science has been a firm component of teaching, training, and education at universities and colleges, Kurt Hager noted. A number of changes have been carried out in the curricula and teaching materials in this time. This is in accordance with the essence of the scientific ideology, which is constantly developed further and enriched under changing social conditions and historical circumstances.

Around 600 professors and lecturers are taking part in the 2-day conference in Berlin, as well as FDJ functionaries and guests from enterprises, combines and state organs.

PZPR POLITBURO 21 OCT SESSION DISCUSSIONS

AU271316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique on PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 21 October, the PZPR Politburo examined current activity aimed at enhancing national accord and enriching socialist democracy. It stressed the great achievements of PRON and the need for it to develop further forms of activity, especially those forms that encourage energetic activity by the social masses. It acquainted itself with the current stage of work on the Social Consultative Council attached to the State Council, citizens' consultative tribunals attached to voivodship people's councils, voivodship socioeconomic councils, and the office of spokesman for citizens' affairs.

These institutions will create new possibilities for various groups of citizens to express and obtain opinions on the way the country's major socioeconomic problems are being resolved, and will also permit greater control over adherence to the law and social justice.

Wojciech Jaruzelski told the Politburo about the preparations to set up the Consultative Council. Talks are being held with representatives of various social circles about a concept for the council and its eventual composition.

The importance of the council as a platform of dialogue between people who hold different views and yet uphold the PPR Constitution was stressed. The council should deal with important social problems and express opinions and present conclusions designed to:

-- Achieve further progress in the normalization of sociopolitical life and national accord;
-- Improve the functioning of state bodies and consolidate the role of the state as the guarantor of supreme national interests;
-- Optimize society's participation in the preparation and implementation of socioeconomic plans;
-- Develop socialist democracy, especially the activity of people's councils and urban and rural inhabitants, and coordinate this activity with that of self-management bodies;
-- Improve present and future social policy and the way in which a socialist state performs its caretaker functions;
-- Exert a greater influence on society's moral condition;
-- Achieve desirable progress in improving the natural environment.

The Politburo discussed a report on the appointment of socioeconomic councils attached to the voivodship people's councils. These socioeconomic councils would act as advisory bodies to the people's councils concerning a voivodship's major social and economic issues. They should be not ony a representative from of self-government by society, but also a new and generally accessible way of increasing the participation of citizens, especially nonparty ones, in solving complex socioeconomic problems. The councils would expand the possibilities for an exchange of opinion and joint activity between the voivodship people's councils on the one hand and enterprise self-management bodies and cooperative on the other. At the same time, they would inform society about the motives behind decisions reached by the voivodship people's councils.

The Politburo turned to the State Council with a suggestion to hold consultations with voivodship people's councils on the subject of these socioeconomic councils and work out draft legal rules for these councils to become operative by the first quarter of 1987.

The appointment of spokesmen for citizens' affairs is the fulfillment of an initiative by PRON contained in the 10th congress resolution and regarded by the party as an important supplement to socialist democracy and a new instrument for protecting the rule of law. These spokesmen will not replace any of the forms of legal control that exist at present. Their main task would be to protect citizens' right, oppose violations of the law and social justice, and counteract bureaucracy and soullessness. It is planned to introduce legal and organizational forms permitting them to perform this socially important function.

The Politburo examined proposed undertakings by people's councils to improve the natural environment. The tasks adopted by the 10th congress and the conclusions of the ZSL and SD were adopted as a point of departure for these undertakings.

The Politburo said that the increased involvement of people's councils in the natural environment should meet with the State Council's support.

The Politburo stressed the need for general social committment in this sphere and the adoption by the people's councils of suitable incentives leading in this direction. Social organizations should gain greater powers to combat environmental pollution.

The Politburo examined the draft long-term work plans of the Politburo and Central Committee and acquainted itself with the subject matter of forthcoming Central Committee plenums. These will cover concrete paths of action and tasks which the 10th congress resolution has made binding on PZPR leadership bodies. The draft plans foresee the continuation of work stemming from the resolutions adopted during the party's previous tenure.

This is the first time that such broad work plans are being formulated by central party authorities. Their adoption, together with the "Central Plan for Implementing the 10th Congress Resolution" that is being prepared for the Third Central Committee Plenum, will be of considerable political and organizational significance. This displays the party leadership's commitment in implementing the resolutions of the ninth and tenth congresses and continuing the best experience of the previous term of office. The draft plans will permit Central Committee problem committees, party cells, the educational base, and party journals to take part in preparing opinions and analyses on the major issues dealt with by the central party authorities.

The common denominator of these undertakings is the aim to socialize decision-making processes in the party and include broad sections of PZPR aktivs in the working out of draft stances, decisions, and resolutions.

The Politburo established the paths of further work on draft plans. It recommended that these plans be discussed with members of the central party authorities and that the initiatives expressed during the latest voivodship accountability and election conferences be included in them.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the course and results of the official visit of firendship to Poland by Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The visit was important for the enhancement of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. This is of fundamental importance for Poland's development and security.

The talks which Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner held with Nikolay Ryzhkkv, conducted in a climate of sincerity and complete mutual understanding, have confirmed that Polish-Soviet relations are developing dynamically in all spheres, especially during the latest period.

The implementation of the "Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Program Between Poland and the USSR up to the Year 2000" is proceeding favorably, the contacts between the PPR and USSR in the spheres of culture, science, and information are expanding. Cooperation between sociopolitical organizations is developing successfully, and direct ties between both societies are increasing.

Cooperation between enterprises and scientific research establishments, the creation of joint enterprises, and the expansion of joint production and specialization, possess particular importance.

The talks revealed a complete consensus of views on current international topics in the light of the Reykjavik meeting. Both states are in favor of continuing the disarmament talks. On the international arena, Poland energetically supports the USSR'S far-reaching and constructive proposals aimed at healing the international situation, halting the arms race, and creating a universal system of international peace and security.

The Politburo heard a report on the official, friendly visit to the GDR by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

It stated that the visit was an important event in bilateral relations between the PPR and GDR. It was of great importance for friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the GDR, socialist construction in both countries, and the process of socialist integration.

The energetic participation of Poland and the GDR in the socialist countries' efforts to consolidate peace and international security was highlighted.

The decisions concerning the implementation of the scientific, technological, and production cooperation program up to the year 2000 were approved. Also important is the development of contacts between both societies, especially young people.

During the talks, full support was expressed for the USSR'S far-reaching and constructive proposals aimed at healing the international situation, halting the arms race, and creating a universal system of international peace and security.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS FIRST SECRETARIES SESSION

LD262321 Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct, 26 -- A session of first secretaries of PUWP voivodship committees was held here October 25-26.

The sessions was chaired by the PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and focused on the evaluation of the realization of the 10th party congress resolutions and results of the report and election voivodship conferences.

It also defined the tasks for the further stage of report and election campaing at the level of city, rural, factory and basic PUWP organizations.

The session was attended by PUWP CC secretaries, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission and heads of PUWP CC departments.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PRON, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS MEETING

LD280934 Warsaw PAP in English 0746 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27 -- Heads of voivodship People's Councils and voivodship chapters of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) gathered here today to discuss how the councils perform as territorial self-government organs, halfway through their term.

The conference was chaired by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and attended by government officials led by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and leaders of the PRON headed by Jan Dobraczynski. Members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC secretaries Jozef Baryla and Jozef Czyrek, also attended.

The starting point for the debate was a speech by Krakow City People's Council head Apolinary Kozub who noted that the idea of cooperation between territorial self-government, that is people's councils and residents' self-government bodies, with the trade unions, worker self-management bodies, socio-professional organizations of farmers, cooperative self-government and other forms of self-government and social organizations, was an important direction in the evolution of socialist democracy, and manifested the position of the people's councils as local organs of state authority and at the same time basic tiers of social self-government.

The debate, which followed, confirmed that hitherto working of the territorial, self-government system has shown that the organs of residents' self-government should be more closely related to the People's Councils.

Secretary of the Council of State Zygmunt Surowiec briefed the conference on the state of steps taken to establish the institution of civil rights spokesman.

The idea was put forth by PRON first congress and later taken up by the tenth congress of the PUWP, with a view to make defence of civil rights in Poland more effective and enforce greater rule of law in the work of state organs, institutions and organizations.

It has so far been proposed to establish such spokesman at voivodship people's Councils and at the central level in what would become a novelty in Poland's political life.

The issue is of major social significance and as such will be given to wide public sonsultation, sponsored by PRON, among different groups of society.

Member of the Council of State Kazimierz Secomski presented the conference with a concept of socio-economic councils to be formed at voivodship people's councils. A relevant draft resolution of the Council of State is now under preparation.

Socio-economic councils would advise the voivodship people's councils on key social and economic issues in their respective regions.

The conference was also briefed on new organizational measures reflecting increased interest of the Council of State and people's councils in environmental protection. The goal of these innovations is to form a wide movement for preservation of ecological balance under the aegis of the Council of State.

It would be coordinated by commissions for environmental protection, which would be formed at the Council of State and the voivodship People's councils.

Concluding the conference, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed appreciation for all the social forces and individuals who have contributed to consolidation of socialist democracy. He stressed the permanent nature of this process and said it was not a momentary orientation, but a trend stemming from a conviction that development of socialist democracy was in tune with the nature of the socio-political system and the progress within it.

Referring to examples of harmonious cooperation between the people's councils and PRON links and other state organs, as described during the debate, Jaruzelski called for making such efforts most effective.

At the present stage, the decisive thing is economic progress, hence the activity of social bodies should be directed at winning broader public support for all the economic efforts.

PLANNING COMMISSION PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES 1987 PLAN

LD280408 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27 -- The Presidium of the Government Planning Commission held a session today to discuss the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on the central annual plan for 1987.

As the commission's chairman, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda underscored, the plan must fully correspond to the strategic goals of socio-economic development outlined till 1990. To this end it will be necessary, first and foremost, to increase the degree of application of intensive factors of economic growth.

Progress in this field should, above all, find expression in the implementation of tasks which would lead to a decrease in the energy-consumption ratio of the national income by 2.1-2.4 percent and material-consumption by 1.4-1.9 percent, and an increase in social productivity by 2.9 percent. It should also be reflected in exports growing by 5.1 percent, including a 6 percent increase in the export of electro-engineering products.

Securing progress in balancing the economy will be an important task of next year's plan. To this end the volume of the population's income not covered by supplies of goods and services should be limited. The plan foresees that supplies of foodstuffs increased by 1.9 percent and of non-food goods by 3.4 percent as well as the supply of services paid for by the populace increased by 5 percent will be the basis for improving the living conditions of the population.

SEJM DISCUSSES AMENDMENTS TO MISDEMEANOR CODE

LD242041 Warsaw PAP in English 1340 GMT 24 Oct 86

["SEJM Address by Waclaw Wojciechowski (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 24 -- On behalf of the Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and the Judiciary as well as the legislative Procedures Committee, I declare their full backing to the bill amending some of the regulations of the misdeameanour code.

Recent time has brought a steady fall in the number of offences involving activity against Poland's basic political or economic interests or disturbing public order.

In many cases, the significance and social danger involved in these offences tends to decline, especially concering what has until now been classed as crimes against public order.

The positive evolution of the country's political situation, stemming from increasing stability, and joining by broad groups of society in implementing the tasks laid down by the resolutions of the PUWP Tenth Congress, facilitate consolidation of the socialist state and public order.

It allows to take further measures supporting these trends. A case in point here was the act of last July 17, and especially the decision of last Sept. 11, ordering the release of prisoners held for offenses against the state or public order.

It allows to take further measures supporting these trends. A case in point here was the act of last July 17, and especially the decision of last Sept. 11, ordering the release of prisoners held for offences against the state or public order.

Another sign of such practice has been government initiative to allow treatment of part of potential future acts against public order in the way in which now disturbance of public peace and order is treated, and give it over under the jurisdiction of misdemeanour courts instead of the present common courts.

This applies especially to such behaviour as:

-- Public call for disobedience or defiance of a law or other legal ordinance issued by a state authority, [word indistinct] public unrest or riots,

-- Public instigation to or praising of crime,

-- Membership in an organization whose existence, structure or objectives are to remain hidden from state authorities, or which has been dissolved or refused legalization.

The bill will make it possible to distinguish between the punishable acts striking at public order and apply such measures of ensuring peace, order and security, which correspond to the kind of crime committed.

Potential offenders of this category will be exposed to less repressive measures. Considered by the common courts, offences against public order have until now carried the risk of jail ranging from three months to ten years.

Under the proposed legislation, for some of such acts found to be of little detriment and small scale, the misdemeanour courts will be able to rule fines of up to 50,000 zloties, up to three months of restriction of freedom, or up to three months arrest.

It needs be pointed out the bill provides that first-instance rulings by a misdemeanour court, in which arrest or restriction of freedom have been ruled, can be objected by way of demanding a common court hearing of the case.

It is also important that amendment of Art. 25 of the Misdemeanour Code, replacing the words "is ruled" by "can be ruled", abolishes the obligatory nature of the substituting detention.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND MINERS CONGRESS

LD252100 Warsaw PAP in English 1944 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 25 -- The 1st Congress of the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions -- the most numerous, nation-wide supra-factory structure of the reborn trade union movement in Poland, started its two-day debates in Ruda Slaska, Upper Silesia, today.

The delegates represent almost 450,000 unionists whose ranks include more than 65 per cent of hard coal miners, and the 295 factory trade union organizations which belong to the federation rally more than 60 per cent of employees.

The debating unionists setn a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski with cordial thanks for his interest in the congress and for the greetings embodied in his address at the voivodship PUWP report-election conference in Katowice. The miners also underlined the trade union unity of working people and openess towards all those who want to work for the good of working people and the whole nation. "In the large family of miners we see no place for people who destroy peace and order", the letter read.

The congress elected Rajmund Moric chairman of the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions for the next term.

Political Bureau members Alfrd Miodowicz and Zygmunt Muranski took part in the debate.

WALESA, OTHERS CRITICIZED FOR SIGNED STATEMENT

LD252242 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 25 Oct 86

["Who Has Lost Honour, and Who Has Not Lost Memory" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 25 -- The above is the headline over an article in "GAZETA KRAKOWSKA", by its editor-in-chief Slawomir J. Tabkowski, referring to a document published by the latest issue of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly.

The document, entitled "Statement", was signed by Stefan Bratkowski, Bronislaw Geremek, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Stanislaw Stomma, Klemens Szaniawski, Jan Jozef Szczepanski, Jerzy Turowicz (the weekly's editor-in-chief) Lech Walesa and Andrzej Wielowiejski.

It is comprised of sort of three parts, GAZETA wrote, saying that the first one states that in spite of the many differences among the Poles and in spite of "wide social aspirations" being unmet, the "nearest and single most important task facing the Polish people today is to effectively revitalize the economy."

The second part of the "Statement" asks the U.S. President to lift all the American economic restrictions imposed on Poland, and the third part is made up of but one sentence: "We express a conviction that the time has come for it" GAZETA said.

"The authors disregard some of the major issues with truly astonishing carelessness," the paper went on, and said:

"In favour of imposing economic sanctions against not the Polish economy, but above all the whole of the Polish nation, were also some of the authors of the "Statement". Mr Bratkowski and Mr Walesa for sure, as they have repeatedly manifested it and made many efforts in that regard. They have lacked the courage to write that it was us, the undersigned, who at one point in time did our best to get President Reagan to impose the sanctions on Poland.

"Also some of these gentelemen, including Mr Walesa -- repeatedly and with great dedication -- worked to make sure that the sanctions by no means be lifted," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA charged.

"The sanctions were declared after the introduction of martial law. Their goal was to knock out the Polish economy and cause a deep political and social crisis as a result of which social attitudes were to turn against the party and government and on the soil of widespread discontent one could contemplate a change of the social system in Poland, or at least resurrction of "Solidarnosc", and continued anarchy and confusion," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA said.

The authors justify their letter to President Reagan by the condition and needs of the Polish economy and the need to revitalize it, "Otherwise all of us will lose, both those governing and those governed. We today, and the generations to come", GAZETA quoted the "statement".

The paper agrees with the latter truth, although makes its point "on different assumptions, and also the image of our economy needs not be painted in black colours alone" it said.

"Likewise, it is untrue that the state of the economy, although very far from perfect, is catastrophical. It is due to the immense effort of millions of people (both religious believers and party members), also through worsened situation of many groups, but also owing to certain machanisms of the economic reform, that with great toil and difficulties, we are very slowly beginning to recover. We are carrying on our back not only the earlier, often unreasonable loans and our numerous mistakes, but also a huge load of debt which was caused also by the American sanctions.

"Losses suffered in the years 1980-81, a time on which many of the authors of the 'statement' had exerted much influence, as well as pauperization of all the Poles as a result of the sanctions imposed first by the U.S. and then some West European states -- in which at least some of the authors of the 'statement' had a major role -- are known and have not only been published but publicized, said the paper.

"There is also one simple question the authors fail to answer -- who is going to pay for that? They know the answer -- the nation, but how are they to tell the nation openly that at first one had one's own hand in worsening the living standards of the Poles, and then accused the party and the government of ineptitude, finally posing as saviour and appealing for lifting these same sanctions," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA went on to say.

"It was as late as October 1986 that the authors of the "statement" discovered the sanctions had not served the Polish nation, now and future generations. When in the past few years, the party, the government, and also our paper wrote on the detrimental effect of the sanctions, when we all called for sobering up and national reconciliation and agreement, when, clenching our teeth, we were at pains trying by our effort and work to save the few things still keeping the Poles together -- we were ridiculed and insulted.

"The people suffered and continue to suffer scarcity, even poverty, but even so both they and we tried to use evey day after December 13, 1981, to move ahead, solve, tackle at least one slightest problem. That is why neither those millions of Poles deserving utmost respect, admiration and esteem, nor we, the journalists from the party daily 'GAZETA KRAKOWSKA", are in the least impressed by the text of the 'statement', just as very small social enthusiasm was aroused by the release of the so-called non-criminal prisoners last September.

"For although true that it is better late than never to find out about one's own errors and try to correct them, it is also true that one should concede one's own errors. This is imperative of civil courage," GAZETA KRAKOWSKA wrote.

DAILY VIEWS SCIENTIFIC WORK DIFFICULTIES

AU261617 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Oct 86 p 3

[Janusz Rowicki article: "The Closed Sesame"]

[Excerpts] In the past few years the material situation of universities has greatly deteriorated, and some people, forgetting budgetary cuts, are prone to assume that the primary reason for this deterioration is the fact that the Ministry of Science and Higher Education has transferred certain funds at its disposal to the Office for Scientific-Technological Progress. This transfer was criticized by university communities because, as an adverse result, they had to make thorough corrections to their research programs. [passage omitted]

Budgetary cuts in science are responsible for delays in research, which increases the already big gap between us and the economically developed countries, let alone the countries that are true leaders in science. This applies mainly to basic research, which takes a long time and which some people wrongly regard as unprofitable. [passage omitted]

The necessary equipment is a condition for the effectiveness of research in universities. Convertible currency cuts lead to impoverishing the research base, especially in the face of the progressive disinvestment of the old equipment. At the same time, however, control checks have disclosed that many universities possess modern and costly research equipment, which has never been used and is not being used. It is unfortunate that not even universities have been able to avoid reprehensible waste and excessive purchases.

It is no accident that attempts are being made to reinstate the old and moderately successful practice of setting up specialist regional laboratories. In 1970-75 some 35 such laboratories were set up, which owned about 50 percent of the especially rare equipment and which were subsidized by economic departments. Those were good times for science. Of course, the existence of these laboratories did not prevent some universities from amassing too much equipment, but it did enable poorer universities to use what they could never use otherwise.

Stagnation followed, and laboratories began to restrict their services. Some users of them began to quarrel for selfish reasons. As a result, as many as 15 such laboratories were liquidated up to 1982. However, as of 1983, attempts have been made, however feeble, to rationalize the exploitation of research equipment provided for universities. [passage omitted] It is worth promoting regional laboratories because individual universities are unable to acquire all research equipment on their own. [passage omitted]

ITALY'S JOTTI HOLDS TALKS WITH MALINOWSKI

LD280156 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 27 -- President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament Ms Nilde Jotti who is paying a visit to Poland met in the forenoon today with Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

While referring to his recent talks in Rome, the speaker stressed that he welcomed in Warsaw not only an outstanding representative of Italian public life but also a great friend of Poland.

Polish-Italian economic cooperation continues to develop (although it has not reached the level of 1980 yet) and there are conditions to intensify it in the interest of both countries, the formation of new joint venture included, the Sejm speaker said.

He also said that both parliaments could contribute to the shaping of a Europe different to the present one. He recalled Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal to hold in Poland on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two, a world meeting of representatives of the states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act. The conference would be held not with a view to analysing the past but to drawing conclusions from it so as to bodly look forward to the future of Europe, he said.

During the meeting Nilde Jotti displayed interest in various aspects of Sejm work, including the role of the socio-economic council, methods of Sejm control, and application by the Sejm of opinions submitted by territorial bodies.

"Our impression is that we are witnessing a stage of profound transformations, modification of the structures of the state and its functioning," Nilde Jotti said, expressing a hope that the reforms taken up in Poland would bring positive effects.

As for the relations between the two parliaments MPs, Jotti said it would be worth giving more impetus to the work of the Italian-Polish group within the Italian Interparliamentary Union. She added hat it could be posible to organize an exchange of experiences between the Polish and Italian parlimentary committees dealing with similar problems; the way it is being conducted with the states represented in the European Parliament.

Roman Malinowski presented Nilde Jotti with a commemorative medal of the Sejm. The president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament invited the Sejm speaker to pay a visit to Italy.

Later in the day Ms. Nilde Jotti laid a wreath at the symbolic Tomb of the Unknown Soldier here.

Nilde Jotti met newsmen, Monday, at a press conference here. Asked how she evaluated the situation in Poland, Nilde Jotti said she thought that Poland had the peak of the crisis already behind her. This made it possible to continue the process of political renewal.

Speaking about bilateral contacts between Poland and Italy she underlined that in recent time they had improved and this process was in progress. Mutual economic ties, which also intensified recently, play important role in this respect.

Referring to her meetings during the visit Nilde Jotti said she listened with interest to information on ways of the participation of Poland's society in the political life of the country.

She also said she attached great importance to cooperation of parliaments. In times of international tensions they play a major role in the defense of peace and security.

BRIEFS

CUBAN EDUCATION AGREEMENT -- A cooperation agreement between the higher education departments of Poland and Cuba was signed in Warsaw by Ministers Benon Miskiewicz and Fernando Vecino Algret. The cooperation encompasses the planning and organization of higher education and also the shaping and improvement of scientific personnel, among others in the areas of mechanics, transportation, the power industry, social sciences, Iberian Studies, and Polish studies. Direct contacts between Poland and Cuba's higher education institutions will develop. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

PZPR DELEGATION TO USSR -- A PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the Political and Organization Department of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During talks with representatives of the CPSU, issues relating to cooperation between the two parties were discussed. The significance of direct contacts between party echelons and organizations for the development of fraternal cooperation of the PRZP and CPSU was emphasized. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

TRANSPORT MINISTER IN AUSTRIA -- Vienna, Oct. 23 -- Polish Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski has visited Austria at the invitation from Austrian Minister of Nationalized Economy and Transport Rudolf Streicher. The two discussed issues pertaining to transport, better shipment of goods between Poland and Austria, and transit transport. At present, 850 thousand tonnes of Swedish ore is carried through Poland to Austria. It is possible to increase Polish transit and transport services. The talks also covered the prospects and programme of railway connections on the north-south line. During his stay in Linz Kaminski discussed further cooperation with the Voest Alpine, a big nationalized concern, and with the Plasser firm in the production of machine and plant for transport. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 23 Oct 86 LD]

MAJOR METALLURGICAL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

AU242044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1619 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/10/1986 -- The 12th edition of the Bucharest International Fair -- TIB '86, inaugurated a week ago in Romania's capital, knows intense activity of contacts and negotiations between experts and representatives of business quarters of Romania and tens of countries the world over, both exhibitors and others. They discussed interesting projects of economic collaboration, singled out and turned to advantage new possibilities of development and diversification of the commercial exchanges. At the same time, important export and import contracts were concluded, in the most varied domains.

The Romanian foreign trade company "Metalexportimport" signed with the Soviet foreign trade firm "Promsyrioimport" important contracts on Romanian-Soviet exchanges of metallurgical products. The contracts, the most important concluded at TIB '86 so far, worth some 230 million roubles, stipulate, among other things, Romanian exports of oil pipes, welded pipes, thick sheet, concrete steel, and Soviet exports of sections for pipes, drawn steel, ferroalloys, pig iron, other metallurgical products.

Along with contracts concluded with the USSR, that is Romania's major commercial partner in metallurgy, the Romanian organization also concluded at TIB '86 other deals regarding the export of metallurgical products with firms in the U.S., Kuwait, Federal Germany, Egypt, etc.

These days other Romanian foreign trade companies as well, contracted for 1987 and the next years, the sale of chemicals (chemical fertilizers, pharmaceutical products and cosmetics, rubber, tubes and tyres), electric household goods, industrial consumer goods and foodstuffs with partners in Federal Germany, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the U.S., Switzerland, the Netherlands, etc.

DASCALESCU GREETS SHAMIR ON APPOINTMENT

AU261542 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, has sent a cable to Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the State of Israel, in which, on behalf of the government and on his own behalf, he conveys to Shamir warm congratulations on his appointment to this office and extends health, happiness, and success in fulfilling the mission bestowed upon him.

DASCALESCU, VADUVA RECEIVE ALBANIAN MINISTER

AU242110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1986 -- On October twenty-four Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who visited Romania.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good relations extant between the two countries and expressed the wish to develop and deepen them further. In the context they looked into new ways and means to expand and diversify the Romanian-Albanian cooperation in production and economic collaboration in domains of mutual interest, and to expand the exchange of goods.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, participated in the interview.

Talks were held in Bucharest on October twenty-three and twenty-four between the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation Ilie Vaduva and the minister of foreign trade of Albania, Shane Korbeci. They analysed the stage attained by the Romanian-Albanian economic relations and expressed the joint wish to work for the further development of these relations.

At the conclusion of the talks the two ministers signed a trade protocol regarding the exchange of goods and the payments between the Governments of Romania and Albania in 1987.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU251654 Tirana ATA in English 0828 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- On October 24, 1986, the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the PSR of Albania and the SR of Romania was signed in Bucharest.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and for the Romanian side by the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva.

The PSR of Albania will export to the SR of Romania chrome ore and concentrate, electric power, coal, bitumen, copper wires and cables, tobacco, cigarettes, cognac, wine, etc., and will import oil pipes and equipment, sheet iron, synthetic threads and fibres, chemicals, machinery and equipment, etc.

Present in the signing ceremony were also the vice minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, Maria Groza, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the SR of Romania, Zoi Toska and the members of the two delegations.

AVRAM ATTENDS REFINERY INAUGURATION IN TURKEY

AU261428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Ankara (AGERPRES) 25/10/1986 -- The "Central Anatolia" refinery at Kirikkale was officially inaugurated on Saturday, October 25. Jointly built by Romania and Turkey, with its annual processing capacity of five million metric tonnes, the refinery is one of Turkey's major economic units. Its modern processing plants enable it to better turn to account raw materials and produce high-quality petroleum products.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, government and parliament members, as well as by Romanian specialists who collaborated in building that unit, and Turkish workers employed at the refinery.

A Romanian delegation led by Ioan Avram, Romanian electric power minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Turkish Joint Commission, were present.

Taking the floor, Premier Turgut Ozal outlined the place assigned to the refinery in Turkey's economy, its significance in ensuring a powerful energy base; he also pointed to the fine collaboration between Turkey and Romania, thanking the Romanian Government for its excellent cooperation with Turkey in building that modern unit.

After he made a reference to the efforts his country deploys for the development of the economy, President Kenan Evren spoke about the friendly and cooperative ties between Turkey and Romania. Romania holds a special place in our ties with the neighboring countries, he said. I am very pleased with our collaboration with Romania and I hope that it will further grow. In context, President Evren highlighted the significance of his meetings and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania for the promotion of close relations of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

FLORESCU, BURCA MEETS SPANISH CP LEADER

AU242053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2001 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 24/10/1986 -- The secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, Gerardo Iglesias, received Mihai Florescu, member of the CC of the RCP, and Mihai Burca, member of the Central Auditing Commission, who attend the events arranged to mark the fiftieth foundation anniversary of Spain's International Brigades. On the occasion, a friendly message of salute from the RCP general secretary was conveyed to the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, to all Spanish Communists, as well as the wish of further successes in consolidating the party, its unity, in enhancing its role in Spanish political life.

Warmly thanking, Gerardo Iglesias asked that the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, be conveyed his friendly salute, as well as the best wishes of good health and further successes in his activity devoted to the cause of socialism and peace.

During the meeting, the two parties' resolve was reiterated to boost the traditional ties of solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian and Spanish Communists, in the interest of developing friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SIAD BARRE OF SOMALIA

AU241057 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 86 p 6

[Message by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on the occasion of Somali National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic,

On the 17th anniversary of the National Day of the Somali Democratic Republic, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes.

I reiterate the conviction that through further activity in the spirit of the talks and agreements jointly reached, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples and of the cause of peace, national independence, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

I wish you much personal health and happiness as well as progress and prosperity to the friendly Somali people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

DAILY DETAILS LAW ON ARMS CUTS, REFERENDUM

AU271202 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 24 Oct 86 p 2

["Law on the 5-Percent Reduction by the SR of Romania of Armaments, Troops, and Military Expenditures and on Consulting the People in This Connection Through a Referendum" -- adopted by the Grand National Assembly session on 23 October in Bucharest]

[Text] In view of the president of the SR of Romania's proposal that our country should proceed to a 5-percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures by the end of this year, and that the people should be consulted in a referendum on such a decision,

On the basis of Article 43 point 3 of the Constitution,

The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. A 5-percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures of the SR of Romania is approved.

Article 2. In connection with this measure on reducing armaments, troops, and military expenditures, the Grand National Assembly decides to consult the people in a referendum on 23 November 1986.

Constitution Modification

AU271159 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 86 p 2

["Law on the Modification of Certain Provisions of the Constitution of the SR of Romania" -- adopted by the Grand National Assembly session on 23 October in Bucharest]

[Text] On the basis of Article 43 of the Constitution of the SR of Romania, the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. The Constitution of the SR of Romania is modified as follows:

1. At Article 43, after point 2, the following subparagraph is added:
-- "Decides to consult the people, through a referendum, on measures of particular importance for the country's supreme interests."

2. At Article 63, after point 1, the following subparagraph is added:
-- "Establishes the manner in which a referendum is organized and held."

3. At Article 75, after point 2, the following subparagraph is added:
-- "Establishes measures of particular significance for the country's supreme interests, which are to be submitted by the Grand National Assembly to the people for consultation through a referendum."

Article II. The Constitution of the SR of Romania -- which was republished in the Official Bulleting Part I No. 167/27 December 1947 -- will be republished with the subsequent changes and with those envisaged in the present law.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS ARMY DAY

AU251711 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES October 24, 1986 -- A festive meeting was organized in Bucharest, on October 24, by the National Defence Ministry an the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee, in marking the Army Day.

The meeting was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, members of the leading councils of the National Defence Ministry and of the Ministry of the Interior, representatives of the local party bodies, of executives of central institutions and public organizations, veterans of the Anti-Fascist War, generals, officers, other military, working people, members of the Patriotic Guards and of the formations of youth training for the homeland's defence.

Military attaches accredited to Romania were present.

The state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played in opening the festivity.

Major-General Stefan Gusa, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event.

Evoking the meaning of the day of October 25, the speaker stressed the contribution of the Romanian Army to the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944, to the hard battles fought together with the Soviet Army, for chasing away the Horthyist and Hitlerite invaders from the north-western part of the country, for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, until the victorious ending of the war in Europe.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the Romanian Army was apt to honour its mission to defend, together with the whole people, the revolutionary gains, the homeland's independence, sovereignty and independence.

The country's army, the speaker said, fully supports the RCP and Romanian state's foreign policy of peace and collaboration with the world's peoples. Just like all citizens of the country, the Army expresses its full adhesion to the resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of October 22, 1986, and the law passed in the recent session of the Grand National Assembly, to pass, by the end of the year, to a five per cent reduction of weapons, troops and military expenditures of Romania, to have these measures submitted for approval to the whole people in a referendum.

In an atmosphere of powerful enthusiasm, the meeting participants addressed a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIA IN BELGRADE

AU251707 Sofia BTA in English 2006 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (BTA correspondent) -- The Bulgaro-Yugoslavian Committe for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held its 21st session here from October 22 through 24. The two countries' experts focused on topical questions of bilateral economic ties. Special attention was devoted to the development of long-term forms of cooperation, such as joint industrial production, specialisation, the joint entry in third countries' markets, and others, which provide a stable basis for an increase in countertrade.

In the common assessment, the two countries have made definite progress in their economic relations, but there are still greater opportunities for the promotion and diversification of bilateral cooperation in different fields.

Today Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and co-chairman of the committee, and Mr Tibor Salma, member of the Federal Executive Council and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Yugoslavian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, signed a protocol on the results of the committee's session in Belgrade.

Mr Belcho Belchev was received by Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. He also conferred with Mr Nenad Krekic, federal secretary of foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH CSSR 24 OCT

LD242044 Prague CTK in English 1428 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade Oct 24 (CTK correspondent) -- The 30th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Mixed Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Skopje, Yugoslavia, today.

It dealt with the fulfilment of 180 tasks contained in the program of long-term scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period and expressed interest in seeking new forms of economic cooperation.

The commission also appreciated the results achieved in the fulfilment of 160 tasks of the program of long-term cooperation in this field in the 1981-1985 period, especially material and energy savings, the further expansion of cooperation and specialization in production and rationalization of the production processes mainly in the engineering industry.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS ON WEST EUROPE TOUR

LD271341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct -- At noon today Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for Rome, the starting point of a special mission that includes another seven representatives of the nonaligned countries, designed to acquaint officials in some West European countries with the resolutions of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare and measures of boycotting the racist regime in Pretoria.

After Rome, the eight-member mission of nonaligned countries will visit Brussels, Paris, London, and Bonn.

At Belgrade airport Dizdarevic was seen off by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

UN ENVOY SPEAKS IN DEBATE ON NICARAGUA

LD240124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2146 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, October 23 (TANJUG) -- Nicaragua has for years been exposed to pressures and threats aimed at undermining the country's independence and sovereignty, Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the U.N. Ambassador Dragoslav Pejic said today in a U.N. Security Council debate on Nicaragua.

Pejic recalled that, on the basis of a complaint by Nicaragua, the International Court of Justice in The Hague condemned the use of force of threats by the U.S.

Ambassador Pejic also underlined that heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries upheld at their recent summit in Harare all efforts aimed at an equitable solution to the crisis in Central America based on the security of all states and respect of their sovereignty, national independence and right to self-determination.

MILAN VERES APPOINTED NEW ENVOY TO USSR

LD242240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 24 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav state Presidency has appointed Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary, as new Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Veres was minister-adviser at the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow in the 1970s. His latest diplomatic post abroad was that of Yusgoslav ambassador to Hungary.

FEC ENDORSES DRAFT MONETARY POLICY DOCUMENTS

LD270156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Draft conclusions on the aims and tasks of the joint money-issuing and monetary policy and of the joint foundations of the credit policy next year, which were endorsed at last night's FEC session presided over by Branko Mikulic, envisaged that monetary and credit policy measures had to serve the function of stepping up economic growth. They will help improve the balance of payments, increase exports, and reduce the rate of inflation. It is of particular importance that the credit policy measures prevent crediting those banks that do not recover the credits regularly, as well as crediting excess stocks of finished products in organizations of associated labor.

In order to realize these aims, it is envisaged that the money supply in the first quarter next year be increased by a maximum of 4.5 percent, compared to the situation in December this year, while this amount will be coordinated with retail prices every 3 months, but at a considerably lower level. Dinar investments by the banks will also be coordinated with the growth of the money supply.

The draft conclusions also regulate the policy of realistic interest rates, in such a way that a realistic positive interest rate would be established on the basis of the movement of producer prices in the previous 6 months. This would be the basis for establishing interest rates for the following 3-month period.

A draft resolution on the projection of the balance of payments for next year was also endorsed. It envisages a balance of payments surplus, keeping foreign exchange reserves at a level that ensures the external liquidity of the country regarding foreign payments and a further reduction in foreign debts, while making better use of already approved credits from the international bank and other international organizations to the tune of $350 million.

MUSEUM DIRECTOR RECEIVES PARTY REPRIMAND

AU242012 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Pavle Straser, director of the Novi Sad City Museum, has been punished with the ideopolitical measure of the last reprimand before expulsion from the LC. According to the decision of the museum's basic LC organization, the reasons for the punishment are the self-managing and ideopolitical mistakes in organizing the exhibition of painter Milic od Macve [Milic Stankovic] in Sremski Karlovci.

BORBA ON POLEMICS BETWEEN YOUTH, LCY PAPERS

AU252023 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 October on page 11 carries two articles under the joint bannerhead "Polemics about KOMUNIST." The first is a 1,000-word report "prepared by B.M." and entitled "Formal or Essential Changes?" on criticism of KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, published by MLADOST, organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. The second article entitled "KOMUNIST's Answer: For Truth and Constructive Criticism" is a 600-word article carried from "today's issue of KOMUNIST" and signed "KOMUNIST Editorial Board."

In the first of the two articles B.M. reports that MLADOST says: "In the eight issues of KOMUNIST, whose mastheads differ only in reflecting the republic or province names, the Yugoslav portion has been melting away more and more, and has almost disappeared, because republican and provincial editorial boards have been carrying more and more articles in accordance with their republican and provincial top leaders' attitudes." MLADOST is also said to have claimed that Vitomir Sudarski, KOMUNIST director, and Vlajko Krivokapic, chief and responsible editor, have contributed to such a practice. MLADOST is reported to have given several examples such as the omission of two passages from the report on Serbian LC Central Committee session in all issues except for the one for Serbia. The passages contain a quotation from Tito speaking on the unity of LC organizations in all republics and a quotation of Edvard Kardelj speaking about democratic centralism which, according to him, "means, among other things, that Kosovo and Vojvodina LC's have a certain responsibility toward the Serbian LC as a whole." Another example is that an interview with Ivan Stambolic carried by all KOMUNIST issues on 6 September 1985 was assessed as "editorial failure."

According to MLADOST, and as BORBA reported, when covering the Viskic-Radelic case -- partisan Andjelka Radelic published a book in which she claimed that one Borivoje Viskic was a member of the Ustasha forces and she was brought to trial for libel -- KOMUNIST carried an article fully supporting the partisan only in its issue for Serbia, while all other issues carried another article critical of the partisan and "defending the juvenile quisling Viskic."

MLADOST also finds fault with KOMUNIST for omitting parts of an interview given by Spanish Civil War veteran Kosta Najd when he stated that his experience in the Yugoslav Royal Army helped him in Spain and also the "part pertaining to identification of Yugoslavism with unitarianism. In that part, Kosta Nadj said the following: 'The first ones to start using the word unitarianism in this country were Croatian nationalists Mika Tripalo and Savka Dabcevic.'" He also said that he felt like a Yugoslav, and if that is unitarianism, then he is one. "I am very sorry that the party does not support Yugoslavism," he also said.

At the end of BORBA's report, MLADOST is cited as criticizing too many foreign travels by the KOMUNIST director and chief editor. In its answer to MLADOST and DUGA which "carried articles pertaining to KOMUNIST and its editorial policy," the KOMUNIST editorial board says that KOMUNIST Director Vitomir Sudarski and Chief Editor Vlajko Krivokapic "were attacked in those articles in an unprincipled manner. The criticism on the pages of those peridocials is neither constructive nor well-intentioned. This campaign and the malice in the writing are based on half-truths and untruths and therefore can be grouped with other writings that have recently persistently tried to disquality KOMUNIST as the LCY organ." The KOMUNIST Editorial Board also explains some of the points upon which it is attacked. About the Viskic-Radelic case, it says that "the policy of the chief editor of all KOMUNIST issues was not to write in a hurry and in a sensationalist manner, but to wait for the findings and attitudes of LC organs that investigated the case," and "therefore reliable information for KOMUNIST should be that given by the LC organs after comprehensive investigation and checking, avoiding the traps of politicizing the case and treating it one-sidedly."

The KOMUNIST Editorial Board goes on to say that "DUGA and MLADOST comment on the shortening of the new item on the Serbian LC Central Committee on statutory problems in a tendentious and false way too." They comment in such a way and "even draw conclusions to give readers the impression that statements by Comrades Tito and Kardelj have allegedly been shortened and 'censured' almost to the point of opposing LCY unity." The KOMUNIST editorial board says all this was about shortening a journalist's article, which is "inevitable in all newspapers. Editing articles in conformity with the newspaper's policy and role is also inveitable. Or DUGA and MLADOST may cherish some different practice. Actually, that can be concluded from the series of editorial mistakes of those editorial boards."

The KOMUNIST Editorial Board admits having made a mistake in shortening Kosta Nadj's interview in some of its issues and apologizes to Kosta Nadj.

Finally, replying to MLADOST's claim on the number of foreign trips the director and the chief editor of KOMUNIST, the Editorial Board gives the number of their trips in 1985 and 1986 and the reasons -- mainly invitations of other party organs -- and concludes with the following:

"KOMUNIST will continue its activity along the LCY's political line by furthering its influence and impact, as well as its contribution to the social action in a complex period, by pointing out the political games and misuses of certain newspapers critically and with commitment."

MAMULA TOURS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA FACILITIES

LD271507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Bileca, 27 Oct -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, this morning arrived in Bileca for a visit to the Ground Forces School of Reserve Officers. In the Mosa Pijade barracks complex the federal secretary was welcomed by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Lt Col Gen Anton Lukezic, commander of Sarajevo Army District; Maj Gen Sakib Pozderac, commander of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Territorial Defense, and others. After inspecting the unit of honor, Adm Mamula conducted talks with the officers of this prominent military school, which marked the 30th anniversary of its founding and successful work this summer. On that occasion the school was awarded the Order of Merit with Golden Wreath.

During the visit to the school, Adm Mamula toured classrooms, laboratories and training grounds. The current generation of cadets displayed a top-level capacity to perform complex tactical and combat actions.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, highly evaluated the results produced by this institution of military education in enhancing combat readiness and developing the moral-political unity in the Yugoslav People's Army and, in particular, in strengthening and cherishing the brotherhood and unity among our nations and nationalities.

Following the visit to the Ground Forces School of Reserve Officers Fleet Adm Branko Mamula, Munir Mesihovic and their aides had talks in the Yugoslav People's Army club with representatives of the municipal assembly, sociopolitical organizations and work organizations of Bileca.

The talks, which were also attended by Savo Cecur, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, and other officials dealt with the topical issues of our socioeconomic development and the results being achieved in the course of preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection in this sociopolitical community.

RADIO CRITICIZES VOJVODINA OFFICIAL'S SPEECH

AU261953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 26 Oct 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program; unattributed commentary on the session of Novi Sad cultural workers aktiv held in Novi Sad on 23 October]

[Text] The activ of Novi Sad Communist cultural workers discussed ideological trends in culture 3 days ago. Tomislav Marcinko, executive secretary of the Novi Sad City LC Committee Presidium, made the introductory speech. The method, manner, and intonation of Marcinko's speech provoked a tempestuous reaction from the public. What is surprising is primarily his words of disbelief in the action carried out by the LCs of Belgrade and Serbia in unmasking various forms of Serbian nationalism, as well as disbelief in their actions on the occasion of the latest occurrences resulting from the so-called memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

The executive secretary of the Novi Sad City LC Committee Presidium also made several comparisons equating, in short, the present situation in Belgrade and Serbia with the times of mass movement [nationalist movement in Croatia at the end of the 1960's and beginning of 1970's].

We are not used to it and it is particularly not suitable to our political practice that an LC official takes on himself the jurisdiction of internal affairs organs, threatens with the use of force, and the like, which Marcinko did in his speech. In an atmosphere in which constructive efforts are being made both in the republic and the provinces with a view to overcoming different interpretations of unity and togetherness in the republic, such behavior obviously does not lead to this aim.

BRIEFS

NEW UN REPRESENTATIVE -- United Nations, Oct 24 (TANJUG) U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar today stated that only a few countries, Yugoslavia included, have so much contributed to the world organization since its foundation. Perez de Cuellar today received credentials from Yugoslavia's newly appointed ambassador to the U.N. Dragoslav Pejic, hitherto assistant foreign secretary. Perez de Cuellar noted he was receiving the ambassador's credentials on the day of the United Nations and the coincidence corresponded to Yugoslavia's place and role in the world organization. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2024 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

SRI LANKAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT -- Colombo, October 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka signed a two-year education and cultural agreement in Colombo today. The program includes various cultural manifestations, participation in international round tables in Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, cooperation between universities, student exchange, exchange of specialized literature, etc. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

FEDERAL BUDGET INCREASED -- Belgrade, 22 Oct -- An increase in the federal budget was upheld today by the Federal Chamber's Federal Budget Committee as a necessary evil. The delegates, in fact, agreed with the proposed distribution of 275.6 billion dinars, proceeding from the assumption that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces would approve such an increase in the budget. There were no objections to earmarking, out of the proposed sum, 203.4 billion dinars for the Yugoslav People's Army; 21.6 billion dinars for the undeveloped republics and Kosovo; and 126.6 billion dinars for the protection of veterans and for military pensions. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD]

RAIL FARES RISE -- Belgrade, 22 Oct -- The assembly of the Yugoslav railway networks community today decided to raise the cost of rail transportation by an average of 25.2 percent, with the fares on domestic lines going up by as much as 30 percent. The decision goes into effect 1 November. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DISSIDENTS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON 1956 EVENTS

WA281411 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 October 1986 p 6

[Joint communique signed by Hungarian, Polish, Czech, and East German dissidents adopted 23 October]

[Text] Thirty years ago, on 23 October 1956, workers, students, and soldiers launched an attack on the Budapest radio station building because they had enough of official lies and wanted to hear the truth and express their own demands. They destroyed the statue of Stalin and the credibility of a regime which claimed to represent the dictatorship of the proletariat and the people's republic. Their struggle showed clearly that what the Hungarian people really wanted was independence, democracy and neutrality. They wanted to live in peace in a decent and free society.

The Hungarian revolution as well as the East Berlin uprising, the Prague Spring, and the social movement of the free trade union Solidarity in Poland were suppressed, either by Soviet intervention or by local armed intervention. During the past 30 years, life has become easier for many people, and some can express themselves without being thrown into prison. But the essential demands of the revolutionaries have not been satisfied.

On this anniversary, we call on all our friends in the world to join us to commemorate the 1956 Hungarian revolution. We proclaim our common determination to struggle for political democracy in our countries, for their independence, for pluralism founded on the principles of self-government, for the peaceful unification of a divided Europe and for its democratic integration, as well as for the rights of all national minorities. We emphasize our mutual reliance on the efforts of all of us to achieve, in our countries and in the whole world, a better life that is free and decent. The tradition and the experiences of the Hungarian revolution of 1956 remain our common heritage and our inspiration.

Berlin, Budapest, Prague and Warsaw, 23 October 1986.

The signatories:

Hungary: Ivan Baba, Peter Bokros, Geza Buda, Sandor Csoori, Istvan Czurka, Gabor Demsky, Olga Dioszegi, Istvan Eorsi, Gyorgy Gado, Arpad Goocz, Cuba Gooczo, Bela Gooda, Judit Gyonos, Aliz Halda, Miklos Haraszti, Janos Kenedi, Zsolt Keaztbehyi, Janos Kis, Karoly Kiszely, Gyorgy Konrad, Ferenc Koszeg, Gyorgy Krasso, Zsolt Krokovay, Gabriella Lengyel, Sandor Lezsak, Fruzsina Magyar, Imre Moca, Miklos Mbaztly, Tamas Mikos, Tamas Molnar, Andras Nagy, Jano Nagy, Tibor Pakh, Robert Palinkas, Gyuala Perlaki, Gyorgy Petri, Sandor Racz, Sandor Radnoti, Laszlo Rajh, Laszlo Rusal, Ottlia Solt, Miklos Sulyok, Jeno Szell, Sandor Szilagyi, Pal Szalai, Jozsef Talata, Gaspar Miklos Tamas, Mihaly Vjda, Judit Vasarbelyl, Miklos Vasarhelyi.

Czechoslovakia: Rudolf Battek, Vaclav Benda, Jan Carnogursky, Jiri Dienstbier, Miklos Duray, Jiri Gruntorad, Jiri Hajek, Vaclav Havel, Ladislav Hejdanek, Eva Kanturkova, Jan Kozlik, Miroslav Kusy, Ivan Lamper, Ladislav Lis, Vaclav Maly, Anna Marvanova, Martin Palous, Jiri Rumi, Jaroslav Sabata, Anna Sabatova, Libuse Silhanova, Milan Simocka, Prantisek Starek, Petr Uhl.

Poland: Konrad Bielinski, Marian Brandya, Jacek Czaputowicz, Marek Edelman, Jacek Fedorowicz, Jan Apdrzej Gorny, Janusz Grzalak, Zbigniew Janas, Jan Kielanowski, Wiktor Kulerski, W. Kunicki-Goldfinger, Zofin Kuratowska, Jacek Kuron, Jan Jozef Lipski, Jan Litynski, Barbara Malak, Wojciech Maziarski, Adam Michnik, Leszek Moczulski, Piotr Niemczyk, Zofia Romaszewska, Zbigniew Romaszewski, Krystyna Starczewska, Stefan Starczewski, Aniela Steinsbergowa, Klemena Szaniawald, Jacek Szymanderski, Henryk Wujec.

GDR: Martin Bottger, Barbel Bobley, Reiner Dietrich, Werner Fischer, Peter Grimm, Monika Haeger, Ralf Hirsch, Herbert Misslitz, Lutz Nagorski, Gerd Poppe, Ulrike Poppe, Wolfgang Ruddenklau, Sinico Schonfeld, Regina Templin, Wolfgang Templin, Mario Wetzky.

MTI REPORTS OPENING OF CEMA OIL SESSION

LD282312 Budapest MTI in English 2004 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI) -- The session of the expert committee of the CMEA Oil Industry Standing Committee began Tuesday in Szirak. Participants from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Hungary are to sum up experiences and findings attained so far in the exploitation and safeguarding of petroleum and natural gas underground storage in loose soil. Since the middle of the 1970s, Hungarian oil industry experts have intensively dealt with methods of securing and increasing underground gas storage, and have attained internationally acclaimed yields and results.

CEMA NICARAGUA COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD242100 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI) -- The CMEA-Nicaragua Cooperation Joint Committee held its 3rd session in Budapest from October 22 to 24. Representatives, and experts of the CMEA member states and the Republic of Nicaragua attended the session. Imre Dunai, deputy minister of foreign trade and Hungarian representative, was chairman of the session. The conference reviewed the state of implementing resolutions and recommendations approved at the previous session, and the development and prospects of economic-technical cooperation between the CMEA member states and the Republic of Nicaragua. They coordinated measures aimed at further extending many-sided cooperation in the fields of training Nicaraguan experts, and developing trade. The joint committee decided to hold its 4th session in Managua in 1987.

CEMA HEALTH BODY MEETS IN WARSAW

LD242249 Warsaw PAP in English 1836 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 24 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received today participants in the 17th session of the CMEA Commission for Cooperation in Health Protection. Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych also took part in the meeting. Also present were ambassadors of the states participating in the work of the commission.

SERIES OF STRONG EARTHQUAKES RECORDED 27 OCT

LD281156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Titograd, 28 Oct -- The ground in the earthquake region of Pellg i Drinit Bay in neighboring Albania has not yet settled. After two powerful earthquakes last night measuring between 6 and 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale -- the first at 2332 and the second 12 minutes later -- instruments at the seismological institute in Titograd recorded a series of six fresh tremors. All were registered as having their epicenter in the same region, 70 km south of the Montenegrin capital, though their intensity did not exceed 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The last in this series of tremors was recorded at 0800 this morning.

ALIA GREETS TURKEY'S EVREN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU290903 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greeting to the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren: "On occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey, it is pleasure for me, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to send you and through you, the friendly Turkish people, the cordial greetings and best wishes for well being and prosperity. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey will develop constantly to the common benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of peace and security in our region."

CANADIAN, 'AZANIAN' GUESTS ARRIVE FOR CONGRESS

AU281215 Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 28 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the CC of the PLA the delegation of the CP of Canada (M-L) headed by the first secretary of its Central Committee, Hardial Bains, yesterday arrived in our country to attend the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the PLA and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding. The friend from Azania, secretary for foreign affairs of the PAC [Pan African Congress], Gora Ibrahim, [spelling as received] arrived also in our country to attend the proceedings of the congress and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the PLA.

To welcome them at the airport were the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, the director of the foreign department of the Central Committee of the party Agim Popa, the vice minister of foreign affairs of th PSR of Albania, Muhamet Kapllani, and other comrades.

INTERNATIONAL WRITERS MEETING OPENS 28 OCTOBER

AU281040 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA) -- The Sixth World Writers' Meeting opened in Sofia today. Taking part are nearly 200 authors from 60 countries. The participants elected Brazilian fiction writer Jorge Amado honorary president of the forum. The prestigious meetings in Sofia have always been presided over by great literary masters: Herve Bazin, Rafael Alberti, Miguel Otero Silva, James Aldridge, Erskine Caldwell.

Opening the meeting, Mr Lyubomir Levchev, president of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, called on his colleagues from all parts of the world to start a heart-to-heart dialogue on the crucial problems facing mankind. "Let us talk, and let life talk through us, so that war could keep silent," Mr Levchev said.

In his greetings address, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, expresses the conviction that in Sofia the voice of the writers for peace and understanding, familiar from their works, will be raised in an urgent call in defence of the supreme weal and right of man and mankind, the right to life. The address stresses the topicality of the meeting's traditional motto, "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet", particularly so in the U.N. -declared International Year of Peace.

Very attentively, the participants heard the replies of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr Todor Zhivkov to the writers' forum, in which they set forth their vision of the future of the planet and human civilization.

Zhivkov Message

AU280937 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, has sent a greetings address to the Sixth World Writers' Meeting in Sofia in which he points out that the traditional meetings in Sofia have become a forum of some of the best masters of the pen of scores of countries and of the ever vigilant conscience of the writers. Their humane, vivid and talented works voice the will of the soberly minded mankind to defend peace and life, human culture and civilization and man's sacred right to struggle and work for his and his children's wellbeing and happiness.

The traditional motto of the meeting "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet" is as topical as ever, the address reads. In the year declared by the UN as an International Year of Peace, the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe is still impending the world and the struggle for peace is being stepped up. Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that the Reykjavik summit has shown how difficult and how urgent the choice of the only reasonable way to peace is. The Soviet Union has once again categorically confirmed that it is for peace, for understanding, for reductions in armaments and for the doing away of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Progressive mankind solidarizes with this stand for building a world free of nuclear weapons, free of confrontation and hostility, a world without armed conflicts.

By way of conclusion the address expresses the conviction that in Sofia the voice of the writers for peace and understanding known for their works will be raised categorically in defence of the supreme right of man and mankind -- the right to live.

Statesmen's Messages

AU271830 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Mikhail Gorbachev, Rajiv Gandhi, Ronald Reagan and Todor Zhivkov to the Sixth World Writers' Meeting" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA) -- On August 4, 1986 the organising committee of the Sixth World Writers' Meeting in Sofia, "Peace--the Hope of the Planet", sent the following letter to outstanding state leaders and politicians of the modern world:

Now that the 20th century is running out like the blood of so many human victims who died in the most terrible world wars in history,

Now that the great humanistic ideas of this 20th century are spanning bridges of hope and confidence into the next millenium,

Now, that we are living in constant fear as the target of so many nuclear and "classical' means of mass destruction in the U.N. declared International Year of Peace,

Please answer us:

How do you see the future of the world? How do you see the future of man and human civilisation?

The traditional International Writers' Meeting in Sofia, "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet", which will hold its sixth meeting in October 1986, is asking you this question.

We thank you in advance for we believe you will not let our writers' appeal remain unanswered.

Identical copies of this letter have been sent to Mikhail Gorbachev, Rajiv Gandhi, Ronald Reagan, Todor Zhivkov and Francois Mitterrand.

The replies will be read at the opening of the writers' meeting and published in full, simultaneously and on equal terms.

Please accept once again our best regards and wishes for peace and prosperity of your nation and of all humanity. Sofia World Writers' Meeting "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet". Coordinator of the organising committee: L. Levchev

The following replies addressed to the Sixth World Writers' Meeting were received, which we publish in the alphabetical order of the authors' names, according to the Bulgarian tradition. Mikhail Gorbachev

The question you want me to answer can be said to be the most significant one today. The question itself is an indication of optimism. We also believe that there will be a future.

The best minds of humanity have always believed in the ultimate triumph of reason as a necessary condition for normal human co-existence. This is a great moral force which enables us, Soviet people, also, to be social optimists.

The future, however, must be secure for all, and the only way I see to achieving that is the extension of the borders of trust between nations and countries. This calls fo a new political thinking aimed at solving mankind's global problems and at using its resources and creative powers for peaceful purposes, not for a race in armaments.

The motto of your meeting is "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet". Its noble meaning is very dear to me.

It is precisely this striving that motivates the Soviet concept of guaranteeing security for all, which presupposes arms reduction and disarmament, first and foremost. We have called for heralding the year 2000 with the abolishment of all weapons of mass destruction on earth. For more than a year now, we have not carried out a single nuclear explosion.

Only recently, at the meeting with U.S. President Mr Reagan in Reykjavik, the Soviet side tabled a package of interrelated proposals, carefully balanced to suit the interests of the negotiating parties and the whole world community of states. What is more, on many points we made concessions to the West, counting on a reciprocal gesture by the other side. The core of our proposals is: a 50 per cent cut in strategic arsenals, abolition of all medium-range missiles in Europe, strengthening of the ABM Treaty and a ban on nuclear tests. Had the American side accepted this package of proposals, that would have marked the beginning of a genuine process of abolition of nuclear weapons. Despite some provocative moves by the U.S. Administration and the gross distortion of the content of the Icelandic meeting, the situation in the wake of the Reykjavik meeting still affords a chance of seeking solutions. It is also a signal to all who can and must play their part in favour of detente and disarmament. Our disarmament programme is in everybody's interests.

How do we see the future? We have an ideal to attain. We are building communism, a "truly humane" society, as Marx put it. We firmly believe that we shall succeed in materializing the great humanistic principle bequeathed to us by the founders of Marxism-Leninism. The free development of every one is a condition for the free development of all. This is written in our party programme and it is to this social and humane goal that all our deeds in the economy, politics and culture are subordinated.

We know that, given the existence of different social systems, our ideals and concepts of the future are not to everybody's liking. People also have a different understanding of social values. But these problems should be discussed without hypocrisy and speculation, without attempting to press your views on others; they should be discussed with the understanding that the world is diverse and controversial and that each state, nation or society is entitled to free choice and to having that choice respected by others.

The Soviet Union attaches prime importance to man's versatile development and to guaranteeing his rights. We are doing our utmost to make our people's life morally richer, more meaningful.

People sometimes ask themselves what literature and art can do in our thermo-nuclear age. In my view, they can do a great deal; most important of all, they can help create a moral atmosphere in which the amrs race and the instigating of military psychosis would be considered a crime against the people's right to live.

The preservation, through concerted efforts, of the intransient values of the past, the protection of culture against impoverishment under the pressure of commercialism and the cult of violence, against its pervasion by the demoralizing ideas of racism and hatred of mankind, the promotion of all-embracing cultural exchange and contacts, and the affirmation of the ideas of peace and friendship through art; do not all these questions deserve the utmost attentnion? A writer can do a lot, if his writings are honest, sincere and full of love for man.

Now is the time for bold and responsible actions in the interest of the entire world, and this pertains to all peoples, to all continents.

I take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to the participants in the meeting.

The will to survive and the search for eternity are inbuilt in human society.

The advancement of civilisation has been based on the creative urges of the human race borne on these instincts. Indian thought and philosophy recognises the hope and optimism that compels the human spirit to seek higher levels of self-realisation. War and violence run counter to this quest for the growth of mind and spirit.

Human endeavor must therefore be directed towards the establishment of peace; never before has this task assumed the same urgency as today. We have reached a level of technological adolescence that has brought with it the capability of complete self-detruction.

Writers of stature and wisdom, as much as anyone else, have influenced the world and the minds of people since the advent of civilisation. It is an uplifting thought that many of them are committed today to the cause of peace and humanity.

The participants and organisers of the October 1986 Sofia International Writers' Meeting on "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet'' have my personal good wishes.

Ronald Reagan

I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this conference of international writers and to share with you my vision of the world over the next forty years.

Thomas Jefferson, the great American political philospher, architect and president, and, of course, an outstanding writer, once said, "I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past." His aphorism captures an essential ingredient of the American character: faith despite disappointment, hope in the maw of despair. As you pointed out in your invitation letter, the history of this century is rife with conflict, including two of the most terrible wars ever to scar the face of the earth. But this century has also seen the flowering of forces which offerall of mankind hope for a better life -- a hope for a world founded on transcendent principles of justice and respect for human rights.

How can we achieve the realization of these hopes? As writers, you understand that the truth is no prisoner of time or territory Because of this fact, the work of writers and artists has much to do with how the tide of history will run. All human beings are endowed with this ability to influence others by this means -- whether it be called the power of ideas, the imaginative gift, or the promptings of the spirit.

Can there be any doubt that the soil in which this ability flourishes best is the rich humus of freedom? Can anyone argue that freedom of expression not only furthers the cause of peace but the betterment of the human condition? True peace rests on respect for the right of man, a willingness to resolve differences peacefully, and an end to the artificial barriers to free communication of people and ideas. The suppression of the writer's voice anywhere in the world undermines that peace. We seek a peace that is more than the absence of conflict. We seek the peace that comes only with the knowledge that, as neighbors, we recognize in each other our rights and duties as human beings, that divine spark of infinite worth, which makes conflict between us unthinkable. The world we seek to build is one where the freedom of the writer and his moral lesson can serve as part of the cement of world peace.

In my recent meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Iceland, we came close to a historic agreement to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons and lay the foundations for a safer and more secure world. We discussed these issues in the context of those conditions which can best guarantee the realization of this dream: the importance of openness, the free flow of people, information, and ideas across borders, and resolving differences through peaceful dialogue and negotiation.

I went to Iceland in order to narrow the differences, wherever possible, between U.S. and Soviet positions and to lay the groundwork for more productive negotiations. While we succeeded in narrowing differences in many areas, much remains to be done.

We will continue to pursue a dialogue and negotiations to build trust and to take even greater strides toward common understanding and cooperation. Our aim is not only to reduce the massive arsenals of weapons which exist today, but to create a world in which the people of all lands are free to govern themselves and to decide their own futures. Americans' national credo is that "all men are created equal". It is this ideal, the ideal of the equality of men and their decisions over their own lives that is America's vision for the future. As our 16th President Abraham Lincoln said: "Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

You have my best wishes for a successful and productive conference. Bog da vi blagoslovi -- God bless you.

Todor Zhivkov

The organizers of the meeting have asked me the question how I see the future of the planet and its civilization.

Let me tell you straight away that "eternal" as this question may be and however hard all past generations have sought the answer to it, today it affects the whole human race more than ever before and concerns millions of people in the world.

Naturally, it also concerns me as a politician and statesman, as a father and grandfather anxious about the fate of his children and grandchildren. I have no doubts that all sober-minded politicians and statesmen work for the future of the planet. Howe we will arrange our present-day life and where people will channel their inexhaustive creative energies depend on the future that we are all striving to achieve.

Different concepts argue about the destinies of the world. Which will prove correct? You will agree that there is no better judge than life and history. We will live and see, as the saying goes. No one is blind or deaf to what is good. Let life have its say.

I am confident, however that time works in favour of a society which holds the most favourable opportunities for the material, social and moral emancipation of man, which creates conditions for man to stand upright as its maker and builder, to work and create in genuine freedom.

Man is the measure of everything in this world. Human history and the present day of mass struggle for peace, freedom and social justice affirm that. Famine, illiteracy and high mortality still exist on earth, let alone racial and national conflicts and the fact that mankind has reached the threshold from which it can see its death, its self-destruction.

As you know, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist country. We are convinced that with every step we attain our ideal of a truly humane society, free from oppression, exploitation and social cataclysms, a society that guarantees to each and everyone the right and opportunity to develop and exercise their diverse talents, to efficiently work and live happily.

That is why it is only natural that our people relate their present and future, the future of the world, to the need to abolish nuclear weapons, to strengthen the climate of confidence, understanding and co-operation everywhere, and a comprehensive programme to achieve this has been proposed by the Soviet Union.

To do away with the danger of war once and for all -- this is today the utmost priority for human destinies. The nuclear war that threatens the world would render meaningless any dreams, hopes and forecasts for the future, because humanity has never had, nor will it ever have a Noah's Ark to keep the torch of life alight after the nuclear flood, to paraphrase the biblical story.

We have a lot to do, many universal tasks are waiting for their solution but this one -- the guaranteeing of the human right to live -- is the most urgent and most important one.

This is the question which is crucial to all humanity. There is only one choice.

I am an optimist. I believe in philosophers, I believe in scientists, I believe in you, writers. I believe in realism and the farsightedness of politicians and statesmen. I believe in thinking humanity, which is agonizingly searching for a bridge towards the future.

To guarantee peace for the people today and in the future, this is a great privilege and a duty for all of us. Humanity can and should be united on this cardinal issue, irrespective of class, ideological, religious or any other differences.

Mother nature has destined that we the people of the earth, and probably the only intelligent creatures in the universe, live on the same planet. It is our duty, both today and tomorrow, not only to keep it peaceful, clean and intact but to make it more and more beautiful -- for us, for our children and grandchildren, and for their grandchildren. That is why let us be united by one idea and one will:

Everybody for peace and peace for everybody.

PORTUGUESE CP'S CUNHAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU242018 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by its Secretary General, Dr Alvaro Cunhal, arrived on a working friendly visit here today at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

At Sofia airport the guests were welcomed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by other senior party functionaries.

Meets Aleksandrov, Stanishev

AU251940 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 25 Oct 86

["BCP and PCP Further Upgrade Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 25 (BTA) -- Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP had a meeting today with Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Mr Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the CC of the PCP, who are on a working visit to Bulgaria.

The participants in the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, characteristic also of the relations between the two parties, briefed each other on the work of their parties.

Special attention was paid to the international situation, which continues to be tense and complicated as a result of the latest actions of the U.S. which, supported by some of its allies, is continuing to accelerate the arms race, to carry out the militarization of space, to continue with nuclear test blasts and is pursuing a policy of neoglobalism in Central America and in other parts of the world.

The participants in the meeting noted the excellent timing of the Soviet initiative at the Reykjavik summit and voiced full support for the broad program of comprehensive proposals, announced by mr Mikhail Gorbachev, that would opoen the way to achieving progress at the nuclear disarmament talks and would inspire all peace-loving people to fight ever more actively against the threat of war.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their support for all peoples who are struggling against imperialism, fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The stressed the need to have a united international communist and working class movement, the need of joint actions by Communits and socialist, of all peaceloving and democratic forces in the name of peace and against the plans of the reactionary forces and imperialism.

The politicians expressed their readines to further promote the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the benefit of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Portugese peoples and the cooperation between the two countries.

EXPLOSION IN SOUTH BOHEMIA: DAMAGE, NO INJURIES

LD281900 Prague CTK in English 1627 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 28 (CTK) -- Explosives went off in a park in Ceske Budejovice, south Bohemia, today, damaging nearby buildings but causing no injury.

The circumstances of the explosion are being investigated.

GENERAL ENGINEERING BRANCH HAS DIFFICULTIES

AU222233 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 86 p 2

[Vaclav Marek report: "Words Cannot Replace Deeds; on a Topical Theme"]

[Excerpts] The Ministry of General Engineering is fulfilling this year's plan -- but not without problems. Its enterprises and whole economic production units were already lagging in the middle of this year, and the situation has not changed substantially in the third quarter, despite the various measures taken. Toward the end of the third quarter, the production plan for goods was not being fulfilled by 42 enterprises of 8 economic production units, that is by almost one-third of all enterprises managed by the ministry. Even more organizations are not fulfilling the economic sections of the plan.

The total shortfall in the production of goods amounts to Kcs785 million and is the largest in the last few years. If the ministerial branch is nevertheless fulfilling the plan, it is solely because the rest of its enterprises are covering the difference by their efforts.

The directors of nonfulfilling enterprises and the directors general of supraordinated economic production units met on 18 October for a ministerial aktiv meeting to decide how to proceed further. During the meeting some of the nonfulfillers promised to remove if not the whole debt, then at least part of it by the end of the year. However, many participants were unable to promise any brighter prospects. [passage omitted]

Scarcely any of the directors addressing the meeting could blame adverse fate for the failure to fulfill the plan. In that case, why are the enterprises not fulfilling it?

For the umpteenth time, the meeting heard criticism of the insufficient assurance of materials for production; we would gladly produce, the directors said, if only we had the wherewithal. Regrettably, this is an old-new problem which we really have been unable to resolve to any substantial extent. But the aktiv's deliberations showed that this obstacle is not insurmountable. The interesting thing is that the reserves of material are constantly growing in this branch. Actually, the shortage of specific materials and parts can be traced back primarily to shortcomings in management. None of those who spoke in the discussion would deny that the development of the socialist economy is based on planning. Despite this, the plans are neither interlinked nor balanced. [passage omitted]

A 2- to 3-percent production increase is a problem some enterprises are unable to cope with. The justifications heard at the meeting: We lack manpower; Our technology is obsolete. But why is it that scarcely any director was able to say that he is replacing the missing manpower and unproductive old equipment with new technology? [paragraph continues]

The reason is that technical development has not taken root in most of the nonfulfilling enterprises. They often have no idea what to do next. No blueprints for developing the production base or for modernizing and rebuilding have been worked out, and the enterprises lack the necessary technical designers. [passage omitted]

What are the measures taken by enterprises for rectifying the situation? They organize brigades, they make people work overtime, the designers and technicians work directly in production, and many of them will have no single free Saturday in for the rest of this year. These measures are certainly necessary; but surely they cannot be a lasting solution. For instance, the Eska works in Cheb have prolonged their shifts; they have been working with brigades for the last 2 years; and still they are not fulfilling the plan. The director of the Elitex plant in Boskovice stated that the number of people who give notice is increasing; their reason is that the foreman is forcing them to work overtime. It is good that it was stated outright at the meeting that such measures will not be considered sufficient. The ministry will insist on more consistent steps. And it will also contribute to them by making use of all its possibilities.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST 'CLASHES' WITHIN PARTY

AU271502 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "On a Common Front"]

[Excerpts] Let us be frank and open. Economic development is not taking the direction that was determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The strategy of acceleration is being implemented far too dilatorily, in a manner that is not adequate to its requirements. This is tellingly confirmed, for example, by the absolutely unsatisfactory growth of the qualitative indicators of plan fulfillment, by the nonfulfillment of tasks in the growth of national income, and so forth. [passage omitted]

Without putting on black-colored spectacles, without dramatizing, and without displaying hopeless pessimism -- which would be both unwarranted and unfounded -- it must be said that the current period of turnabout [prelomove obdobie] will inevitably bring many questions to a head and force us to deal with them by nontraditional, outright revolutionary approaches and methods. It will bring to the surface in their stark nakedness our long-standing shortcomings and weak points, of whose existence we are well aware, but which we have still failed to tackle -- and if we did tackle them it was only inconsistently and halfheartedly, or we put off their solution until the next day.

There will thus come a time of search for the culprit or culprits who did not do what they were supposed to do, who entangled rather than disentangled many cardinal problems, who -- depending on the degree of their legal powers and responsibility -- did what they should not have done or did not do what they should have done.

Without trying to be a false prophet, one expects a "clash" between individuals or groups working in the economic and ideological spheres. One group may start accusing the order, argue about their share of guilt, and so forth. We must strongly guard against this possibility of tendency, and eliminate it in a principled manner. The relationship between policy, economy, and ideology, given the unity between them, is a dialectical one and their mutual cooperation and organic integration are absolutely essential.

Because of the possibility of mutual reproaches and accusations between some officials from the economic sphere on the one hand and some officials from the ideological sphere on the other, a possibility that is already appearing in hints and other ways, it is appropriate to remind both groups of the 15 session of the CPCZ Central Committee of 1980, which stressed in a correct Marxist and unambiguous way that "broad ideological influence is an inseparable and integral part of political-organizational and managerial work, of joint efforts by the party as a whole, by managerial and economic agencies...." Regrettably, for many people and at many places this requirements -- one of the basic requirements voiced at that session -- has remained in the position of a cinderella. They either underestimate it, fail to take note of it, or deliberately circumvent and ignore it in practical life.

In seeking a common denominator of existing shortcomings in the economy and in ideology, one can express the principle approximately as follows: If there is a particularly large number of markedly weak spots and unmastered tasks in the economic sphere, this is apparently because, on the one hand, many (the majority?) of economic and managerial officials have not assimilated a political approach to tasks and, on the other hand, because political and ideological work have not always and everywhere created sufficiently effective conditions and an atmosphere conducive to honest work and activity and hostile to lack of discipline, to sloppy workers, and to those who pursue unlawful paths and improve their living standards by dishonest means.

When speaking justifiedly and truthfully about the shortcomings of the ideological front, we do not conceal the fact that until now it has not displayed sufficient courage to come to terms with departmentalism and to leave the plane of general and abstract notions and go to a vigorous onslaught. It is the art, and also the duty, of ideological workers to keep public opinion under constant "tension" until the urgent problem in question is solved and the existing shortcoming removed, and to complel responsible workers by force of public opinion to act in the social interest and to mobilize and unite the people to overcome difficulties and adopt a revolutionary method of thinking and doing things. [passage omitted]

Practical life is the yardstick of the effectiveness of ideological work. At the same time, the correctness and effectiveness of practical life is determined by its confrontation with theory, by the degree to which it tallies with and "matches" theory, ideology, and the ideals that we profess and to which we aspire. [passage omitted]

We criticize opportunism in practice, responsibility-dodging, formalism, and pragmatic scheming. This criticism, including ideological work against these phenomena, is and will remain ineffective as long as these abuses and malpractices pay, as long as there is a real discrepancy between socialist principles and practical life, as long as practical experience confirms the people's view that acting in a principled way is disadvantageous, risk-prone, and conflict-prone, whereas unprincipled todayism yields advantages and dividends.

It is beyond any doubt that ideological work and the entire mass-political activity must rely on a purposeful economy and an attractive and strong social policy. Or, to reduce this requirement to the most sensitive issue -- economic incentives must work in the same direction and have the same activating and inspiratory influence as ideological work. The new thinking cannot be shaped by propaganda alone. [passage omitted]

Let us be straightforward and open: Officials and economists who demand and expect propaganda and agitation to safeguard the process of shaping the new thinking and psychology, regardless of the existing economic mechanism and existing economic conditions, who do not create real conditions for the assertion of the material incentives of socialism according to the quality, amount, and social importance of work but demand that educational work and propaganda ensure the assertion of moral incentives, these officials and economists cannot but be called philosophical idealists -- from the viewpoint of philosophy -- and shortsighted and, moreover, color-blind opportunists -- when viewed from the viewpoint of economic policy. They are from the stock of triplet brothers, which are: narrow-minded practicism, down-to-earth pragmatism, and overconfident bureaucratic dogmatism. [passage omitted]

We are engaged in a struggle and must carry on this struggle until we triumph. But in waging this struggle, we must not stir up war between workers of the economic and the ideological fronts, even if this concerns only individuals. Both these fronts wage this struggle jointly and are mutually irreplaceable.

GERLE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD281511 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Mozambique -- The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Ladislav Gerle, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal vice premier, has been received in Maputo by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Standing Commission of the Mozambican People's Assembly. The delegation arrived in Mozambique for the funeral of Samora Machel, president and chairman of the Frelimo Party. Ladislav Gerle conveyed to Marcelino dos Santos the deep condolences of the Czechoslovak people; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; and the Federal Government on the unexpected tragic death of Samora Machel. Marcelino dos Santos thanked him for the support in the difficult moments Mozambique is going through following the loss of its highest representative.

STROUGAL RECEIVES VIENNESE MAYOR 28 OCT

LD282345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Mayor of Vienna Helmut Zilk, who is visiting Czechoslovakia.

In their talks, they emphasized the significance of further expanding and deepening political, economic and cultural cooperation between Austria and Czechoslovakia as well as their joint interests in the development of friendly, neighborly relations between the two countries. They spoke about the possibilities, of which they must take full advantage, for the intensification of mutual goods exchange and for expanding cooperation in scientific-technical and investment areas.

Assessing the current situation in the world, Lubomir Strougal and Helmut Zilk emphasized that one of the important tasks of the representatives of capitals of all countries is to take an active part in creating conditions for disarmament, creating trust between states with different social systems, and aiding the expansion of their peaceful cooperation.

HONECKER RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO ASIA

LD281558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 Oct -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived back in the GDR on Tuesday after official friendship visits to the DPRK, the PRC, and the MPR. He was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this afternoon.

Among those welcoming him were SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hans-Joachim Boehme, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinskiy, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber and Egon Krenz.

Erich Honecker had been accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, foreign minister; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the chancellery of the chairman of the Council of State; and other public figures. [passage omitted]

Earlier during a stopover in Irkutsk, Erich Honecker had described the results of his visit to three socialist states in Asia as very successful. He expressed the conviction that the outcome of his official friendship visits to the DPRK, the PRC, and the MPR would have a positive influence on international relations.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH CSSR SIGNED 28 OCT

LD282338 Prague CTK in English 2055 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin Oct 28 (CTK correspondent) -- A protocol on the 28th session of the Czechoslovakia-GDR Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which ended here today, was signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle.

On the agenda of the session was consistent ensuring of the program of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000, traditionally in olefin chemistry and biotechnology and now also in petrochemistry and polyurethane chemistry.

The committee also discussed questions of scientific-technological cooperation in electrotechnics and agreed on further steps leading to the extension of bilateral cooperation in micro-electronics and complex automation of production.

The committee also evaluated the level of direct relations between enterprises and research institutes of the two countries. Forms of direct cooperation have been existing for years, being useful for both sides.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES CPCZ DELEGATION

LD280414 Prague CTK in English 2113 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin Oct 27 (CTK correspondent) - A delegation of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by its chairman Jaroslav Hajn, was received by Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Politburo member and Chairman of the Central Commission of Party Control Erich Mueckenberger here today.

In a cordial and friendly atomosphere they exchanged views on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th congress, which are focused in both countries on the preservation of peace and the further construction of developed socialist society. They agreed that the role and responsibility of the control and audit commissions of the two parties are constantly increasing in implementing the aims of the fraternal parties. During the visit to the GDR, the Czechoslovak party delegation will study the work of the SED commissions of party control.

KROLIKOWSKI ATTENDS MACHEL FUNERAL IN MAPUTO

LD281358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Maputo, 28 Oct (ADN) -- The Mozambican people today took leave of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who lost his life in a plane crash on 19 October. [passage omitted]

A GDR delegation by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the funeral.

SINDERMANN DECLARES DISARMAMENT READINESS

LD241905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- The President of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, has declared the readiness of the GDR's supreme representative body of the people to start confidence building discussions with the European Parliament on various aspects of a disarmament program in a letter to the president of the European Parliament, Pierre Pflimlin.

Horst Sindermann is thereby answering resolutions adopted by the European Paraliament which were handed to all European states. They emphasize the necessity of effective disarmament steps and propose a dialogue between East and West with clearly defined aims. The United States is called upon to continue adhering to the SALT II and ABM treaties.

On behalf of the supreme representative body of the people in the GDR, Horst Sindermann emphasized that the Soviet-American treaties on strategic arms must be preserved as elements of political stability and predictability. In view of the arms stockpiled in the world, which post exceedingly great dangers to world peace, no responsible European political can remain indifferent to the search for ways to disarmament. The GDR sees real possibilities both globally and within a regional framework of finding solutions to arms limitation and disarmament. Dialogue between parliamentarians in East and West could make a substantial contribution to this.

MSZMP'S BERECZ CITED ON 1956, OTHER TOPICS

PM281650 Paris LIBERATION in French 23 Oct 86 p 28

[Interview with Janos Berecz, chairman of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Committee, by Veronique Soule; "early in October" in Budapest]

[Text] LIBERATION: You are a specialist on the events of 1956. In your opinion was it a counterrevolution? A national tragedy? Or a revolution at the outset that was later diverted?

Janos Berecz: All three. There was a counterrevolution in 1956 because the aim was to overthrow the government and to alter the system of ownership. The movement was directed against the USSR and its allies.

It was also a national tragedy. Of course we had serious problems, but to resolve them it was necessary to halt the armed struggle and to restore order. A nation always prefers to rely on its own resources, but ours were inadequate. We needed foreign help. So it was no picnic.

Last, it was a democratic movement diverted from its aims. It embodied some revolutionary elements -- party members and the majority of students and intellectuals, whose demands were just. Those people wanted to purify socialism and to rectify the errors. Many young people therefore thought they would die as heroes but they were mistaken.

LIBERATION: Has the official position changed over the past 30 years?

Janos Berecz: Yes. Until 1960-61 our propaganda documents spoke only in terms of counterrevolution. Then there was silence. after the amnesty it was necessary to heal the wounds. Only 5 years ago we began to reappraise the issue. Every 5 years Radio Free Europe would celebrate the "victories." And we remained silent as though we felt remorse. However, our society, the majority of which was born afterward, was interested in 1956. So in 1981 the television service organized a debate on the subject. I was one of the guests. I was afraid that television viewers would not be interested. However 3 million people watched and many of them asked for the program to be shown again.

LIBERATION: One of your best known writers, Istvan Csurka, has just had a publishing ban imposed on him for having talked about "the 1956 revolution" abroad. Others are demanding a tomb for Imre Nagy. So has the matter not yet been resolved?

Janos Berecz: History is never settled once and for all. The new generations ask questions and they must always be given explanations. I have children myself. I have to answer them too.

LIBERATION: Have restrictions indeed been imposed on Istvan Csurka?

Janos Berecz: He discussed our internal affairs on Radio Free Europe. That radio station is hostile to our state, as it proved in 1956. In our opinion it is the worst possible forum for a Hungarian writer. Nor would we have been happy if Csurka had criticized our policy on another socialist country's radio.

We have the opportunity to speak here. All he had to do was to come and talk to me in my office.

LIBERATION: Let us talk about the present situation -- debt, inflation, the slowing of the growth rate. Should the economic reform be continued, despite these difficulties?

Janos Berecz: Our chief problems stem from the fact that international conditions have altered. They were favorable to us when we introduced our reform. But prices spiraled in 1974 and again in 1978. Now we need to sell 30 percent more of our products to buy what our economy needs on the international market. How are we to continue? By means of greater efficiency. For instance, the state still guarantees everyone a job, but enterprises must ensure that the job is efficiently done. The reform will continue, despite everything. This is not an economic but a political decision.

LIBERATION: Will the bankruptcy that has just been authorized for unprofitable enterprises spread in the future?

Janos Berecz: I cannot answer that. It is a matter for the government. In my opinion radical action should be taken in 15-20 cases. But there is no danger of workers' finding themselves on the street.

LIBERATION: With the reform and the authorization of a private sector, we have seen an exacerbation of the inequalities between the "nouveaux riches" and the poor, such as retired people. What do you think of this?

Janos Berecz: The fact that Rubik is a millionaire neither interests nor irritates me. We are in fact proud of his invention. What does worry me, however, is the man who buys tomatoes at 8 forints a pound and sells them at 80 forints to private traders who retail them at 90 forints. While it is natural to earn money through honest work, it is no longer so when the activity is dishonest.

LIBERATION: Should the private sector be expanded?

janos Berecz: Since our services are ill equipped and we lack the resources to develop them, we have to rely on the private sector. This has made it possible better to satisfy demand. I believe that in 15 years' time there will be more equality, thanks to a new tax system and a greater consistency between profits, prices, and incomes.

We used to talk in terms of equality. Now we say equality with our hearts and differentials with our minds.

LIBERATION: It is said that Mikhail Gorbachev wants to strengthen political and economic coordination among the Warsaw Pact countries. Do you intend to strengthen your ties with the West as well?

Janos Berecz: We have a fundamental principle -- peaceful coexistence. when Carter pressed for a lessening of relations between the two blocs following events in Afghanistan we did not cancel any meetings. On the contrary, we later received the British prime minister here for a visit. We also have an economic need to strengthen these relations.

On the other hand we must intensify our ties with the socialist countries and cooperate better in production. We still have problems with distribution of labor. There should also be more rapid and detailed information transfer among us. For instance, when Reagan and Gorbachev meet we are not told about it by the Russian press.

LIBERATION: How does the new Soviet leader seem to you?

Janos Berecz: Like a very open-minded man, full of courage to tackle all the problems that he is tackling.

LIBERATION: The new Soviet leadership is taling about reform. Could your experience be useful?

Janos Berecz: We do not export our model. It is linked to the Hungarian situation. But we do know that the Soviets regard our experiences favorably. We wish them good Soviet reforms suited to their own conditions. I even hope that we will later learn from them.

LIBERATION: The question everyone is asking is: Are you a possible successor for Janos Kadar?

Janos Berecz: The party has 800,000 members, who want to put off that decision as long as possible. Even if Freud were to analyze us he would not discover any other thought.... If the need were to arise, the Central Committee would decide. There is just one thing I can say: All self-appointed candidates have failed in the history of Hungary and of the party.

NEED FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

AU221151 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Report "from our correspondent": "There Is Need To Speed Up Technological Development -- MTESZ (Society of Scientific and Technological Associations) Held a General Assembly To Elect Officials"]

[Excerpts] On 8 October at the headquarters of the 13th district party committee, the MTESZ held its 14th general assembly of delegates to elect officials. The 55 delegates represented some 170,000 experts in the fields of technology, natural sciences, economics, and agriculture, and discussed the work of this public organization over the past 5 years as well as its tasks for the coming years. The conference was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly; both members of the MSZMP Politburo; Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier.

MTESZ Chairman Jeno Fock opened the conference. Next, the general assembly admitted the recently established Hungarian Austronautic Society as its 33d member. Next, in addition to the documents already presented to the general assembly, Janos Toth, secretary general of the MTESZ, gave a speech. [passage omitted]

Among others, Lenard Pal took part in the debate following the speech. [passage omitted]

He recalled that the 13th MSZMP Congress considered it an important prerequisite of social and economic development to increse the efficiency of technological and scientific research and to improve the necessary system of political, social, and economic requirments. [paragraph continues]

Technological development has become one of the decisive factors in creating a dynamic economy and improving efficiency, and the main target of this development must be a comprehensive technological modernization to enable profitability to increase. It is necessary to consider and develop in a coordinated manner all economic and technological factors in order to create a correct strategy. It must be underlined that the realization of this technological development is taking place in the sphere of enterprises, and this must be considered both in the system of management and in the establishment of an economic and technological base. [passage omitted]

In analyzing the role of the MTESZ, Lenard Pal underlined that "it will remain an extremely important task for the society and its associations to use the means of voluntary work in mobilizing the intelligentsia in technology, natural sciences, and agriculture to implement the most important tasks that serve the acceleration of technological development.

Finally, the secretary of the Central Committee analyzed the national economic situation and asked the help of the MTESZ in implementing the tasks facing the country.

"It is well-known that no economic revival took place in 1985 and 1986, and the results so far are not satisfactory. Our major difficulties result from the fact that we consumed more than we produced. Thus, in this situation it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on producing our material goods in a profitable way. The practice of concentrating on distribution and consumption must be replaced with the activity of creating financial resources. We can only fulfill this requirement if we put all our efforts, including the motor of technological and scientific development, to the service of profitable financial production. Great tasks are facing the MTESZ and its associations in this field, and I hope that they will report success at the next general assembly 5 years from now", Lenard Pal concluded. [passage omitted]

The debate ended with the closing speech by Janos Toth, and this was followed by decisionmaking. The general assembly of MTESZ delegates declared among other things that this public organization will consider its main task to be helping to speed up technological development. This can be done in a social and economic environment which increasingly provides incentives for and forces people to carry out technological development. In order to do so, the MTESZ will have to help the efforts of economic management, provide incentives for enterprises to carry out concrete projects in technological development, and provide incentives for the active participation of the technological staff. It will promote the reward of this group both morally and financially. It will have to pay special attention to quality and organize and manage the movement called Hungarian trademark. [passage omitted on the reelection of present heads of the MTESZ, which does not give individual names]

BRIEFS

WORKERS DELEGATION TO USSR -- Budapest, October 24 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party workers' delegation, headed by Antal Stark, deputy head of the Scientific Department for public education and culture of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from October 20 to 24 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The delegation studied the CPSU experience in developing higher education and teaching social sciences. They held talks with Georgiy Strizhov, deputy head of department at the CPSU Central Committee, and Gennadiy Yagodin, Soviet minister of higher and secondary vocational training, and visited several party, scientific and educational institutions. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

GORYWODA ADDRESS SEJM ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD232150 Warsaw PAP in English 1811 GMT 23 Oct 86

["SEJM Address by Manfred Gorywoda -- (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23 -- What policy can secure the highest rate of long-term socio-economic development of the country, and through this better living standards? There can be only one answer. A consistent, tough policy oriented towards higher productivity, lower energy and material consumption, eradication of waste, and better use of every available production factor, in other words, towards making use of qualitative sources of development, towards modernity in the broad sense. Such is the leading thought of resolutions passed by the 10th PUWP Congress, such is the conclusion stemming from the resolutions, opinions and postulates by the Sejm (parliament). The government was guided by such arguments while working out the draft five-year plan and its implementation instruments.

The very essence of the economic policy for this five-year period consists in creating material and economic premises of higher quality of management. In what is it reflected? Better material conditions primarily mean, as planned:

Firstly, the intensification of Poland's participation in the international division of labour which depends on higher exports, in the first place, secondly, the speeding up of the scientific and technological progress, thirdly, structural changes in production and development, fourthly, modernization of production potential, which calls for higher investment outlays and primarily their structural changes.

The effectiveness of the economic reform should be increased, chiefly, through:

-- restoration of economic equilibrium,
-- adoption of realistic economic parametres, in the first place prices, and simultaneous curbing of the rate of inflation,
-- improvement of economic mechanisms and instruments, as well as improvement of methods and style of economic management.

The government is of the opinion that such conception of the economic policy and these directions of activity reflect most fully the conditions of development, are the only way to ensure the highest possible long-range pace of the country's economic development. Consistent implementation of this policy should make it possible to attain in the years 1986-1990 the growth of national income of between 16 and 19 per cent, and thus, create premises for a better satisfaction of social needs.

Taking into account the results of social consultations, and simultaneously, the possibilities of the economy, adhering to the resolution of the 10th congress the national socio-economic plan proposes to adopt for the years 1986-1990, the following principal social goals:

1. Further improvement in the supplies of food and industrial products.
2. Effective curbing of inflation.
3. Progress in the solution of the housing problem.
4. Progress in the development of health protection and the halting of natural environment's degradation.
5. Expansion of the material base of education and school system, and culture.

6. Shaping of the population's incomes in accordance with the principle of the socialist social justice.

The improvement in the society's diet will take place on the basis of the envisaged 14-per cent growth of market food supplies, which should be accompanied by a more diversified offer and a markedly higher quality of food products.

The present quinquennium should bring an improvement in the supplies of industrial consumer goods. The growth of supplies of these articles is estimated at 17 percent.

It is envisaged that in the present quinquennium about 30 per cent of the total investment outlays will be spent on the housing complex.

The draft plan envisages that some 1050-1150 thousand new flats will be built in the years 1986-1990.

The draft plan provides for considerably bigger tasks connected with the protection of natural environment. This requires increased investment outlays on the protection of natural environment and on water economy ventures. It is envisaged that these outlays should grow by 3.5 times faster than investment outlays in the entire socialized sector of economy.

The government will take steps to shape income policy in tune with socialist principles of social justice. This means primarily observing the principle of "division according to work", protecting the economically weakest groups and counteracting intercepting incomes without the contribution of one's own work.

The growth rate of exports and thus an increase in Poland's share in international division of labour will be of decisive significance for reaching social and economic goals of the current quinquennium.

It is possible to more broadly tap potentially great advantages that have so far been insufficiently used by Poland. These advantages are inherent in participation in the international division of labour. It is necessary to solve the problem of Poland's indebtedness. Poland's payment situation is still difficult and is a constant factor of uncertainty and tensions in our development. Unless we considerably increase exports, we will not solve this problem.

The rise in exports, that should amount to at least about 27 per cent throughout the quinquennium, must be linked to deep changes in its material structure.

To achieve the planned exports growth, it is necessary to activize our work in all markets. Cooperation and the exchange of commodities with the USSR, CMEA and other socialist countries will be the most important issue so far.

We also want to develop economic relations with capitalist countries. These relations will depend to a great extent on solving our payment problems. We do not change our stand on payment obligations, formulated many a time, and want to regulate them. However, this cannot take place at the expense of limiting the economy's development potential and worsening the degree in which social needs are satisfied. We think that normalization of economic and financial relations and cooperation to increase export capabilities of the Polish economy lie in the common interests of Poland and creditors. Unfortunately this is not served by the still upheld numerous official and unofficial limitations and restrictions against Poland.

We will cooperate with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and seek possibilities of using cooperation with these institutions to solve Poland's development and payment problems. Commodity exchange and cooperation with developing countries will be of the increasingly greater significance for our economic relations with abroad.

All solutions should lead to the situation in which export and its increase will become the most advantageous line of action for enterprises.

The outlays on science and technology are to more than double throughout the present quinquennium as compared with the previous one and their share in the national income will rise from 1.7 per cent in 1985 to 3 per cent in 1990.

With a view to improving the effectiveness of management and particularly to reducing material and energy consumption, the draft of the national socio-economic plan envisages to start profound changes in the structure of production and economy.

The investment policy in the years 1986-1990 wil be tightly subordinated to the planned social and economic targets.

It means that 10,000 billion zlotys will be spent on investments, that is by 24 per cent more than in the previous five-year period.

If we want to achieve the planned increase of the national income, we must find ways to save some 19 million tonnes of fuel units in 1990. This gives the most distinct characteristics of the scale of saving tasks.

A strict austerity regime with regard to fuels must become a national issue.

The national socio-economic plan provides for the necessary outlays for the national defence and state security. Also in this field, selective meeting of demands is envisaged in accordance with the country's economic possiblities. In the structure of the national income's division, the share of outlays for state defences and security is kept at a moderate level and in to-date proportions to other sections of social consumption.

To create systematic conditions for a blanced and effective socio-economic development of the country is the main objective of the economic reform which is now being implemented. While assessing the to-date course of the reform, the 10th PUWP Congress confirmed the rightness of the adopted principles of restructuring the system of the economy's operation. A similar view was voiced by the Sejm (parliament).

The past time has showed that it is not only possible to steer the economy centrally by using indirect methods but also that these methods combined with the independence of enterprises and socialized planning and economic management stimulate the activity of economic units and crews.

The question for today then, is not whether to realize the reform or not but how to ensure its high effectiveness. The second stage of the reform is to serve this end, and its essence is:

-- restoration of the economic equilibrium, and especially the money-market and supplies equilibrium,
-- adoption of realistic economic parametres, especially prices, currency exchange rates and amortization,

-- development of internal economic accountability alongside the collective work systems,
-- consolidation of the motivating function of wages and the restructuring of the system of collective work contracts.
-- enrichment of forms and better adaptation of organizational structures to the changing conditions.
-- modernization of the methods of activity of the central and regional bodies of state administration.

All these actions are taken with a view to creating conditions for a universal application of economic coercion, eliminating ineffective economic units, to developing socialist initiative.

What should be done to materialize the second stage of the economic reform? In the first place it is necessary to lower the scope and scale of subsidies from the budget, to balance the state budget and stabilize the sources of its incomes, to significantly reduce rationing of consumer and investment goods, of raw and intermediate materials, and to increase the role of financial effect in the assessment of enterprises.

The implementation of the planned assumptions would make it possible to curb a inflation to 5-6 per cent in 1990 and to faster achieve the economic balance, and as a result to increase the effectiveness of economic mechanisms

The second stage of the reform also means the need to assume a new approach to initiative and innovations, greater readiness on the part of the personnel to independently take economic risk and to seek new forms of activity.

The years which are still ahead of us till the end of this decade are a short period from the point of view of economic development processes. But what we will manage to do in that period will determine Poland's shape at the turn of the century.

Being aware of the great responsibility stemming from this, the government considers it necessary to start deep restructuring of the economy, the process of it switching to qualitatively new tracks.

In the past, growth rate indices of coal extraction, production of steel, cement, and sulfuric acid used to be the measure of progress. Today, such a measure is the rate of introducing scientific and technological achievements, high-tech and latest designs, progress in computerization, and competitiveness of Polish products on world markets. It is also the efficiency of the system of steering and managing the economy. The plan outlines the road which makes it possible to fulfill these tasks. It is not easy at all, but only following this road one can use the possibilities and meet the aspirations of Polish society.

The plan is oriented towards creating conditions for a long-time effective development of the country. This is reflected in the assumptions of the national income's division, structural changes, speeding up of the scientific and technological progress, and broader use of the advantages of international division of labour envisaged by the second stage of the economic reform. The materialization of these assumptions will change the image of our economy, will make it qualitatively different, modern, balanced, more effective, and able to meet the challenges of the present day.

The government expresses a conviction that this strategy of Poland's socio-economic development will win the understanding and active support of the working people. And it is this that finally will determine the success of the implementation of planned targets and tasks.

MORE NEW VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS ELECTED 19 OCT

AU221300 [Editorial Report] Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 20 October publishes on page 1 a 360-word PAP report on "new officials to voivodship PZPR committees and voivodship control and auditing commissions" elected to delegates attending viovodship accountability and election conferences on 19 October. The officials are listed as follows:

1. Katowice Voivodship
Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Bogumil Ferensztajn.
Secretaries: Stanislaw Barczyk, Czeslaw Brozek, Jan Rachwalik, Marian Rauszer, Henryk Rembierz, and Jan Zielinski.
Members of the Secretariat: Andrzej Kolacz and Robert Mocko.
Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Eugeniusz Kotas.

2. Gdansk Voivodship
Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Stanislaw Bejger.
Secretaries: Mieczyslaw Chabowski, Bohdan Daszkiewicz, Stefan Milewski, Jolanta Mironiuk, Izydor Sobczak, and Mieczyslaw Stefanski.
Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Zbigniew Brunke.

3. Krakow Voivodship
Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Jozef Gajewicz.
Secretaries: Jan Czapiel, Jerzy Hausner, Henryk Ichas, Wladyslaw Kaczmarek, and Jozef Szczurowski.
Members of the Secretariat: Kazimierz Gron and Jerzy Wrobel.
Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Leonard Zukiewicz.

4. Lomza Voivodship
Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Mieczyslaw Czerniawski.
Secretaries: Henryk Bialobrzeski, Mieczyslaw Brzezicki, Jan Jamiolowski, and Marian Kocwin.
Members of the Secretariat: Jerzy Baczewski and Grzegorz Flejter.
Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Slawomir Grygo.

5. Ostroleka Voivodship
Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Jerzy Glowacki.
Secretaries: Michal Langiewicz, Zdzislaw Matuszewski, and Jerzy Ponikiewski.
Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Bogdan Kolebacz.

6. Siedlce Voivodship
Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Andrzej Ornat.
Secretaries: Henryk Augustyniak, Kazimierz Drozdziuk, Adam Stepniak, and Bogdan Wojtczuk.
Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Jan Szklarczyk.

7. Walbrzych Voivodship
Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Jozef Nowak.
Secretaries: Zenon Cyktor, Kazimierz Drozdz, Jerzy Krzywda, and Danuta Mika.
Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Boguslaw Cybulski.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS SEEK 'POLITICAL CONTEST'

AU201501 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 86 p 3

[Jerzy A. Salecki article: "A Political Contest and Not Union Activity"]

[Text] The considered and consistent implementation of the party line and the program of accord and struggle not only led to the normalization and stabilization of the situation in various areas of life but also prompted millions of citizens to conduct fundamental reassessments. With the disappearance of emotional attitudes and the emergence of political thought that possessed a sense of responsibility, Solidarity -- more as a myth in people's memories than a trade union -- lost popularity and respect. The influence of the "underground" and support for it waned.

Throughout Solidarity's existence, its leadership bandied about the slogan of "genuine renewal" and professed its readiness to engage in constructive cooperation with the state apparatus while in practice it formulated, carried out, and supported damaging activities that inflamed public emotions and increased economic chaos.

To describe Solidarity as a "social movement" accurately conveys the political ambitions of its leaders, who saw its mass membership as a million strong pressure group, an enormous lobby that could wring more and more concessions from the state authorities. If the political objectives behind such activities were not apparent to everyone immediately, then this was because they were concealed behind a cloak of the claims and demands made by unions. As Gogol wrote years ago, everyong's salary is 500 rubles too low.

By creating obstacles for the state, attacking the system, questioning the role of the party and disparaging the economic apparatus, Solidarity acted as an opposition force in the field of politics. And the economy -- because it is a subject of great interest -- becomes the focus of attention once more when there is a need to gain recognition and conceal political objectives.

The last amnesty was more than just proof of the state's strength, as is so often stated in commentaries: it marked the decline of the "Solidarity myth." Today, it would be difficult to consider the 225 persons released from prison and investigate custody representatives of some "union" or "movement." They only represent themselves. They represent ideas that are impossible to agree with if we do not want a possible "repitition": the return of tensions; strikes; demonstrations; the notorious marches; occupations of public buildings; and the abuse of churches for the purpose of organizing hunger strikes and having "sermons" delivered by members of the laity to whom the idea of dialogue and acknowledging one's own mistakes are foreign.

Having witnessed the decline of public interest in their "lofty role," the leaders behind these discredited activities would once again like to become the vociferous "voice of the people's aspirations." They declare that -- as (and only as) equal partners -- they would be ready to conduct talks on economic issues with the authorities. As partners, that is to say, as union leaders.

Although Solidarity used to cite Edward Abramowski in the ideas that it formulated, in actual fact its "experts" and "advisers" tried and are trying to adapt Abramowski's ideas to their aims as well as those contained in the probram of the so-called "workers' opposition" in Soviet Russia.

The position of the anarchosyndicalist "workers' opposition" was that the national economy in a socialist state should not be managed by a "bureaucratic apparatus." This led them to formulate the thesis that it is necessary for the management of the entire economy to be transferred to trade unions. An "organization of producers" grouped together in unions would manage enterprises and appoint and dismiss state functionaries in planning and managing institutions. In practice, the state would cease to have an influence on economic processes and the development of the economy and would, in effect, become an appendage to an economic base managed by trade unions.

Trotsky and Bukharin, on the other hand, declared that it was necessary to "nationalize trade unions," to merge them into one structure with the state apparatus, a structure that executes economic tasks.

Lenin disagreed with both positions. His ideas on the subject can be reduced to four points.

1. Trade unions must retain their traditional functions: representing and defending workers' interests before the administrative apparatus.

2. Unions should take part in state organizational activities, but they cannot discharege managerial functions directly.

3. Unions must -- as working people's social organizations -- exercise control over the state administrative apparatus.

4. They must be a "school of communism" that organizes working people to take part in managment, that fosters attitudes, and develops production initiatives put forward by working people.

We should also note that Lenin wrote openly that even under a socialist system there are "certain unavoided conflicts of interests between work forces and directors concerning working conditions in enterprises... and the ministries they come under...."("Works" vol 33 pp 185-86)

In formulating the thesis of a nonclass-related economic conflict in a socialist state (the conflicting interests of occupational and social groups, differences between general interests and those of individual communities of employees, and conflicts between the economic administration and employees), Lenin defined the basic area of union activity. The second area of activity is ideology, the struggle for a correct attitude and awareness on the part of the workers' class. The third area of activity concerns the period during which the capitalist system is brought down and a struggle for power takes place.

The experiences of the Polish trade union movement affirm the validity of the Leninist theory. The "nationalization of unions" leads to stagnation and ossification, exemplified by the bad period of the Central Council for Trade Union's activity. On the other hand, the introduction of the model advocated by the leaders of the former trade union, Solidarity, leads to economic anarchy and a situation in which the state ceases to have an influence on the economy.

The legislation that is currently in force provides a precise definition of the place that trade unions occupy in public life and their status in a socialist state's governmental structure. When working people's problems are the subjects of discussion or when the state's actions affect the interests of working people, trade unions are at all times the partners of the state administration.

At the same time, in accordance with the support of socialist democracy and mass participation in management, workers' self-management councils (workers' councils) exist as organs equipped with managerial and control powers and are participants in the management of enterprises. Workers' self-management councils are not the equivalent of trade unions. Their objectives, tasks, and functions are different, as are the areas of their immediate activity and interest.

The superficially attractive idea of direct union participation in the planning process and the running of the economy, "the nationalization of unions," renders unions political structures, which lose the characteristics of organizations that defend the interests of their members.

One can and should ask the following question: Why are there people who are advocating this idea once again, and not just within the confines of a close circle? The answer is unambiguous: The issue is not union activity but the desire to engage in a political contest. It is not a question of defending working people but of political influence. And no attention is paid to logic or experience.

One must make this clear. Unions must remain unions, self-management bodies -- self-management bodies, and the state authorities -- the state authorities.

TV REPORT DETAILS NEW POLISH-MADE COMBAT PLANE

LD210854 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Polish pilots have a new training and combat aircraft. The latest training and combat aircraft I-22, a twin-engined, two-seater, high-wing monoplane of entirely Polish construction, is equipped with devices allowing day and night flight in difficult atmospheric conditions. Special cockpit construction gives pilots excellent visibility. For example, a take-off can be continued on one engine. A rescue system [system ratunkowy] in the plane allows for evacuation even during a take-off run. For the first time in Poland, a diagnosis system [system diagnostyczny] has been used for the I-22 which allows for a check of many of the aircraft's systems and units without dismantling.

The performance and combat value of the I-22 are comparable with performance of supersonic aircraft on low altitude, but it outclasses them in better maneuverability in this sphere. This is a modern and safe aircraft, which meets the requirements of modern training and combat aircraft. There are only four aircraft of this class in the world.

BRIEFS

MINISTER MEETS ENVOYS -- Warsaw, Oct 28 -- Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik met with the ambassador of People's China here today Wang Jinqing to review the Polish-Chinese economic and trade cooperation this year and prospects of development of the relations up till 1990. In a separate meeting, Wojcik received newly appointed Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Branko Puharic starting his mission here. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 28 Oct 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS TO GNA SESSION 23 OCT

AU230938 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0802 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Grand National Assembly session held in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies: Proceeding from the dialectical unity of our domestic and foreign policy, we have deemed it necessary to report to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and to our whole people on our party's and state's policy at an international level and on the contribution we have made to resolving the complex problems of the struggle for disarmament and peace.

While focusing its activity on unswervingly implementing the plans and programs for socioeconomic development and socialist construction, Romania also pays special attention to world problems; it participates actively in resolving them and in the peoples' struggle for disarmament and peace and for broad cooperation among all nations in the world. [applause]

We are convinced that our people's programs and plans for socioeconomic development, like the plans for progress and development of all states and peoples, can be successfully fulfilled only in conditions of peace and international cooperation, and of trust and active cooperation among all world states, irrespective of social system.

All Romanian people are engaged with all their strength in unswervingly implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the programs for building the comprehensively socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. The strategic target of the new stage of socioeconomic development up to 1990 is the transition of our homeland to a new and superior stage of development -- that of a medium-developed socialist country -- and the transition by the year 2000 to the application of the communist principles of work and life.

The new 1986-90 5-Year Plan focuses in all activities on intensively developing industry, agriculture, and the other branches. On this basis, we have to ensure a vigorous development of the forces of production, improved qualitative and technical standards, and economic efficiency in all areas. We propose to achieve a new quality of work and life for all our people. This requires our full involvement in implementing the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution. In all our activities we constantly bear in mind that the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans and programs and the improvement of the degree of our homeland's development and of the material and cultural standard of living of the people can only be achieved on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general.

We have an excellent general development program for our homeland which opens up great prospects and ensures the firm progress of our people toward the high peaks of socialist and communist civilization. [applause]

On the basis of the results achieved in the first 9 months, we can state that we will conclude the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- 1986-90 -- with important results in all areas. In industry we will achieve an increase of more than 7 percent in output compared with 1985; in agriculture we have achieved yields amounting to more than 28,000 metric tons of grain -- the largest yields in Romania's history. We also have achieved important results in the other sectors of activity. We shall also achieve important results in increasing labor productivity, economic efficiency, and in the national income.

The results we have achieved so far, as in fact everything we have achieved in the years of socialist construction, demonstrate the correctness of our party's policy, which creatively applies the general truths and objective laws to the conditions and realities in Romania. They are the result of the correct policy promoted by our Communist Party, which is honorably fulfilling its historic mision to guide all our nation toward the great heights of progress and civilization. [applause]

Everything we have achieved in the years of socialist construction -- and therefore also in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- is the fruit of the devoted work of the workers class, the peasantry, intellectuals, all the woking people, irrespective of nationality, and by all our people who in complete unity and under our communist party's leadership are unswervingly implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, which is fully in keeping with the vital interests of all our nation. [applause]

From the high rostrum of the GNA, I want to convey to all working people and to all our people warmest congratulations on the results achieved so far and the wish to conclude the first year of the current 5-year plan with optimal results, thus setting a lasting base for optimally fulfilling the Eight 5-Year Plan, which ensures our homeland's elevation to new levels of progress and civilization, the strengthening of its economic potential, and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

In order to implement the 13th RCP Congress decision, this year we adopted important programs and measures to perfect the organization and modernization of the production process and technologies, and to standardize material and financial production costs in application of the new economic-financial mechanism. We act with great determination to apply the principles of self-management and economic-financial and self-administration in all areas. At the same time, we have worked out further measures to perfect the overall management and planning activity and to develop workers revolutionary democracy.

In all our activity, proceeding from the broad participation of the people's masses and of all our people in the leadership of all activities, the development of workers revolutionary democracy constitutes a decisive factor for successfully building the socialist and communist society in our homeland. [applause]

In general, we can state that we have begun the Eighth 5-Year Plan with positive results and that we have everyting that is necessary to ensure the unswerving implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party's program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. At this point we must take determined action in a revolutionary spirit to optimally fulfill all socioeconomic development plans and programs. Let us do all we can to conclude this year and the overall 5-year plan with optimal results in our homeland's socioeconomic growth in improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people, and in building socialism and communism in Romania. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in our international activity and in close concordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and with the principles of our socialist sytem and with the very way of thinking of the Romanian people, we have acted and continued to act with great determination to develop relations of cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system. Today our country maintains diplomatic relations with 155 countries in all parts of the world. Our relations with all states are consistently based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in interal affairs, and mutual advantage.

We can state with complete satisfaction that in all its international activity our country has made and continues to make an important contribution to the assertion of these principles in relations among all countries in the world.

From the high rostrum of the GNA I want to reassert socialist Romania's determination to struggle unflinchingly for the observation of those principles in international relations, in the belief that this is the only way to ensure the freedom and national independence of each national and socioeconomic progress. [applause]

We firmly advocate the renunciation of the policy of the use or threat of force and the observation of each nation's right to choose its road for socioeconomic development freely, without any outside interference. Reality and life have demonstrated on the basis of undeniable facts that the socioeconomic development plans of each people, therefore those of our people as well, can be implemented only in conditions of peace. Therefore, in all our international activity we act with determination to develop broad economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all countries in the world to achieve nuclear and conventional disarmament and to ensure peace -- the most important asset of mankind. [applause]

A scientific examination of world events demonstrates that the international situation is characterized by the confrontation of two diametrically opposing tendencis. One of these tendencies is acting in the direction of the policy of force, of tension, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states and of continuing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, which increase the danger of war and a nuclear catastrophe. The second tendency favors detente, opposes force and the arms race, and advocates disarmament and peace.

Realities prove that a relative balance has been created and continues to persist between these diametrically opposed tendencies in the international arena. One can state that the forces that advocate armament and a policy of force cannot act as they would like, however. But, at the same time, neither are the realistic forces that advocate disarmament and peace powerful enough to bring about a radical change in world events in the direction of detente and peace.

This is why it is necessary to intensify the struggle for the international political isolation of the forces that act toward tension and war. At the same time, everything must be done to unite the forces following the second tendency that act in the direction of detente, disarmament, and peace.

On the basis of realities, one can state that the international situation continues to be particularly serious. In the world arena many serious problems have accumulated -- economic and political. And unfortunately, new elements have also appeared that have complicated and aggravated the international situation even more. It must be said that this year, too, the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, continued. New nuclear weapons have been deployed in Europe.

At the same time the United States of America has continued its nuclear testing. At the same time, during this period there have been new acts of force against some independent states. Some of the military conflicts in various parts of the world have continued and even aggravated. This is why one can state that the danger of a new world war has increased even more, a war which, in the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that would destroy the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet.

It is true that with the worsening international situation actions by progressive, anti-imperialist, realistic forces, people, and public opinion, and by various political, scientific, and cultural circles, including religious circles have intensified in the direction of a policy of peace, disarmament, and against the danger of a destructive nuclear war.

In the current international situation, one can say that the basic problem of our time is to achieve general and nuclear disarmament and to ensure peace on our planet. There is and can be no more important problem today then ensuring the supreme right of people and nations to existence, to freedom and independence, and to life and peace. [applause, chants]

Events clearly prove that there are powerful forces in the world which act with increasingly greater vigor and which, in complete unity, are able to halt the trend toward tension and war and to impose a new trend in international life toward detente, disarmament, cooperation, and peace. As a matter of fact, one can say that the very negotiations for disarmament in various international forums, including between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, are the result of the activity carried out by realistic forces, by all peoples, and by all political forces everywhere.

As is well known, in the first half of October a meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan took place in Iceland, which concluded without concrete results. From direct reports and from the statements made by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America it follows that a great number of problems were discussed, primarily the problem of nuclear weapons, and that in connection with some of them common positions or very close positions were reached. An important role in this respect was played by the proposals presented by Comrade Gorbachev with respect to nuclear weapons, particularly with respect to intermediate-range missiles and strategic weapons.

At the same time, the United States also presented a number of proposals. On the basis of proposals made by both sides a closeness of viewpoints was reached. We highly value the proposals presented by the Soviet Union which are of particular importance and will undoubtedly have a great influence throughout the world, including the United States of America, in the struggle for disarmament and peace. [applause]

One can state that the proposals by the Soviet Union demonstrate a new approach to nuclear disarmament, to the policy of peace, and that this opens up prospects for the successfully progress of the struggle for achieving disarmament and peace. However, in general, this requires that all countries, and especially the United States, should proceed to a new approach to problems, proceeding from the fact that a nuclear war can never be won and that it means the destruction of mankind. Therefore, everything must be done to completely eliminate nuclear weapons from our planet once and for all. [applause]

As the statements of the participants in the meeting in Iceland prove, the main reason for not achieving an understanding on problems regarding nuclear weapons and other issues is the position held by the United States of America, by President Ronald Reagan to continue the program of the so-called Star Wars which in fact means proceeding to the militarization of outer space. The peoples expected certain results from the Soviet-American summit meeting in Iceland. Undoubtedly, it would have been very good if at least on some of the problems discussed accords of tangible understandings had been reached.

Although it was not possible to achieve accords in Iceland, the very fact, however -- as the Soviet and U.S. leaders stated -- that certain common or very close viewpoints were reached regarding certain common or very close viewpoints were reached regarding certain issues, creates possibilities for acting in the future to solve them. In light of what is known about this meeting, one can draw conclusions for the future: the first conclusion is that on the basis of negotiations conducted in the desire to achieve understanding, it is possible to achieve appropriate accords on the most complicated problems, including appropriate accords on eliminating nuclear weapons, conventional disarmament, and a policy of peace.

The second conclusion, in our view, is that over scores of years great mistrust and many problems have accumulated which cannot be solved in a short time but through a global approach. The third conclusion is that a new approach to world problems is reauired, primarily to the problems of nuclear weapons. It is necessary to complete renounce -- by all nuclear-possessing states, primarily the two great nuclear powers -- the mistaken and outdated concept according to which nuclear weapons strengthen the defense and security capacity of states and contribute to preserving peace in the world.

At the same time, the United States must renounce "Star Wars", which by no means can ensure better security for the United States of America. On the contrary, it increases insecurity and the danger of a nuclear war; it will lead to the development of the arms race in outer space.

A further, more general, conclusion is that world problems cannot be solved by the two super powers alone. It is necessary for all states and peoples, irrespective of size or social system, to participate in resolving them. The conclusion without results of the meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America has led to many kinds of commentaries -- both negative and positive. One can assess that there is general dissatisfaction because a moment was lost that could have brought about a radical change in the international situation toward nuclear disarmament, general disarmament, and toward developing trust and international cooperation. This has, in fact, led to the intensification in Europe and in the United States of America of actions favoring a realistic policy of disarmament and peace. We hail the fact that both leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America declare that the understandings asnd the closeness of positions achieved in Iceland must by no means be lost, but that negotiations must be continued, proceeding from the common positions which have been reached.

Romania favors the continuation of the dialogue on this basis and new meetings, including Soviet-American summit meetings. There is no other way than the one of negotiations, of accords for cooperation and disarmament in order to eliminate nuclear weapons and reduce conventional weapons. Any other approach is not in keeping with the interests of peace and, in fact, constitutes a policy of war. [applause]

Only such a policy [of cooperation and disarmament] is in keeping with the interest of both the Soviet and U.S. peoples and with the interest of people throughout the world and with the general cause of cooperation and peace. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, a very grave situation has been created in Europea because of the deployment of a great number of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the concentration of the largest number of conventional weapons. In this situation a nuclear accident, without even talking of a nuclear explosion, endangers the lives of all peoples in Europe. Proceeding from this grave reality, I once again want to appeal on behalf of the Romanian people to leaders of states, to governments, and to the peoples in Europe to unite their efforts and do all they can to save the nations on the European continent from a nuclear castastrophe, from destruction, and to achieve disarmament and peace. [applause]

Now, more than ever, all European countries must assume their responsibility and act with utmost determination for disarmament and peace. We are of the opinion that a start should be made from the fact that, in the current international balance of forces -- in which the United States and the Soviet Union play an overwhelming role -- Europe, in a united way, can make a very significant contribution to solving the complex problems of the international situation. Both from the military and political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural points of view Europe continues to represent an important factor in the context of the development of the international situation. One can state that there is no force more important than Europe, which can contribute to solving international problems and to achieving an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. Without underrating the role of other forces, one must say that no other continent and no other force apart from Europe can play such an important role in bringing about the passage to negotiations and contributing to the attainment of appropriate agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States on the issues of nuclear weapons and conventional disarmament, and on finding solutions to other complex international problems. Therefore, it is necessary for Europe and the countries on this continent to fulfill their role, assume their responsibility, and act with utmost determination to solve the serious problems of the continent and of the international situation. Now, more than ever, the European countries must be much more active and must do all they can to attain closer cooperation among them on the issues of disarmament and peace, and on socioeconomic development issues. Toward our peoples and the whole world we have a great responsibility to strengthen the unity and cooperation among European countries, starting from the diversity of social systems. Only in unity can Europe play more important role in finding solutions to the complex international problems, aimed toward peace. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, we believe that the attainment of an understanding between the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the NATO countries would have particular importance. The situation created after the conclusion of the Iceland meeting, the efforts of the two groups of countries belonging to the two military blocs should be intensified with a view to disarmament and peace. At the same time, it is necessary to develop cooperation among all the countries of the European Continent. Taking into consideration the close position on the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe, we believe that negotiations should continue in order to conclude -- in the shortest time possible -- an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe, on the part of both the United States and the Soviet Union; and at the same time the continuation of negotiations should be ensured in order to attain an agreement on eliminating all nuclear weapons from our continent. Taking into consideration the fact that these weapons concern the European countries, the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact member-countries should participate directly in these negotiations. At the same time, we believe that negotiations should continue in order to attain an agreement on a 50-percent cutback -- as a first stage -- of strategic weapons. Everything possible should be done to attain a general agreement on the part of a nuclear states to completely halt nuclear tests. Romania believes that all nuclear states should engage in negotiations for the halting of tests and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Even if some of these countries were ready to start reducing nuclear weapns to a further degree, they must assume their responsibility to renounce nuclear weapons and act in accordance with the requirements of public opinion and of peoples throughout the world for the elimination of all nuclear weapons from all countries of world. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, I stress again that it is necessary for the United States to give up Star Wars and the militarization of outer space, and to embark most resolutely on the road toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons.

We are for the attainment of an efficient system of international control with respect to the complete fulfillment of the commitments, understandings, and agreements on issues of nuclear and general disarmement.

The Socialist Republic of Romania believes that it is also necessary to proceed to a radical cutback on conventional weapons, so that at a minimum a 50-percent reduction in arms, troops, and military expenditures is attained by the year 2000. In this respect, we believe that the appeal program of the Warsaw Pact socialist member - countries for a 25-percent cutback on arms, troops, and military expenditures by the year 1990 is a first important stage on the road toward conventional disarmament. We expect the appropriate response and proposals from NATO countries and from other European countries. We have the great responsibility toward our peoples to do all we can to develop confidence and security and achieve disarmament in Europe and throughout the world. Now, more than ever, it is necessary to pass from declarations to real and concrete actions for disarmament. In this respect, starting from its consistent disarmament and peace policy, Romania is ready to proceed to the complete fulfillment of the conventional disarmament program, considering it as the first stage in the radical cutback of conventional weapons -- by at least 50 percent -- by the year 2000.

Esteemed comrades, the GNA agenda includes the draft bill on the unilateral, 5-percent cutback on troops, arms, and military expenditures, as of this year, and the organizing of a referendum through which our whole nation can democratically express its opinion on this important issue of our party and state policy. This proposal is based on the decision taken by the Working People's Congress, the great forum of the workers' revolutionary democracy, which unanimously agreed to propose to the whole nation Romania's unilateral move to real disarmament measures. This is an expression of the desire of the working people and our whole nation to make an active contributiion to the cause of disarmament and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

From the rostrum of the GNA, I call on the whole Romanian nation to give a positive answer to this proposal in the referendum, which will be organized in November.

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of socialist Romania! Let us demonstrate, through our vote, our desire for the unilateral, 5-percent cutback on arms, troops, and military expenditure, the Romanian people's unflinching will to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and our people's determination to embark with all its energy on the road of, and actively participate in the struggle for, a world free of weapons and wars. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, from the high rostrum of the GNA, on behalf of all our people, I solemnly call on all European countries and the United States and Canada to proceed -- each of them, unilaterally -- to a 5-percent cutback on arms and military expenditures. Such a measure will not and cannot endanger the security and the sovereignty of anyone. But, by proceeding to concrete and real disarmament actions, the will of each nation will be demonstrated to proceed on this road and do all it can to diminish tension and the danger of war, and achieve general disarmament, and cooperation and peace among all the nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

In general, Romania believes that starting from the new achievements a new, more daring approach to this issue is needed, in order to proceed on the road of disarmament, peace, and cooperation.

Our country hails the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, which, through its results, has demonstrated that it is possible to achieve appropriate agreements if each side takes action in the same direction. We speak out for the conclusion -- in the shortest time possible -- of the Vienna talks on reducing forces in central Europe. Taking into consideration the goals of these talks and the reduction -- as a matter of fact symbolical reduction -- of forces and arms, we believe that it is possible to achieve the conclusion of these talks with positive results in the shortest possible time.

This would have not so much military as political significance, demonstrating once again that it is possible to achieve concrete agreements on the road of disarmament.

Likewise, Romania takes most determined action to develop cooperation and friendship with all the Balkan countries, in order to turn the Balkans into a region of peace and cooperation without nuclear and chemical weapons. We also support the achievement of such zones in northern and central Europe as well as on other continents.

The new Conference on Security, Cooperation, and Disarmament in Europe will start at the beginning of November in Vienna. We believe that it is necessary to take action from the very beginning and Romania will do its utmost to ensure the appropriate development of this conference so that it may take new steps toward strengthening cooperation and collaboration among all European nations, toward disarmament and toward a united Europe of peace and cooperation. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, our country most resolutely speaks out for halting all military conflicts in various parts of the world and for solving all interstate conflicts, solely through negotiations. We speak out for political solutions to the Middle East issues, for the attainment of a lasting and just peace, which can ensure overall solutions to all issues, primarily the Palestinian problem, based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state. In this respect, we believe that an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO and Israel, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council, should be organized. In this respect we are for a preparatory committee which should also include both the PLO and Israel.

Likewise, we believe that everything possible should be done to bring about an end to the Iran-Iraq war in the shortest possible time, the renunciation of alll military actions that cause great human and material loss to both countries, and solutions to the two countries' problems through negotiations.

At the same time, we speak out for finding solutions to the conflicts existing in other regions of the world, solely through talks and negotiations. Romania firmly supports the peoples' struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and for defending and consolidating national independence of each nation. We most firmly condemn the racist policy of apartheid in South Africa and we fully support SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in its struggle for the Namibian people's independence.

In the current international situation Romania most resolutely speaks out for a responsible and new approach to the serious international issues by all countries. More than anything, the issues of peace must be considered first, as must ensuring the necessary conditions so that the great means used for armament, should be placed in the service of socioeconomic development and solving serious socioeconomic issues, including the issues of underdevelopment.

We must do all we can to have the wonder achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general placed only in the service of socioeconomic progress and to have them serve the socioeconomic development, well-being, independence, freedom, and sovereignty of each nation. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the strong development of economic exchanges and of production cooperation with all countries of the world, is a very important part of our country's international activity.

We consistently start from the fact that developing international economic and technical-scientific cooperation is an important factor for the international situation and for the policy of peace in the world. We attach great importance to fulfilling the long-term agreements with the CEMA member-socialist countries, and scientific-technological cooperation agreements up to the year 2000. We believe that decisive measures are needed to implement these agreements, appropriately fulfill cooperation and production sharing, and jointly solve the complex scientific and technological problems, with a view to unflinchingly implement the decisions of the party congresses of each country and the socioeconomic plants.

Likewise, we are developing broad economic and technical-scientific relations with all socialist countries. We attach great significance to strengthening cooperation and solidarity among socialist countries in both the political and economic fields as an important factor in the struggle for progress, disarmament, and peace throughout the world. Likewise, Romania attaches great significance to developing economic relations with developing countries and attaining production sharing ventures with these countries with a view to ensuring their independent socioeconomic development. Generally we consider relations with developing countries as part and parcel of the struggle against neocolonialism and underdevelopment, for progress, disarmament, and peace.

At the same time we are broadly developing the economic and scientific-technical relations with developed capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We believe that this is an important part of the struggle for the socioeconomic development of each nation, for disarmament and peace throughout the world. We are determined to participate actively in the international division of labor and in the international exchange of material and cultural values. With regard to international problems in their full dialectical unity, we believe that we must do all we can, both in the direction of intensifying economic, technical-scientific, and cultural cooperation and in finding solutions to the complex international problems, in order to ensure lasting peace and full respect for each nation's independence, something that can ensure each nation's socioeconomic development and an improvement in its well-being from every point of view. This is fully in keeping with the interests of each nation and the interests of peace and cooperation throughout the world. [applause]

Taking into consideration the very grave economic situation, the accentuation of the world economic crisis, and primarily the constant worsening of the situation of the developing countries, Romania firmly advocates a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment and a few international economic order. In this respect we believe that it is necessary to organize an international conference within the United Nations, which should be attended by both the developing countries and the developed countries, in order to achieve appropriate accords on all problems, including a global solution to the foreign debts of the developing countries.

In international economic and financial bodies and in the United Nations, Romania has presented a number of concrete problems; they are well known and therefore I do not want to refer to them now. The problems of underdevelopment and of the new international economic order, including the problems of foreign debts, are not only economic but mainly political problems. They require a new approach, a political approach, by proceeding from the need to achieve new relations of full equality and equity which will permit the progress of each national economy and, primarily, the more rapid development of the developing countries, and which will ensure the smooth development of all states and of the world economy on the whole. Today such an approach and solution is an objective requirement and represents a factor of particular importance for resolving the serious problems of the world situation, including the problems of disarmament.

We must proceed from the realities of the present-day world, from the fact that there is an interdependence and interrelationship between problems of economic underdevelopment, political problems, and problems of disarmament. Only a comprehensive, new, democratic solution to these problems will open the road to a world of justice, and social equity, the road to a better and more just world on our planet. [applause]

Taking into consideration the serious problems of the international situation, it is necessary for all states, irrespective of their size of social system to actively participate in resolving them. I want to particularly stress the need to strengthen cooperation among small- and medium-sized countries and developing and nonaligned countries and to ensure their more active participation in resolving all international problems. At the same time, we advocate an enhancement of the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in resolving the major problems of the present-day world.

The RCP firmly favors broad cooperation with all Communist and workers parties, with the Socialist, Social Democratic parties, and with other democratic parties, progressive forces and national liberation movements, and with all organizations favoring disarmament and peace and firm respect for each people's independence and sovereignty. We are firmly convinced that strengthening solidarity and cooperation among these political forces is of great importance within the great struggle for disarmament and peace, for socioeconomic progress, and for the respect of each nation's independence. [applause]

Although the international situation is particularly serious, we are firmly convinced that there are forces in the world and that united action by all peoples can and will bring about a change in the international situation, the transition to real disarmament measures, and to resolving all complex problems of the international situation in the interest of each nation and of cooperation, freedom, independence, and peace throughout the world. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

From the high rostrum of the GNA, on behalf of the Romanian people, once again I want to appeal to all state, peoples, and parliaments throughout the world to cooperate more closely to bring about the triumph of reason, to achieve disarmament, and ensure the freedom and independence of peoples, a new economic order, and a world of peace in which each nation will be able to develop freely, without fear of an aggression or interference in its domestic affairs. [applause]

From this high rostrum, I want to assure our friends abroad and all peoples in the world that the Romanian people will do all they can and will spare no efforts to contribute to the victory of the cause of disarmament and peace and to achieving a better and more just world on our planet. [appoause, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace"]

Esteemed comrades, discussing international problems and pledging to act with great determination to solve them and to achieve disarmament and peace, it is necessary to support this policy in intensifying efforts aimed at unswervingly fulfilling all indexes of the 1986 plan, thus setting a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 1986-90 5-Year Plan which will ensure our homeland's transition to a new stage of development. We must constantly bear in mind that socieconomic development is part and parcel of the international activity, that successes achieved in socialist construction, the socioeconomic development, and an improvement in the material and cultural standard of our people, and the strengthening of our homeland's general forces are the most important contributions to the struggle for a lasting solution to world problems, to disarmament, and to peace in the world. [applause]

In conclusion, from the high rostrum of the GNA I wish all working people and all our people further and further successes in their activities and fresh accomplishments in their work and in their lives. I want them to do all they can to unswervingly implement the programs and plans aimed at raising our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization and at constantly strengthening our material potential, and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our pride and esteem"]

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVES POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION

AU272031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/27/1986 -- A delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (UPSY), led by Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the UPSY Central Board, are exchanging experience in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the UCY [Union of communist Youth]. On October 27 the delegation were received by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY.

Experience was exchanged on the occasion on the concerns of the two organizations. Reference was made to the friendly and cooperative relations between the UCY and the UPSY, between the Romanian and Polish youth that witness an upward course.

Questions were also approached related to the international youth and student movement with stress on the need to strengthen the unity of action of the democratic and progressive youth everywhere in the fight for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for democracy, social progress and peace in the world.

Stoian Receives Group

AU281915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/28/1986 -- The leaders of the delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (UPSY), now visiting Romania, were received on October 28 by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview reference was made to the friendly and cooperative ties established between the RCP and the PUWP, between the two countries and peoples.

Stress was laid on the young generation's role in the peoples' fight for disarmament, peace, detente and understanding throughout the world.

Nicu Ceausescu At Rally

AU281911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1705 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/28/1986 -- During the visit the delegation of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (UPSU) led by Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the UPSY Central Board, are paying to Romania, a meeting of th friendship between the Romanian and Polish youth was held in Bucharest on October 28.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of th CC of the UCY, and Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the UPSY Central Board, took the floor on the occasion.

BELGRADE TV INTERVIEWS FEC PRESIDENT MIKULIC

LD250310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Interview with FEC President Branko Mikulic by Aleksandar Djulejic broadcast on Belgrade television the evening of 23 October]

[Text] Djulejic: The team of the Joint Information Program wishes you a good evening. Comrade president, thank you for coming to be our guest. Our guest is Branko Mikulic, FEC president. On behalf of all our viewers, good evening to you.

I assume that you do not keep statistics on your own work, but I will tell you: Today is the 161st day since the start of your mandate. You have carried out 11 percent of your mandate, which means that you still have nine times that much, or to be more precise, 1,300 days. How do you ssess what you have done in those first 161 days?

Mikulic: Both you and our public know that in the first half of the year, we were facing quite negative tendencies in our economic development. From January right through September production was showing a declining trend. Exports were also seriously falling.

In that period we also had negative results in the country's current balance of payments. We had runaway prices and inflation. Consumption was booming, so we were exposed to the danger of having a declining trend in economic activity as a whole. This led us to take a number of measures in June and July with which we hoped, on the one hand, to encourage production and exports, and on the other to bridle consumption, or rather demand, in order to effect a reduction in inflation.

We have analyzed what was done in the third quarter, because the measures had an effect on trends in that particular quarter, and I would like to say the following about this:

In September, the first month since January, production did not experience a falling trend. It was maintained at the level of the previous month. Exports showed a growth tendency. This is continuing in October.

This year we have had better agricultural production than last year. The "harvest" from tourism has also been better than last year, despite the very serious problems in the current balance of payments in the first half of the year and in the subsequent months. We will end this year with a balance of payments surplus. This will be the fourth year that Yugoslavia has had a favorable balance of payments I would add, moreover that this is being achieved this year under conditions where, despite interest repayments, we are reducing the absolute amount of foreign debt to quite a significant extent. For the moment, this is about 960 million...

Djulejic: ....You are counting on that going to a billion dollars?

Mikulic: I am reckoning on it being over a billion dollars. In the past quarter, the average monthly rise in prices was 30 percent lower than in the first part of the year. That is the most important thing that is happening today in our country.

These are, in a certain sense, positive results. However, we are not satisfied with the results, seen as a whole, in reducing price rises, demand, and general and joint consumption because they are increasing at very high rates.

We cannot yet speak of results in restricting uneconomic investments. We should look at these on the basis of the periodical accounts for the 9 month period.

I would just like to add that I believe we cannot be satisfied with what is happening in the area of fiscal and credit policy, because in June and July we purposely approved measures that we hoped would encourage preparations for exports, as well as agricultural production, from the new money issue. However, it turned out -- and this we have now established -- that quite a large part of these funds has been used for other purposes, which is misuse, and we will raise the question of the accountability of the business banks that acted in this way. In addition, quite a large amount of money has been issued through illegal channels...

Djulejic: ...Although that was not the agreement...

Mikulic: ...On the contrary, the agreement was quite the opposite; but people behaved in an irresponsible manner toward the policy adopted.

Djulejic: That was a general assessment, and now something specific: When you came to the head of the FEC, you said on several occasions that you would call for the realization of what was established or what was set out in the long-term program of economic stabilization. However, there are those who think that you have diverged from this in places. Most frequently it is interest rates and the real exchange rate of the dinar that are mentioned.

Mikulic: You know the thing is, we have to make ourselves clear on this question.

First, something on interest rates. In July we reduced the discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia from 73 to 56 percent, according to the model that was applied on the recommendation of the IMF. The IMF recommended that we should calculate interest by taking into account price trends in the previous 3 months and projected trends, in other words the projected inflation for the coming 2 or 3 months.

When the IMF suggested this to us, it is certain that they themselves assumed that we would not plan for those 2 or 3 future months a higher rate of price increases, or rather inflation, in order to arrive at realistically favorable interest rates. But rather, they themselves assumed that we would go for a somewhat lower planned rate of inflation.

In July we adopted the model of three plus four, that is 3 previous months and 4 future months. Now, in September when we debated this and assessed the price trends, it was necessary to make a small correction in the discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia in order to arrive at realistically favorable interest rates.

In the talks the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the federal secretary for finance had with IMF representatives, however, they put forward another approach: that a real favorable interest rate should be calculated on the basis of the real increase in prices achieved in the past 3 or 6 months, without planning inflation. The IMF accepted this as a perfectly realistic solution. Had we applied the model of price trends in the previous 3 months, we could have reduced the discount rate by four percentage points and still have had a real favorable interest rate two percentage points above the level of inflation.

However, let us not argue over this. I do not think that this interest rate is realistically favorable. I would add, however, that we are talking only about the real positive discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and we are not talking about what is happening in business banking, and in fact, there are such large breaches here.

The fact is that the business banks invest 65 percent of their capital at an interest rate that is lower than the discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. So much for interest rates.

For the coming period, for the coming year we are very seriously studying and preparing a different model for calculating interest rates...

Djulejic: But to date, this has not been resolved?

Mikulic: No! And we will be conducting a discussion on this in the following months. We also have involved scientific institutions in this.

As far as the exchange rate is concerned, I would like to say that we have -- in accordance with the aims of the long-term program of economic stabilization -- made prompt adjustments to the exchange rate of the dinar against a basket of currencies this year. Certain things have been happening in the dollar area so that there are now complaints that this exchange rate is not realistic vis-a-vis the dollar! Tomorrow it will be shown that it is not realistic against the Deutschmark, and the day after tomorrow perhaps against the franc, and so on. We, however, have come out for a model for adjusting the dinar exchange rate against a basket of currencies if some other model is required, we should open a debate and agree what this model should be.

Djulejic: The recent law adopted on limiting personal incomes has been referred to by some as "Mikulic's law." Has it been useful?

Mikulic: We are all in favor of realizing the aims of the long term economic stabilization program, but according to our own measure, for as long as someone, either a collective or an individual, tolerates it!

We were quite clear in the long term economic stabilization program about harmonious relations between gross personal incomes and accumulation in relation to funds invested. These relations were set out in the social contract on the distribution of personal incomes. A number of collectives in Yugoslavia did not adjust their self-managing agreements to this social contract. With the intervention law, we insisted that this should be harmonized, that is that personal incomes and accumulation should be brought into balance.

However, we should say that for a long time we have been spending about 10 percent more than the value of our social product. We got used to spending more than we have. On the whole, we must introduce more order in consumption, and consequently in personal incomes. You all know that there is a great deal of disorder in this field. For instance, let me mention some very high personal incomes in some organizations of associated labor, which range from 500,000 to 600,000 dinars. When we compare these to the personal incomes of the highest-ranking officials in the federation, which amount to 249,410 dinars, we see that on the other hand, many families, especially in towns and industrial centers, earn a very low income. These are abnormal things which should be sorted out in an appropriate way, by a social contract.

Djulejic: You said that prices increased at a slower rate. However, now when the "third packet" is to be submitted to the FEC, there comes a period for unfreezing prices.

Over 2,000 requests for price increases have been received. Some want a two fold increase, some even more than that. For instance, the Ivo Lola Ribar factory for wood processing tools demands a 50 to 247 percent increase; Zlatorog from Maribor 111 to 230; the Jasterbac Factory for industrial machine accessories from Nis 230 to 300; and standard from Bosanska gradiska 30 to 300 percent. What are you going to do about it?

Mikulic: It is true that we received 2,650 demands for price increases, including ones of a kind that you just mentioned. However, all these demands will not be dealt with in November. Some will have to wait until January or February. It all depends on when the demands were submitted. We warned producers that this was not a normal increase. We are already taking some steps in credit-monetary policy in order to take away from such organizations loans for crediting stocks, and some of them will be faced with the FEC's strict price controls.

The increase of retail prices this year will be higher than the growth of producer prices, because of this year's free formation of trade margins, and because some of the prices of foodstuffs went up. Also in July, we increased the prices of derivatives. The elimination of disparity in energy has also led to increases which affected consumer goods, these being specific reasons for a speedier growth of consumer goods' prices in keeping with market conditions. All this has led to the retail price increases.

Djulejic: When you were presenting the FEC platform you said that a general attitude in society to the law and the constitution should be changed. Is there a general moral erosion in society?

Mikulic: I am convinced that we are realizing the aims of the long-term economic stabilization program in a rather unfavorable atmosphere.

In principle it is less difficult to seek agreements on measures that should be passed, but once they are adopted and begin to be implemented we try to find excuses for ourselves and attempt to find a way out of what we had agreed upon. We do not implement the aims adopted. This failure to implement the adopted policy and even the constitution and the law, has become a rule here. I fear that, if this continues, it will even become a "virtue."

This is a very serious question that cannot be resolved by the FEC alone, and neither can the FEC be the only one to influence an improvement of the situation. This is the kind of situation that leads to a conclusion that we are in a very difficult situation which requires a speedier and more radical change of behavior.

Djulejic: Comrade President, you are a realistic man. Do you belong to the category of people who think that there could be social unrest and workers' strikes if this situation continues?

Mikulic: This question is similar to the one about the restriction of personal incomes. The realization of the aims of the long-term program will certainly lead to an ever-increasing exacerbation of the conditions in which we live and work, as well as to a differentiation between people with progressive ideas who have a high work productivity and who will prosper. Personally, I am worried that a part of the population in cities and industrial centers have found themselves in a rather difficult situation because of inflation. However, the other part of the population, which is not negligible, continues to live very well. Real personal incomes are growing together with consumer turnover. There is a considerable number of trips abroad. This applies to a part of the population with a high standard of living.

Djulejic: If there were appropriate conditions for this in the enterprises, workers would surely want to work. But these working conditions do not exist.

Mikulic: This is a question of motivation for better work. It is the question of systemic and other conditions in which people are living and working. We are in the process of preparing systemic changes that will encourage more productive and more rational work. It is certain, however, that there are numerous shortcomings in the distribution of personal incomes. The leveling [of salaries] is rather powerful. The differences in personal incomes are great, depending on where one is working and not on how he is working, even from the regional point of view. I do not doubt for one moment that there is a great deal of problems here. They cannot be overcome by work stoppages and similar attempts, but only by working.

Djulejic: Comrade President, did you expect that it was going to be difficult when you assumed this duty?

Mikulic: What duty?

Djulejic: The duty of the FEB president?

Mikulic: Well, I did not fall from the sky to the FEC. I knew there were going to be difficulties. I did not suspect such powerful resistance, however, and that privileges and partial interests were going to be defended with such arrogant methods and means.

Djulejic: A "third packet" will arrive in the assembly on Monday and then, during next week, a discussion will open. Some say that these are radical steps, a new reform? What do you say?

Mikulic: In the course of the realization of the first phase of the stabilization program systemic laws were adopted. However, we have been tackling the question of inconsistencies and compromises since July, particularly in places where consumption, irrationality, low productivity, mediocrity and other phenomena are present. We spent a lot of time analyzing the factors that hinder the introduction of realistic conditions for economic activity. On the basis of this analysis we decided to propose to the SFRY Assembly the amendments and addenda to the systemic laws. This would complete work on the first phase of the long-term program which, in our opinion, has not been consistently implemented.

Djulejic: Who is actually against these radical changes? Who is preventing the FEC from speedier action?

Mikulic: We should not look for them according to some kind of regional belonging. All those who have privileges, who can live comfortably, are bound to be against the changes, whether they come from Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, or anywhere else.

Djulejic: Who now profits from inflation? Who are the ones not complaining?

Mikulic: All those who have a monopolistic position on the market, which is a closed one, without a foreign and domestic competition, and the ones who can realize as many resources as they need by increasing prices.

Djulejic: I cannot help asking you this question. There is a proposal that next year a regulation will be brought about that will reduce tax and contribution for the benefit of the workers and second, that personal incomes will be reduced. Is this a realistic proposal?

Mikulic: As far as the first question is concerned, it should be our orientation both in tax policy and the tax system to stimulate and encourage the better use of capacities and greater employment because the degree of the exploitation of capacities is very low. Collectives in these conditions of equal tax rate are not particularly interested from a material point of view, and are not in favor of shift-work, and are satisfied with an average standard of living.

Djulejic: There is a view that different tax rates in Yugoslavia cause inequality among the working class. In the "third packet" you attempted to level the tax policy. What needs to be achieved?

Mikulic: We propose to the republics and provinces to achieve a social contract that will influence the elimination of shortcomings. Our aim is to develop the tax system in such a way that economic impetus and the better use of capacities are more pronounced, as well as greater employment. Also, the tax policy should not remain only a fiscal one, but should have a social content.

I am going to say openly here, that in talks I had with representatives of other countries and international financial institutions I was told that our tax policy was a less social one than that in the United States. I also think that our tax system and tax policy are burdened by numerous weaknesses. In this connection, what are you talking about? You see how great the tax burdens and personal income burdens are! This is then transferred to the prices on the unified Yugoslav market and causes the transfer of income, which brings the workers in associated labor into unequal conditions.

Djulejic: There is talk of some sociopolitical communities, in their intention of relieving the economy, proposing a tax on privately owned apartments, a tax so severe that that the tax people pay would be three times more than the amount of rent. What does this lead to?

Mikulic: First, I do not know where these proposals come from and whose they are but I think that this is untenable. We are inclined toward economic rents, which we cannot introduce all at once. As for a tax on private apartments, instead of this we should be thinking of revaluing credits that are invested in housing construction. Presently people are repaying credit with a packet of cigarettes!

Djulejic: In the "third package", or the autumn measures, there is no small-scale business, though it was said that we would attempt to equalise the conditions of small-scale businesses as a whole.

Mikulic: A social contract on small-scale business is in the process of being agreed upon by the republics and provinces. We expect it to be adopted by January next year. The matter is therefore in hand. The thing is, it has not yet come about and this is a very serious question.

The FEC intends to devote much attention to the development of small-scale business. Both with the social contract and otherwise we must reduce this large body of administrative regulations, in other words, the restrictions on the development of small-scale business. We must guarantee long-term stable conditions to people who stimulate the development of small-scale business with their personal funds.

Djulejic: A law has been passed enabling people to invest their money in the social economy. This opens up work places where many will be employed. The cost of traveling abroad and other luxuries are great, but obstacles occur. [as received] Is this merely dogma or something else?

Mikulic: I believe that the development of small-scale business and the involvement of personal resources is a question we must explain in society. There is dogmatic resistance and other things here. There are many administrative restrictions. There are our burdens from the past and we must explain these. Without any doubt whatsoever we must rely more on the personal funds of citizens to stimulate Yugoslavia's dynamic development and involve employment problems.

For a long time we have been suffering from the disease of believing that employment can be solved merely by developing industry. However, in the world, for example in the United States, in a country that is highly developed, the greatest number of newly employed among the workforce is in the production and service sectors that employ up to approximately 20 workers.

In the next few days we will be holding a meeting in the FEC with a group of our workers abroad to hear what bothers them about investing their funds in Yugoslavia. The point is, we want these funds to be directed as far as possible into investments in the country. Presently it is supposed that our citizens, in their accounts, or in their pockets, or wherever, have funds that are equal to the amount of the Yugoslav foreign debt.

Djulejic: Let us now return to those who are in a good position. Fourteen years ago we had an antimonopoly law and later we adopted a social contract and made agreements on prices and presently again there is a law against monopolies, which is much more severe and which is squeezing out "self-managing agreements" on prices. Will you be able to reverse this situation?

Mikulic: Last night at the FEC session we adopted draft changes to the law on prices and to the law on combatting monopolistic behavior. I do not see any reason why this should not be accepted, in view of the fact that there are unusual things in the market. No one can be responsible for this.

Last night we discussed the fact that the closing of our market has acquired such proportions that local inspectorates, protecting their organization, are not permitting organizations of associated labor from other regions to bring their goods to their market and to sell at lower prices. They proclaim these to be dumping prices.

Djulejic: What is your view of the monopoly position. There is a lot of disagreement about this.

Mikulic: Two things should be made clear here. First, income that is the result of natural conditions, should remain with organizations of associated labor -- in other words in the republics, provinces, and municipalities -- and should be channeled into developing production forces. So, wherever it is, income acquired on the basis of naturally advantageous conditions, this part of income should remain with the organizations, municipalities, republics, and provinces and be channeled into a management fund or used for development purposes. From this, however, we should separate monopoly income, which is acquired on the united Yugoslav market with an above-average growth in prices and with a monopoly position. This part of the income, in the view of the FEC, should be taxed and used for the common needs of the economy, for stimulating agricultural production and exports for the Yugoslav economy as a whole and should not be left to those who are in a monopoly position.

Djulejic: We talk of the economy needing to be relieved or at least of not increasing the burden of it. How do you view this in the FEC? To what extent is it realistic?

Mikulic: We cannot go along with the request for making further demands on the economy. Demands on the economy must of necessity be reduced. This year they have grown to a frightening extent in individual republics. For example, income tax has increased by as much as 822 percent and personal income tax by as much as 597 percent! Come on now, surely there should be no doubt of the need to relieve the economy? There also should be talk of reducing current appropriations because the economy cannot withstand the existing burden!

Djulejic: What, in concrete terms, is the FEC proposing?

Mikulic: In connection with the systemic law, especially the law on the accounting system, we have proposed a solution that would have an influence on reducing consumption as a whole and on harmonizing it with real, achieved, and not planned, income.

Djulejic: You said that in order to reduce economic intervention, expenditure must also be reduced. May I ask you whether the FEC will give a direct example of how this will work next year?

Mikulic: On this matter we should explain what the federal budget is. I would venture to claim the following, too: What we have established as the joint needs and joint interests, that are financed out of the federation budget are: the Yugoslav People's Army, benefits for veterans and those made invalids as a result of the war, military pensions, and supplementary funds for financing social services in the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. We have affirmed this as the common interest of Yugoslavia and on this we achieved agreement. This is more than 90 percent of the federal budget. There remains, therefore, 10 percent for everything else. But we have now proposed rebalancing the federal budget and if you ask me what is being proposed in concrete terms, it is that the rebalancing be carried out without further burdening the economy.

In fact, it is well known that the federation is also financed out of basic turnover tax; 50 percent is channeled into the federation budget and 50 percent is retained by the republics and provinces. This year, on the basis of this tax, surplus revenue has been generated. This has so far not been able to be spent either in the federation budget or in the budgets of the republics and provinces, as decisions on rebalancing have not been adopted. We have proposed that the part of this from the republics and provinces be used for covering the needs of the federation budget, thus not further burdening the economy.

Djulejic: As far as I know it has been spent on something.

Mikulic: This should not have been done!

Djulejic: Now, if I may ask what is happening with this "third package". Or, as you call it, third phase?

Mikulic: It is better to say basket or hand-cart [kolica].

Djulejic: This "package of measures" comes before the assembly on Monday. Is the assembly going to use the restricted procedure so that it can be adopted by the end of the year? If it is not adopted, it will take longer, but if we proceed from what is normal, what remains of this to be done in 1987?

Mikulic: According to what I was told by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, the mood in the assembly is for a procedure to be employed so that by the end of the year we can adopt systemic laws together with a resolution.

Djulejic: The FEC has been criticized for passing laws that have little reason for being passed and are not very appropriate, so that they may be put into practice, because, allegedly, the situation is not realistically different. Recently, you concluded that the economic structure of Macedonia, Montenegro, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is such that they would not be able to withstand the introduction of financial discipline. Does this mean this this law will be drawn up in such a way that it is applicable to these, or will they be exceptions and the law fixed?

Mikulic: Systemic laws will be valid equally for everyone. So that the economy in the SR of Montenegro, the SR of Macedonia, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo would be able to bear what these systemic laws require, we have proposed measures for the financial consolidation of the economy and banks in these sociopolitical communities.

Djulejic: The economy is expecting, in particular, what we call a stimulus. A clean account is being introduced here. What is it that will be stimulated next year according to the FEC's intentions.

Mikulic: We have decided to incorporate the stimulative measures announced in June and July into the resolution. This part, which we adopted in June and July, relates to the stimulation of production for export, exports, and agricultural production, and other things. This we will not change. We propose that this remain stable. Furthermore, in the draft resolution -- which will only be completed tomorrow -- we will incorporate in the final version a whole series of stimulative elements. They will include the tax system.

Djulejic: Do you envisage changes in the financing of the federation? This is where most difficulties arise in giving money. This is where the republics have been most in dispute.

Mikulic: We have had initial discussions on making an important reduction in the economic burden on the basis of financing not only the federation, but also the republics, provinces, and even the municipalities, so that they would not have to resort to the planning or programmed growth of prices and inflation. Instead, we are taking as a basis, consumption in the fourth quarter of this year in order to proceed towards refraining from general and common consumption. In this way, we would avoid (?deflation). If we were to apply the model used up to now, then we would be heralding inflation. This is one thing. Another is that we will probably propose that next year the federation be financed so that the overall amount of the basic turnover tax would be a revenue of the federation budget. Also, we have here revenue from customs, duties and federal taxes and we would introduce the contribution from the republics and provinces only in case there were a crisis in carrying out the federation budget. Furthermore, we have already decided to propose changes in the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army. This will be decided upon in the debate on constitutional changes. In this way, we are making the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army stable.

Djulejic: I gather from what you just said that we want to opt more toward turning to our workers abroad, anud to use the potential that there is.

Mikulic: I do not know about those calculations. I am, therefore, unable to comment on them. As for myself, I said this at the FEC and in the corresponding organs of the FEC, the matter is being dealt with. We will be proposing that by using the foreign funds being offered to us on favorable terms, we complete the Brotherhood and Unity Highway from the north to the south and modernize the main railway line from north to south. Presently we are expecting that there will be problems in this phase because neither the highway nor the railway pass through all of our republics and provinces; but I hope that we will overcome this. The FEC will insist on this because we have a manifold interest. In any case, we should begin to work on something like this. Furthermore, we will do this with dinar funds and the foreign exchange funds obtained on favorable terms can be used for repairing the term structure of our debts and for enabling our organizations of associated labor to use these funds for their technological development, naturally, in a Yugoslav competition, one for those organizations of associated labor capable of repaying these credits out of their own foreign exchange inflow and bearing in mind foreign exchange differences. I hope that we will soon be proposing this.

Djulejic: Comrade President, how many sessions do you usually hold each week?

Mikulic: I am not a statistician!

Djulejic: I heard that recently you have been having very many sessions.

Mikulic: We have two this week, tomorrow and on Saturday. If we can skip Sunday, that is fine. We have one on Monday.

Djulejic: Comrade President, do you have time to give a few of your thoughts about Yugoslavia? How will we enter the 21st century? As it is, we are lagging quite a bit in relation to other countries.

Mikulic: Our general situation is such that we do not have many possibilities for this, but we have not ignored it. We are preparing an energy policy development strategy to the year 2000, the development of tourism, the development of communications, and small-scale business. So we are, nevertheless, giving thought to these long-term goals.

Djulejic: There has been a lot of talk recently that we are going for nuclear energy. However, now there has been something of a slow down. A few days ago it was said that uranium would be the first raw material to run out. What is the position with our nuclear power stations?

Mikulic: In keeping with the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency, this question will be looked into in connection with work on a strategy for developing energy policy up to the year 2000. We are conducting serious discussions on these questions within the FEC commission for nuclear energy. This is a very highly qualified commission, apart from some of us who are there by virtue of our function. This is being given very serious consideration. We will look into all aspects of this question and then go to the public with all the options about which we believe the Yugoslav public should make its views felt.

Djulejic: Some believe that we could postpone this by better using our hydroelectric potential.

Mikulic: We will look into everything. I would like to say that there are alternative options with regard to consumption.

Excuse me for asking a few questions in an area that has always been considered strictly confidential. May we begin with what is known. Recently it was decided that there are to be no foreign exchange credits. Some people think this is not good.

Mikulic: We in the FEC believe that dinar credits should be made available on the basis of the sale of foreign exchange and these credits may presently be obtained for housing construction. We believe that they should be made available for the development of small-scale businesses, but speculation on this basis should also be prevented. There are cases of people selling DM 10,000 and obtaining three times this value in dinars and then with this, buying a further DM 10,000, investing it in the bank and using the remainder of the money to indulge in speculation. This is impermissible!

Djulejic: It occasionally happens that there is news going around that foreign exchange accounts will be nationalized. There was renewed talk about this recently. It is believed that you are in a position of most authority.

Mikulic: I state categorically, no!

Djulejic: But there is another problem. You have proposed and begun to open duty-free shops where things can be bought for foreign currency. This time foreigners, too, are also up in arms.

Mikulic: Sales in shops in the border regions of Yugoslavia are declining. Our citizens and foreigners purchase more in duty-free shops. If we were to allow citizens of Yugoslavia who have foreign exchange funds to make purchases in these shops, we would greatly increase the influx of foreign currency and in addition this would have the effect of reducing the so-called private clearing.

Djulejic: Will you allow it?

Mikulic: I hope that we will propose it. We have not discussed this in the FEC, but I personally am in favor of it.

Djulejic: Some assert that duty-free shops are the most profitable shops.

Mikulic: They are certainly profitable.

Djulejic: Our people are accustomed to travel. However, there are rumours of the deposit being reintroduced. To what extent is this information true?

Mikulic: It is not true! We are not thinking of introducing deposits! This is a "hoax," probably from abroad because they have an interest in our people leaving their foreign exchange funds there. It succeeded. You saw it on the television program. This set me thinking that something should be done about this, but we will not introduce the deposit upon departure from the country.

Djulejic: Were we to have agreed in Yugoslavia to build a divided highway on the Brotherhood and Unity Highway, some claim that this would have brought us more foreign exchange than all tourism. Will we finally reach an agreement on this?

A serious debate should be opened up as to what our development program after the year 2000 is to be. Presently we are working on an expert evaluation, on an analysis of the offers, and on the basis of tenders, and this will be completed by spring. This is very useful for us. The decision to start building nuclear power stations will not be made without serious consideration.

Djulejic: Let us mention Eureka. People are making a program and negotiating while we are merely negotiating.

Mikulic: This is not a problem solely on our side. Eureka is closed to us. We are endeavoring to become involved in the Eureka program and the whole complex of the program. We are interested in our organizations and institutions becoming involved on an organized basis and together, in these programs with the corresponding partners, along with individual developing countries which have gone a very long way in this, like India, China, Brazil, Argentina, and some others. In this connection, we are conducting talks with partners abroad. There will be discussion of this when we adopt a technological development strategy. This is being worked on, this aspect of the question.

Djulejic: Comrade President, everything you discuss in the FEC we learn about from communiques. The sessions are mainly closed. At the first session, you requested that if someone establishes that you from Bosnia-Hercegovina are working on this line, you would at that moment resign and if other people do this, that they would likewise resign.

Mikulic: First, I stick to this statement. Second, the FEC works as one united team. If I were to form tomorrow a fresh FEC, I would propose exactly the same kind of composition.

Djulejic: Comrade President, I have no further questions. Do you wish to say anything else, to convey a message?

Mikulic: Our situation is difficult, serious and complex. Yugoslavia, however, has the strength to get out of these difficulties. We need much more unity, much more self-confidence, much more reliance on our own forces. Our possibilities are not small. They are respectable. They are to be found in the capacities built up, in scientific potential, in the qualification structure of our workers, and in our self-managing system.

We should not be carried away by false hopes of being able to emerge rapidly from this situation. The Yugoslav economy is burdened by many losses. It is estimated that in the losses, uncovered exchange rate differences, in various securities and unsubstantiative amounts, we have over 40 percent of the social product, i.e. over 4 billion dinars. This is a very serious burden. There is also a large lack of funds for the working needs of the economy. We must solve this problem.

It is necessary to establish what the economy can bear and in what time-scale. I believe that we will master this problem through unity, intelligent moves, by our resoluteness and our greater association. In the past we have had great difficulties. We should not be under the illusion that the state alone and state measures can save us. This requires the involvement of all creative forces in Yugoslavia, and state measures should create generally favorable conditions for this.

I therefore believe that we will find a way out of this situation but we should not be under the illusion that we can achieve this rapidly. The existing doubts are so serious that they cannot be quickly overcome.

If, for example, losses occur in an organization of associated labor within a composite organization of associated labor, then it is occupied with them for 1 or 2 years. I do not want to imply here that we cannot achieve good results next year or in 1988. Next year we will have, I believe, a better situation.

Djulejic: Thank you Comrade President for participating in our program.

RESERVE OFFICERS' PERFORMANCE 'BELOW EXPECTATIONS'

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[Text] Stara Pazova, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- The results achieved so far in implementing the SFRY Presidency's conclusions regarding the place and role of the Federation of Reserve Officers in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection are considerably below expectations. This was stressed at today's session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers' Federation which, in a critical and self-critical manner, examined the organization's activity in this sphere.

It was stressed both in Sreten Zaric's introductory report and the ensuing discussion that a large number of municipal and basic reserve officers' organizations have no yet received this important document, the SFRY Presidency's conclusions. Moreover, Asim Hadzic remarked that in some municipalities the document has either "been lost or misplaced."

The reasons for this state of affairs, he added, lie primarily in the organization itself. He therefore insisted that the way the conclusions are being implemented should be discussed again since they are of long-term value.

All this, however, did not divert attention from the notable results achieved in the military and professional training that the reserve officers receive in this country. According to the general view, most successful cooperation was enjoyed with the SFRY Armed Forces, especially with the Yugoslav People's Army, while least successful results were realized in the cooperation with the national defense secretariats and councils of socio-political communities. It was stressed that this "bottleneck" should promptly be resolved.

It was emphasized in the course of the discussion that in its conclusions, the SFRY Presidency attaches great importance to this organization which, it says, is of special social interest for the country's defence. We are still burdened by the view originating in the past that we are a closed organization that should not meddle into politics, Dusan Korac stressed. This liberalist and bureaucratic view is not valid anymore, he said, as the Reserve Officers' Federation is an organization that has been taking active part in efforts to resolve the country's major social issues.

Milivoje Kovacevic expressed concern over the slow pace at which the long-term program of economic stabilization is being implemented and over the continued escalation of nationalism in our country. He also expressed concern at the discord and bickering among the leaderships who, not infrequently, snipe at each other not only at meetings but also through the public information media. All this is to the detriment of the country's security, he said.